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	CALE	END	AR	FOR	193	6.		
	JANUAF	RY.			JULY.			
Sun * M * Tu * W 1 Th 2 F 3 S 4	5 12 6 13 7 14 8 15 9 16 10 17 11 18	19 2 20 2 21 2 22 2 23 3 24 3 25 4	7 * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Sun # M # Tu # W 1 Th 2 F 3 S 4		19 20 21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31	**
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li	MARCH			S	ЕРТЕМВ			
Sun 1 M 2 Tu 3 W 4 Th 5 F 6 S 7	8 15 9 16 10 17 11 18 12 19 13 20 14 21	22 29 23 39 24 39 25 49 26 49 27 49 28 49	D	Sun # M # Tu 1 W 2 Th 3 F 4 S 5	6 13 7 14 8 15 9 16 10 17 11 18 12 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 分 分	***
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	MAY.				OVEMB	ER.		
Sun # M # Tu # W # Th # F 1 S 2	3 10 4 11 5 12 6 13 7 14 8 15 9 16	17 24 18 25 19 20 20 27 21 28 22 29 23 30	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Sun	8 15 10 17 11 18 12 19 13 20 14 21	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	29 30 # # # #	***
	JUNE.				ECEMBI			
Sun	7 14 8 15 9 16 10 17 11 18 12 19 13 20	21 21 22 22 23 36 24 # 25 # 26 # 27 #	9 * 0 * + * + *	Sun # M # Tu, 1 W 2 Th 3 F 4 S 5	6 13 7 14 8 15 9 16 10 17 11 18 12 19	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	27 28 29 30 31	***

Phases of the Moon-JANUARY 31 Days.

First Quarter . . . 1st, 8h. 45m. P.M. | C Last Quarter 17th, 1h. 11m. A.M.
 ⊕ New Moon . . . 24th, 0h. 48m. P.M.
 ← Full Moon . . . 8th, 11h. 45m. P.M.
 ⊕ First Quarter . . . 31st, 5h. 6m. A.M.

		Day of	Day of			1	ndia	3 Ste	ındaı	d Tir	ne.			Moon's		un's	B-
Day of the	Week.	the Month	the Year.		nrise. M.	Sur	set. M	N	rue oon. M.		on- se. M	8	oon- et. M.	Age at Noon.	at	ion Mea oon	n
				н.	M.	н.	M	н.	M.	H	M.	н,	М	D.		s. ,	
Wednesday		1	1	7	12	6	12	0	42	0	2			6 6	23	6	j
Thursday		2	2	7	12	6	13	0	42	0	44	0	48	7.6	23	1	
Friday		8	8	7	18	6	13	0	43	0	28	1	48	8.6	22	56	
Saturday		4 1	4	7	18	8	14	0	43	2	16	2	49	9.6	22	50	,
Sunday		5	5	7	13	6	15	0	44	3	8	3	50	10.6	22	40	,
Monday		6	6	7	13	6	15	0	44	4	4	4	51	11.6	22	38	
Tuesday		7	7	7	14	6	16	0	45	5	2	5	48	12.6	22	31	
Wednesday		8	8	7	14	6	17	0	45	6	1	6	42	13.8	22	24	
Thursday		9 .	9	7	14	6	17	0	46	6	58	7	31	14.6	22	16	;
Friday]	10	10	7	14	6	18	0	46	7	51	8	15	15.6	22	8	
Saturday]	11	11	7	14	6	18	0	46	8	43	8	54	16 6	21	59	
Sunday		12	12	7	15	6	19	0	46	9	32	9	30	17 6	21	50	,
Monday		13 ,	18	7	15	6	20	0	47	10	21	10	4	18 6	21	40	
Tuesday		14	14	7	15	6	21	0	47	11	9	10	37	19.6	21	30	
Wednesday		15	15	7	15	6	22	0	48	11	56	11	11	20 6	21	20	
Thursday		16	16	7	15	6	22	0	48	١.		11	45	21.6	21	9	
Friday		17	17	7	15	6	23	0	48	0	м. 46	P :	м 22	22.6	20	58	
Saturday		18	18	7	15	6	24	0	49	1	37	1	3	23.6	20	46	
Sunday		19	19	7	15	6	25	0	49	2	30	1	48	24.6	20	34	
Monday		20	20	7	15	6	25	0	49	3	26	2	38	25.6	20	22	
fuesday		21	21	7	15	6	26	0	50	4	23	3	33	26.6	20	9	
Wednesday		22	22	7	15	6	27	0	50	5	19	4	33	27.6	19	56	
Chursday		28	23	7	15	6	27	0	50	6	12	5	35	28.6	19	48	4
Friday		24	24	7	15	6	28	0	50	7	4	6	37	29.6	19	29	1
Saturday		25	25	7	15 '	6	29	0	51	7	51	7	40	1.0	19	15	
Sunday		26	26	7	15	6	29	0	51	8	85	8	41	2.0	19	0	
Monday		27	27	7	14	6	29	0	51	9	18	9	42	8.0	18	45	
Tuesday		28	28	7	14	6	30	0	51	10	0	10	42	4.0	18	80	
Wednesday	••	29	29	7	14	6	30	0	52	10	42	11	48	5.0	18	14	
Chursday		80	80	7	14	6	31	0	52	11	26	_		6.0	17	58	
riday		81	31	7	14	6	31	0	52	PX	14	A.3 0	43	7.0	17	42	

Phases of the Moon-FEBRUARY 29 Days.

© Full Moon 7th, 4h 49m. P.M. | ● New Moon 23rd, 0h. 12m. A.M.

C Last Quarter 15th, 9h. 15m. P.M. |) First Quarter 29th, 2h. 58m. P.M.

	Day of	Day of			I	ndian	Star	ndard	Tim	16.			Moon's	Dec	n's clina
Day of the Week		the Year.		rise. .M.		nset. M.	No	rue on. M.	rı	se .M.	se	on- t. M.	Age at	at l	
			н	M.	н	M.	н.	M.	н.	M.	н.	M.	D.	. 5	š. ,
Saturday	1	82	7	13	6	31	0	52	1	5	1	44	8.0	17	26
Sunday	. 2	33	7	13	6	3 2	0	53	1	59	2	45	9.0	17	8
Monday	' 3	34	7	13	6	32	0	53	2	5 5	3	42	10 0	16	51
Tuesday	., 4	35	7	12	6	33	0	53	3	52	4	36	11 0	16	34
Wednesday .	5	36	7	12	6	84	0	53	4	49	5	26	12.0	16	16
Thursday .	. 6	37	7	12	6	34	0	53	5	43	6	11	13.0	15	58
Friday	. 7	88	7	11	6	35	0	53	6	35	6	51	14.0	15	40
Saturday	1 0	39	7	11	6	35	0	53	7	26	7	29	15 0	15	21
Sunday	. 9	40	7	10	6	86	0	58	8	14	8	4	16 0	15	2
Monday	. 10	41	7	10	6	86	0	53	9	2	8	37	17 0	14	43
Tuesday	. 11	42	7	10	6	37	0	53	9	50	9	10	18.0	14	24
Wednesday .	. 12	43	7	9	6	87	0	58	10	39	Э	44	19 0	14	4
Thursday .	. 18	44	7	9	6	38	0	53	11	29	10	20	20 0	13	45
Frid ay	14	45	7	8	6	38	0	53		.,	10	58	21.0	18	24
Saturday	. 15	46	7	7	6	39	0	58	Ů	2 0	11 P	40	22.0	13	4
Sunday	.' 16	47	7	7	6	39	0	53	1	14	ő	27	23.0	12	44
Monday	. 17	48	7	6	6	40	0	58	2	9	1	18	24.0	12	23
Fuesday	1	49	7	5	6	40	0	58	3	4	2	14	25.0	12	2
Wednesday .	. 19	50	7	5	6	40	0	53	3	57	3	15	26.0	11	41
Thursday .	20	51	7	4	6	41	0	53	4	49	4	17	27.0	11	20
Friday	. 21	52	7	4	6	41	0	53	5	38	5	19	28.0	10	59
Saturday	. 22	58	7	3	6	41	0	58	6	25	6	23	29.0	10	37
Sunday	. 23	54	7	2	6	42	0	52	7	9	7	25	0.2	10	15
Monday	. 24	55	7	2	6	42	0	52	7	52	8	26	1 5	9	53
luesday	. 25	56	7	1	6	42	0	52	8	37	9	29	2.5	9	31
Wednesday .	. 26	57	7	1	6	43	0	52	9	2 2	10	33	3.2	9	9
man -	. 27	58	7	0	6	48	0	52	10	10	11	35	4.5	8	47
Friday	. 28	59	6	59	6	43	0	52	11	1			5.2	8	24
Fsturday	. 29	60	6	59	6	44	0	52	11	55	0	38	6.5	8	2

Phases of the Moon-MARCH 31 Days.

Clast Quarter .. 16th, 2h, 5m PM D First Quarter 30th, 2h 52m. A.M.

C 144 (444104)	1	1				- 1	. 64		.1 70.				-	Ls	un's
Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year.		unrise	Su	ngiai nset	1	andar True Noon	<u> </u>	Moor 115e	7	Moon set	Moon Age a Noon	t at	edina- tion : Mean
	1	<u>'</u>	Н		Н	м	1	P M M	Н	P M		A M	. D.	$\frac{1}{1}$	Soon
Sunday	1	61	6	58	6	44	1			0 5		1 37			,
Monday	2	62	6	58	6	45	0		- 1	1 4		2 30			
Tuesday	8	63	6	57	6	45	0	51	1.	2 4		3 24	9 5	1	
Wednesday .	4	64	6	56	6	45	0	51		3 38	, ,	4 9		1	
Thursday .	5	65	6	56	6	46	0	51	4	1 30	١,	4 51	{	1	
Friday	6	66	6	55	6	46	0	50		22		5 29		-	
Saturday	7	67	6	54	6	47	0	50		3 10		3 4	1	1	
Sunday	8	68	6	53	6	47	0	50	1	5 58	١,	3 38	14 5	i	
Monday	9	69	6	53	6	47	0	50		40				4	
Tuesday .	10	70	6	52	6	48	0	49	E	34				4	10
Wednesday	11	71	6	51	6	48	0	49	9	24	١٤	3 20	1	3	
Thursday	12	72	6	50	6	48	0	49	10		1 8		18 5	3	23
Friday	13	78	6	49	6	48	0	49	111	6	9		19 5	3	0
Saturday	14	74	6	49	6	49	0	49			10		20 5	2	36
lunday	15	75	6	48	6	49	0	49	A	MO	11	11	21 5	2	12
fonday .	16	76	6	47	6	49	0	48	0			M	22 5	1	49
uesday .	17	77	6	46	в	49	0	48	1	46	1	0	23 5	1	25
Vednesday	18	78	6	45	6	49	0	48	2	37	2	0	24 5	1	1
hursday	19	79	в	44	в	50	0	47	3	26	3	0	25 5	0	37
riday	20	80	в	43	6	50	0	47	4	18	4	1	26 5	0	14
aturday .	21	81	6	42	6	50	0	47	4	57	5	3	27 5		N 10
unday	22	82	6	41	6	50	0	46	5	41	6	5	28.5	0	34
londay	23	83	6	40	6	51	0	46	6	25	7	8	29.5	0	58
uesday	24	84	6	39	в	51	0	46	7	11	8	14	1 1	1	21
Vednesday	25	85	6	39	6	51	0	45	7	59	9	19	2 1		45
hursday	26	86	6	38	6	51	0	45	8	51	10	24	3.1	1	8
riday	27	87	в	38	6	51	0	45	9	46	11	27	4 1	2	3 2
turday .	28	88	6	87	6	52	0	45	10	43			5 1	2	
inday .	29	89	6	36	6	52	0	44	11	41	A 1	26	6 1	2	56
onday	30	90	6	35	5	52	0	44	PN		1	19	7 1	3	19
esday .	31	91	6	34 6	3	52	0	44	1	35	2	8	8.1	3 4	42 5

© Full Moon		Phas						-AP		30			it, 6h.	2m.	P.M.
C Last Quarte	·	15th, 5	2 h. 5	1m.	A.M.	D	Fir	rst Qu	arte	r			h, 4h. 4		
	1	1	ī		т	ndiar	St.	andar	d Th	me			1	8:	un's
Day of the Weel	Day of the Month.	Day of the Year.	Sur	nrise. .M.	St	inset .M	l N	Frue Noon.	M	non-	1	oon- set. M	Moon's Age at Noon.	Dec ti at 1	olina lon Mean oon.
			H.	м	н.	м.	н.		н.	м.	н.	м.	D.	1	N.
Wednesday	1	92	6	33	6	53	0	48	2	27	2	51	9.1	4	29
Thursday	. 2	93	6	33	б	53	0	43	3	18	3	29	10.1	4	52
W-43	. 8	94	6	32	6	53	0	42	4	7	4	5	11.1	5	15
Saturday	4	95	6	31	6	53	0	42	4	55	4	39	12.1	5	38
	. 5	96	8	30	6	54	0	42	5	43	5	12	18.1	6	o
Monday	6	97	6	29	6	54	0	42	6	31	5	46	14.1	6	23
Tuesday	7	98	6	28	6	54	0	41	7	20	6	21	15.1	6	46
Wednesday	8	99	6	28	в	54	0	41	8	10	6	58	16.1	7	8
Thursday	9	100	6	27	6	54	0	41	9	1	7	38	17.1	7	31
Friday	. 10	101	6	26	6	55	0	40	9	54	8	20	18.1	7	53
Saturday .	11	102	в	25	6	55	0	40	10	48	9	7	19.1	8	15
Sunday	. 12	103	6	24	6	55	0	40	11	40	9	58	20.1	8	37
Monday	. 13	104	6	23	6	55	0	40			10	53	21.1	8	59
Tuesday	. 14	105	6	22	6	56	0	39	0	31	11 P1	49	22.1	9	21
Wednesday	15	106	6	21	6	56	0	39	1	19	0	47	23.1	9	42
Thursday .	. 16	107	6	20	6	56	0	39	2	5	1	46	24.1	10	4
Friday	. 17	108	в	19	6	57	0	38	2	48	2	46	25.1	10	25
Saturday	. 18	109	6	19	6	57	0	88	3	31	3	46	26.1	10	46
Sunday	19	110	6	18	6	57	0	38	4	14	4	47	27.1	11	7
Monday .	20	111	6	17	6	57	0	88	4	58	5	50	28.1	11	27
Tuesday	21	112	6	16	6	57	0	38	5	45	6	56	29 - 1	11	48
Wednesday .	22	113	6	15	6	58	0	37	6	35	8	2	0.8	12	8
Thursday	28	114	6	14	6	58	0	37	7	30	9	9	1.8	12	28
Friday	24	115	6	14	6	58	0	37	8	28	10	11	2.8	12	48
Saturday	1 1	116	в	13	6	59	0	37	9	28	11	9	3 8	13	8
Sunday	. 26	117	6	13	6	59	0	37	10	28	A.1	. M.	4.8	13	27
Monday		118	6	13	6	59	0	36	11 P	26 M.	0	1	5.8	13	47
Tuesday		119	6	12	7	0	0	36	o i	21	0	47	6.8	14	6
Vednesday .	. 29	120	6	12	7	0	0	36	1	13	1	28	7.8	14	25

Phases of the Moon-MAY 31 Days.

.. 6th, 8h. 31m. P.M. | • New Moon 21st, 2h. 4m. A.M. Full Moon ..

C Last Quarter 14th, 11h. 42m. A.M.] First Quarter 28th, 8h. 16m. A M.

	Day of	Day of	_			India	n Sta	andar					Moon's	Dec	
Day of the Week.	the Month.	the Year.	Sur	rise. M.		nset. M.	No	rue oon. .M	Mooris P	e		on- et. M	Age at Noon.	at h	
			H.	M.	н	M	н	м	н.	M	н.	M.	D.	, N	τ.
Friday	1	122	6	11	7	1	0	36	2	52	2	40	9.8	15	1
Saturday	2	123	6	11	7	1	0	36	3	39	3	13	10 8	15	19
Sunday	3	124	6	10	7	1	0	36	4	27	3	47	11.8	15	37
Monday	4	125	6	10	7	2	0	35	5	16	4	21	12.8	15	55
Tuesday	5	126	6	9	7	2	0	35	6	6	4	58	13 8	16	12
Wednesday .	6	127	6	9	7	2	0	85	6	57	5	37	14.8	16	29
Thursday	7	128	6	8	7	3	0	35	7	50	6	19	15.8	16	46
Friday	8	129	6	7	7	3	0	35	8	44	7	5	16.8	17	2
Saturday .	9	180	6	7	7	8	0	85	9	36	7	55	17.8	17	18
Sunday	10	181	6	6	7	4	0	35	10	28	8	49	18 8	17	84
Monday	11	132	6	6	7	4	0	35	11	16	9	45	198	17	50
Tuesday	12	188	6	5	7	4	0	35			10	42	20.8	18	5
Wednesday	18	134	6	5	7	5	0	35	0	.м. 2	11	39	21.8	18	20
Thursday .	14	135	6	5	7	5	0	35	0	45	P. 0	м 36	22 8	18	35
Triday	15	186	6	4	7	6	0	35	1	27	1	33	23.8	18	49
Saturday	16	187	6	4	7	6	0	35	2	8	2	33	24.8	19	8
Sanday	17	138	6	4	7	6	0	35	2	50	3	3 3	25.8	19	17
Monday	18	139	6	8	7	7	0	85	3	34	4	35	26 8	19	31
Tuesday	10	140	6	8	7	7	0	85	4	21	5	40	27 8	19	44
Wednesday	20	141	6	3	7	7	0	35	5	18	6	46	28 8	19	56
Thursday	21	142	6	2	7	8	0	35	6	9	7	52	0.4	20	9
Friday	22	148	6	2	7	8	0	85	7	10	8	53	1 4	20	21
Saturday	28	144	6	2	7	9	0	35	8	11	9	49	2 4	20	33
Sunday	24	145	6	2	7	9	0	35	9	12	10	38	3.4	20	44
Monday	25	146	6	2	7	9	0	85	10	9	11	23	4.4	20	55
Tuesday	26	147	6	2	7	10	0	36	11	5	1		5.4	21	6
Wednesday	27	148	6	2	7	10	0	36	11	57	å.	M. 2	6.4	21	16
Thursday	28	149	6	1	4	11	0	86	P. 0	м 46	0	39	7.4	21	26
Friday	29	150	6	1	7	11	0	86	1	34	1	13	8.4	21	35
Saturday	80	151	6	1	7	11	0	86	2	22	1	46	9.4	21	45
Sunday	81	152	6	1	7	12	0	36	8	10	2	21	10.4	21	58

Phases of the Moon—JUNE 30 Days.

	Day of	Day of			I	ndian	Sta	ndaro	i Tım	e			Moon's		n's lina
oav of the Week	the Month	the Year	Sun			nset. M	No	rue oon • M	 Moo P	nrise M	Moo A		Age at Noon	at 1	on Mear oon.
			н.	M.	н.	м.	H	M.	н.	M	н	M	D.	1	₹.
fonday	1	153	6	1	7	12	0	36	i . 4	0	2	56	11.4	。 22	, 2
uesday	2	154	6	1	7	12	0	36	4	51	3	34	12.4	22	10
Vednesday .	3	155	6	1	7	13	0	37	5	43	4	16	13 4	22	17
hursday .	4	156	6	1	7	13	0	37	6	37	5	1	14 4	22	25
rıday	5	157	6	1	7	14	0	37	7	31	5	50	15 4	22	32
aturday .	6	158	6	1	7	14	0	37	8	23	6	43	16 4	22	38
unday	7	159	6	1	7	14	0	37	9	13	7	39	17 4	22	44
Ionday	8	160	6	1	7	15	0	37	10	1	8	37	18 4	22	50
uesday	9	161	6	1	7	15	0	38	10	41	y	34	19 4	22	55
ednesday	10	162	6	1	7	15	0	38	11	26	10	32	20 4	23	0
hursday .	11	168	6	1	7	16	0	38	١		11	29	21 4	28	5
riday	12	164	6	1	7	16	0	38	A 0	M 7	P 7	26	22 4	23	8
aturday .	18	165	6	1	, 7	16	0	38	0	47	1	23	23 4	23	12
unday	14	166	6	1	7	17	0	39	1	29	2	24	24.4	23	15
fonday .	15	167	6	1		17	0	39	2	14	3	25	25 4	23	18
uesday	16	168	6	1	. 7	17	0	39	3	3	4	29	26 4	23	21
Vednesday .	17	169	6	1	7	17	0	39	3	56	5	33	27 4	23	2 3
hursday .	18	170	6	2	7	18	0	39	4	53	6	35	28.4	23	24
riday	19	171	6	2	7	18	0	40	5	54	7	34	29 4	23	26
aturday	20	172	6	2	7	18	0	40	6	55	8	27	11	23	26
unday	21	173	6	2	7	18	0	40	7	55	9	16	2 1	23	27
fonday	22	174	6	3	. 7	19	0	40	1 5	52	9	57	3 1	23	27
'uesday	28	175	6	3	7	19	0	41	9	46	10	35	4 1	23	26
Nednesday .	24	176	6	3	7	19	0	41	10	37	11	11	5 1	23	25
hursday .	. 25	177	6	3	7	19	0	41	11	27	11	45	61	23	24
riday	. 26	178	6	3	7	19	0	41	P 0	1.5			7 1	23	22
ia'urday	. 27	179	6	4	7	19	0	41	1	3	, A	М 19	8 1	23	20
ounday	28	180	6	4	7	20	0	42	1	53	, 0	54	9 1	23	18
nday	. 29	181	6	4	7	20	0	42	2	43	1	31	10 1	23	15
sday	. 30	182	6	4	7	20	0	42	3	34	2	11	11.1	28	11

Phases of the Moon—JULY 31 Days.

© Full Moon . . . 4th, 11h. 4m PM | New Moon . . . 18th, 8h. 49m PM.

© Last Quarter . . 11th, 9h. 58m. P.M. | B First Quarter . . . 26th, 6h. 6m. P.M.

-		D			Ţ	ndian	Sta	ndard	Tim	e.			Moon's	Decli	
Day of the Week	Day of the Month	Day of the Year	Sur	rise M		net M	No P		Mo ris P	e	Mo set		Age at Noon.	at Me Noo	an
			н	M	H.	M	н	м	II.	М	н.	М	D	. N	۱.,
Wednesday	1	183	6	5	7	20	0	42	4	28	2	54	12 1	23	8
Thursday	2	184	6	5	7	20	0	42	5	22	3	42	13 1	23	4
Friday	3	185	6	6	7	20	0	43	6	16	4	34	14 1	22	59
Saturday	4	186	6	6	7	20	0	43	7	8	5	30	15 1	22	54
Sunday	5	187	6	6	7	20	0	43	7	56	6	28	16 1	22	49
Monday	6	188	6	7	7	20	0	43	8	43	7	26	17 1	22	43
Tuesday	7	189	6	7	7	20	0	43	9	26	8	25	18 1	22	37
Wednesday	8	190	6	7	7	20	0	43	ιθ	7	9	24	19 1	22	30
Thursday	9	191	6	8	7	20	0	44	10	48	10 P 1	21 M	20 1	22	23
Friday .	10	192	6	8	7	20	0	44	11	30	11	19	21 1	22	16
Saturday .	11	193	6	8	7	20	0	44	4	м	0	18	22 1	22	8
Sunday .	. 12	194	6	8	7	20	0	44	oʻ	12	1	18	23 1	22	0
Monday	13	195	6	8	7	20	0	44	0	59	2	19	24 1	21	52
Tuesday	14	196	6	9	7	20	0	44	1	49	3	22	25 1	21	43
Wednesday	15	197	6	9	7	19	0	44	2	43	4	24	26 1	21	34
Thursday	16	198	6	9	7	19	0	44	3	41	5	23	27 1	21	24
Friday .	17	199	6	10	7	19	0	45	4	41	6	17	28.1	21	14
Saturday	18	200	6	10	7	19	0	45	5	41	7	6	29 1	21	4
Sunday	19	201	6	10	7	19	0	45	6	38	7	51	0 7	21	53
Monday .	20	202	6	11	7	18	0	45	7	35	8	31	1.7	20	42
Tuesday	21	203	6	11	7	18	0	45	8	27	9	9	2 7	20	31
Wednesday	22	204	6	12	7	18	0	45	9	18	9	43	3 7	20	19
Thursday	23	205	6	12	7	18	0	45	10	7	10	17	4 7	20	7
Friday	24	206	6	12	7	17	0	45	10	55	10	52	5 7	19	55
Saturday .	25	207	6	13	7	17	0	45	11	44	11	28	6 7	19	42
Sunday .	26	208	6	13	7	17	0	45	0 P	ัช 35			7.7	19	29
Monday	27	209	6	13	7	17	0	45	1	25	0	м. 6	8.7	19	16
Tue-day .	28	210	1 6	14	7	16	0	45	2	17	0	48	9.7	19	2
Wednesday	29	211	6	14	1 7	16	0	45	3	11	1	34	10.7	18	48
Thrusday	30	212	6	14	7	16	0	45	4	4	2	23	11.7	18	34
briday .	31	213	. 6	15	7	15	, 0	45	4	56	3	17	12.7	18	19

Phases of the Moon-AUGUST 31 Days.

3rd, 9h. 17m. A.M. D New Moon .. 17th, 8h. 51m, A M.

Last Quarter

Phases of the Moon-NOVEMBER 30 Days.

C Last Quarter.. .. 6th, 6h 58m. A M.]) First Quarter 22nd, 6h. 49m. A M.

● New Moon . . . 14th, 10h. 12m. AM. ② Full Moon 28th, 9h. 42m. P.M.

	Day of the Week.		Day of the Year.	Indian Standard Time.										Moon's	Sun's B Declina	
Day of the				Sunrise A M			Sunset P M.		Noon P M		Moon- rise P M		Ioon- set. A M	Age at Noon		
			1	H	M	н	M	н	M	н	M	н	M	D.		s.
												,			•	•
Sunday		1	306	6	38	6	6	0	22	8	6	. 8	42	16.9	14	22
Monday		2	307	6	39	6	6	0	22	9	7	9	46	17 9	14	42
Tuesday		3	308	6	39	6	5	0	22	10	9	, 10	44	18 9	15	1
Wednesday	-	4 ;	309	6	40	6	5	0	22	11	8	11	37 P M	19 9	15	19
Thursday	-	5	310	6	40	6	4	0	22		M	, 0		20 9	15	38
Friday		6	311	6	41	6	4	0	22	ō	^m 5	1	5	21 9	15	56
Saturday		7 '	312	6	41	6	4	0	22	0	58	, 1	43	22 9	16	14
Sunday .		8 -	313	6	42	6	4	0	22	1	48	2	19	23 9	16	31
Monday .		9 !	314	6	42	6	4	0	23	2	37	2	53	24.9	16	49
Tuesday .		10	315	6	43	6	3	0	23	3	25	3	28	25 9	17	6
Wednesday		11	316	6	43	6	3	0	23	4	14	4	4	26.9	17	23
Thursday		12	317	6	44	6	3	0	23	5	3	4	41	27.9	17	19
Friday		13	318	6	44	6	2	0	23	5	53	5	21	28 9	17	55
Saturday		14	319	6	45	6	2	0	23	6	44	6	4	01	18	11
Sunday		15	320	6	45	6	1	0	23	7	35	6	51	11	18	27
Monday		16	321	6	46	6	1	0	23	8	27	7	40	2.1	18	42
Tuesday		17	322	6	46	6	1	0	23	9	17	. 8	32	3.1	18	57
Wednesday		18	323	6	47	6	0	0	23	10	5	9	26	4.1	19	11
Thursday		19	324	6	48	6	0	0	23	10	51	10	20	5.1	19	25
Friday .		20	325	в	48	6	0	0	24	11	34	11	15	6.1	19	39
Saturday	.	21	326	6	49	6	0	0	24 ,	P 1	16			7 1	19	53
Sunday		22	327	6	49	6	0	0	24	0	57	A 1	11	8.1	20	6
Monday		23	328	6	50	6	0	0	24	1	37	1	6	9.1	20	19
Tuesday		24	329	6	51	6	0	0	25	2	19 .	2	4	10 1	20	31
Wednesday		25	330	6	51	6	0	0	25	3	3	3	3	11 1	20	43
Thursday		26	331	6	52	6	0	0	25	8	51	4	5	12 1	20	55
Friday		27	332	6	53	6	0	0	25	4	45	5	11	- [21	6
Satursday		28 ;	333	6	53	6	0	0	26	5	44	6	17	l	21 21	17
Sunday		29	384	6	54	6	0	0	26	6	46	7	24		_	
Monday		30	335	6	54	6	0	0	27	7	50	8	26		21 21	27 3 7

Phases of the Moon-DECEMBER 31 Days.

; Last Quarter. .. 5th, 11h. 50m. PM. D First Quarter . .. 21st, 5h. 0m. PM.

Mr. New Moon . . . 14th, 4h. 55m. A.M. | @ Full Moon . . . 28th, 9h. 30m A.M.

	Day o		Day of	Indian Standard Time. Sun's Declina-												
Day of the Week.		the Month	the Year.	Sunrise. Sunset.		l rue Noon. P M		Moon- rise. P W		Moon- set A M		Age at Noon	tion at Mean Noon			
				н	M.	H	M.	н.	м	н	M.	н.	M.	D.		s. ,
Inesday		1	336	6	55	6	0	0	28	8	52	9	24	17.1	21	47
Wednesday	٠.	2	337	6	55	6	0	0	28	9	52	10	15	18 1	21	56
Thursday	٠.	3	338	6	56	6	0	0	28	10	49	11	0	19 1	22	5
Friday		4	339	6	57	6	0	0	29	11	41	11	40	20 1	22	13
Saturday	٠.	5	340	6	58	6	0	0	29			P.1	18	21 1	22	21
Sunday		6	341	6	59	6	1	O	30	A O	м 32	0	53	22 1	22	29
Monday		7	342	6	59	6	1	0	30	1	21	1	28	23 1	22	36
Tuesday		8	343	6	59	6	1	0	30	2	9	2	3	24 1	22	42
Wednesday	٠.	9	344	7	0	6	1	0	31	2	58	2	40	25 1	22	48
Thursday		10	345	7	0	6	2	0	81	3	48	3	19	26 1	22	54
Friday		11	346	7	1	6	2	0	32	4	38	4	1	27.1	22	59
Saturday		12	347	7	2	6	3	0	32	5	29	4	47	28.1	23	4
Sunday		13	348	7	2	6	3	0	33	6	21	5	36	29 1	23	9
Monday	.	14	349	7	3	6	3	0	33	7	13	6	27	0 3	23	13
Tuesday		15	350	7	3	6	4	0	34	8	2	7	22	1 3	23	16
Wednesday		16	351	7	4	6	4	0	35	8	49	8	17	2 3	23	19
Thursday	.	17	352	7	4	6	5	0	35	9	34	9	11	3 3	23	21
Friday		18	353	7	5	6	5	0	36	10	16	10	7	4 3	23	23
Saturday		19	354	7	5	6	в	0	36	10	56	11	1	5 3	23	25
Sunday		20	355	7	6	6	6	0	37	11	36	11	57	6 3	23	26
Monday		21	356	7	7	6	7	0	37	P 1	M 15		.)	7 3	23	27
l'uesday		22	357	7	7	6	7	0	38	0	57	0	53	8.3	28	27
Wednesday		23	358	7	8	6	8	0	38	1	42	1	52	9 3	23	2€
Thursday		24	359	7	8	6	9	0	39	2	32	2	54	10 3	23	26
Friday		25	360	7	9	6	9	0	39	3	26	3	57	11.3	23	24
aturday		26	361	7	9	6	9	0	40	4	25	5	3	12 3	23	22
unday		27	362	7	10	6	10	0	40	5	28	6	6	18 3	23	20
donday		28	363	7	10	6	10	0	41	6	32	7	6	14 3	23	17
uesday		29	364	7	11	6	10	0	41	7	34	8	0	15 3	23	14
ednesday		30	365	7	11	6	11	0	41	8	33	8	49	16.3	23	11
ursday		31	366	7	11	6	11	0	42	9	29	9	33	17.3	23	7

CALENDAR	FOR 1937.								
JANUARY.	JULY.								
Sun. # 3 10 17 24 31 M. # 4 11 18 25 # Tu. # 5 12 19 26 # W. # 6 13 20 27 # Th. # 7 14 21 28 # F. 1 8 15 22 29 # S 2 9 16 23 30 #	Sun # 4 11 18 25 # M # 5 12 19 26 # Tu # 6 13 20 27 # W # 7 14 21 28 # Th 1 8 15 22 29 # F 2 9 16 23 30 # S 3 10 17 24 31 #								
FEBRUARY. Sun # 7 14 21 28 #	AUGUST. Sun 1 8 15 22 29 #								
Sun # 7 14 21 28 # M 1 8 15 22 # # Tu 2 9 16 23 # # W 3 10 17 24 # # Th 4 11 18 25 # # F 5 12 19 26 # # S 6 13 20 27 # #	M 2 9 16 23 30 # Tu 3 10 17 24 31 # W 4 11 18 25 # # Th 5 12 19 26 # # F 6 13 20 27 # # S 7 14 21 28 # #								
MARCH.	SEPTEMBER.								
Sun. # 7 14 21 28 # M. 1 8 15 22 29 # Tu. 2 9 16 23 30 # W. 3 10 17 24 31 # Th. 4 11 18 25 # # F. 5 12 19 26 # # S 6 13 20 27 # #	Sun # 5 12 19 26 # M # 6 13 20 27 # Ta # 7 14 21 28 # W 1 8 15 22 29 # Th 2 9 16 23 30 # F 3 10 17 24 # # S 4 11 18 25 # #								
APRIL.	OCTOBER.								
Sun. # 4 11 18 25 # M. . # 5 12 19 26 # Tu. . # 6 13 20 27 # W. . # 7 14 21 28 # Th. . 2 8 15 22 29 # F. . 2 9 16 23 30 # S. . 3 10 17 24 # #	Sun								
MAY.	NOVEMBER.								
Sun # 2 9 16 23 30 M. # 3 10 17 24 31 Tu # 4 11 18 25 # W. # 5 12 19 26 # Th # 6 13 20 27 # F. # 7 14 21 28 # S 1 8 15 22 29 #	Sun # 7 14 21 28 # M 1 8 15 22 29 # Tu 2 9 16 23 30 # W 3 10 17 24 # # Th 4 11 18 25 # # F 5 12 19 26 # # S 6 13 20 27 # #								
JUNE.	DECEMBER.								
Sun. * 6 13 20 27 * M. * 7 14 21 28 * Tu. 1 8 15 22 29 * W. 2 9 16 23 30 * Th. 3 10 17 24 * * F. 4 11 18 25 * * S. 5 12 19 26 * *	Sun # 5 12 19 26 # M # 6 13 20 27 # Tu # 7 14 21 28 # W 1 8 15 22 29 # Th 2 9 16 23 30 # F 3 10 17 24 31 # S 4 11 18 25 # #								

PREFACE

مته حصمته

THE Editors have to thank many correspondents who during the past year have sent them suggestions for the improvement of this book. The Indian Year Book is intended above all to be a book of reference, and its completeness and convenience of arrangement must necessarily depend to a great extent on the part taken in its editing by the members of the public who most use it.

The help extended to the Editors by various officials, and more particularly by the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence, Bombay, and the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, has again been readily given and is most gratefully acknowledged. Without such help it would be impossible to produce the Year Book with up-to-date statistics.

Suggestions for the improvement or correction of the Year Book may be sent to the Editors at any time, but those which reach them before January have a better chance of being adopted than later suggestions which only reach them after the work of revision has been partly completed.

The Times of India, Bombay, April, 1936

An Indian Glossary.

ABKALL.- Excise of liquors and drugs.

ACHRUT --- Untouchable (Hindi) Asuddhar.

ACREAGE CONTRIBUTION —Contribution paid | by holders of land irrigated by Government.

ADHIRAJ - Supreme ruler, over lord, added to "Maharaja," &c , it means " paramount "

AFSAP - A corruption of the English "officer"
AHIMSA - Non violence

ARLUWALIA -- Name of a princely family radent at the village of Ahlu, near Lahore.

AIN -A tunber tree TERMINALIA TOMENTORA

Akata — Originally, a Sikh devotee, one of hand tounded by Guru Goynd Singh (who died 1708) now, a member of the politico-religious army (dal) of reforming Sikhs.

ARBARA - A Hindu school of gymnastics.

ARHUNDZADA - Son of a Head Officer

ALIJAH, -- ()) exalted rank.

ALIGHOL — literally a Mahomedan circle. A kind of athletic club formed for purposes of self-defence

ALI RAJA -Sea king (Laccadives)

AM .- Mango.

AMIL -A name given in Sind to educated members of the Lohana community, a Hindu caste consisting principally of bankers, clerks and minor officials

AMIR (corruptly EMIR)—A Mohammedan Chief, often also a personal name.

AMMA -- A goodess, particularly Mariamma, goddess of small-pox, South India

ANICUT — A dam or weir across a river for errigation purposes, Southern India

ANJUMAN — A communal gathering of Mahomedans.

APHUS —Believed to be a corruption of Alphonse, the name of the best variety of Bombay mango

ARZ, ARZI, ARZ-DASHT .- Written petition.

ASAF .- A minister

ASPRISHYA - Untouchable (Sanskrit).

Aus -The early rice crop, Bengal, syn Ahu, Assam

AVATAR -An incarnation of Vishnu.

AYURVEDA -Hindu science of Medicine.

Bana — Lit. "Father," a respectful "Mr lrish "Your Honour."

BABU.—(1) A gentleman in Benzal, corresponding to Pant in the Deccan and Konkan, (2) Hence used by Anglo-Indians of a clerk or accountant. Strictly a 5th or still younger son of a Raja but often used of any son younger than the heir, whilst it has also grown into a term of address—Esquire There are, however, one or two Rajas whose sons are known respectively as—1st, Kunwar; 2nd, Diwan; 3rd, Thakur, 1th, Lal; 5th Babur.

BABUL.—A common thorny tree, the bark of which is used for tanning, ACACIA ARABICA

BADMASH .-- A bad character: a rasca!.

BAGR -Tiger or Panther.

RAGHLA —(1) A native boat (Buggalow), (2) The common pond heron or paddybird

BAHADUR—Lit 'brave' or "warnot", a ttile used by both Hindus and Mohammedans, often bestowed by Government, added to other titles, it increases their honour but alone it designates an inferior ruler.

BAIRAGI.-A Hindu religious mendicant.

BAJRA OR BAJRI,—The bulrush millet, a common food-grain, Pennisetum typhoideum; syn. cambu, Madras.

BAKHSHI — A revenue officer or magistrate, BAKHSHISH,—Cheri-meri (or Chiri-miri) Tip. BAND.—A dam or embankment (Bund).

BANDAR .- Monkey.

BANYAN .-- A species of fig-tree, Figus Bengalensis.

BARA SING .- Swamp deer .

BARSAT.—(1) A fall of rain, (2) the rainy season.

BARSATI.-Farcy (horse's disease).

BASTI.—(1) A village, or collection of huts.
(2) A Jain temple, Kanara.

BATTA.-Lit. 'discount' and hence allowances by way of compensation.

BATTAK.—Duck.

BAWARCHI.—Cook in India, Syn. Mistri, in Bombay only.

BAZAR.—(1) A street lined with shops, India proper; (2) a covered market, Burma.

BEGUM or BEGAM.—The feminine of "Nawab" combined in Bhopal as "Nawab Begum."

BER.—A thorny shrub bearing a fruit like a small plum, ZIZYPHUS JUJUBA.

Note.—According to the Hunterian system of transliteration here adopted the vowels have the following values.—a either long as the a in father or short as the u in cut, e as the a in 'gain,' I either short as the i in bib,' or long as the ee in feel, as the o in bone, u either short as the oo in good, or long as the eo in boot, at as the iin mile, au as the ou in grouse. This is only a rough guide. The vowel values varyin different parts of India in a marked degree.

BESAR.—In Hindi (also Gujarati Vesar)—

BEWAR.—Name in Central Provinces for shifting cultivation in jungles and hill-sides; svn taungya, Burma; jhum, North-Eastern jindha

BHADOI.—Early autumn crop, Northern India reaped in the month Bhadon.

BHAGAT OR BHAKTA .- A devotee.

BHAG-BATAI.—System of payment of land revenue in kind.

BHAIBAND —Relation or man of same caste or community.

BHAIBANDI .- Nepotism.

BHANGI -Sweeper, scavenger.

BHANG.—The dried leaves of the hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, a narcotic.

BHANWAR.-Light sandy soil; syn. bhur.

BHANWARLAL.—Title of heir apparent in some Rajput States.

RHARAL.—A Himalayan wild sheep, Ovis

BHARAT,-India,

B.IARATA-VARSHA .- India.

BHENDI.—A succulent vegetable (HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS).

BRIONSLE.—Name of a Maratha dynasty.

BRUP.—Title of the ruler of Cooch Behar

BRUGIT —Name of a Baluch tribe.

BHUSA .- Chaff, for fodder.

BHUT .- The spirit of departed persons.

BIDRI.—A class of ornamental metalwork in which blackened pewter is inlaid with silver, named from the town of Bidar, Hyderabad.

BIGHA.—A measure of land varying widely; the standard bigha is generally five-eighths of an acre. "Vigha" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

BIHISHTI —Commonly pronounced "Bhishti." Water-carrier (lit. "man of heaven").

BIR (BID).—A grassland—North India, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Also "Vidi."

BLACK COTTON SOIL.—A dark-coloured soil very retentive of moisture, found in Central and Southern India.

BOARD OF REVENUE.—The chief controlling revenue authority in Bengal, the United Provinces and Madras.

Bohra —A sect of Ismaili Shia Musalmans, belonging to Gujarat.

BOR .- See BER.

Brinjal.—A vegetable, Solanum Mklongkna; syn. egg-plant.

BUND,-Embankment.

BUNDER, or bandar.—A harbour or port. Also "Monkey."

BURJ.—A bastion in a line of battlements. CADJAN.—Palm leaves used for thatch. CHABUK.—A whip. CHABUTRA.—A platform of mud or plastered brick, used for social gatherings, Northern India.

CHADAR.—A sheet worn as a shawl by men and sometimes by women. (Chudder.)

CHAITYA .- An ancient Buddhist chapel.

CHAMBHAR (CHAMAR) — "Cobbler", "Shoe maker." A caste whose trade is to tan leather.

CHAMPAK.—A tree with fragrant blossoms, IICHELIA CHAMPACA.

CHANA -Gram.

CHAND .-- Mcon

CHANDI.—(Pron with soft d) Silver: Chandi (with palatal and short a)—Goddess Durga.

CHAPATI,-A cake of unleavened bread.

CHAPRASI.—An olderly or messenger, Northern India; syn. pattawala, Bombay; peon, Mairas.

CHARAS.—The resin of the hemp plant CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking.

CHARKHA .- A spinning wheel.

CHARPAI (charpoy).—A bedstead with four legs, and tape stretched across the frame for a mattress.

CHAUDHRI.—Under native rule, a subordinate revenue official; at present the term is applied to the headman or representative of a trade guild.

CHAUK, CHOWK - - A place where four roads meet.

CHAUKIDAR.—The village watchman and rural policeman.

CHAUTH.—The fourth part of the land revenue, exacted by the Marathas in subject territories.

CHAVRI (CHORO GUJARATI) —Village head-quarters.

CHERTAH -Hunting leopard.

CHELA.—A pupil, usually in connexion with religious teaching.

CHHAONI.—A collection of thatched huts or barracks; hence a cantonment.

CHHAIRAPATI.—One of sufficient dignity to have an umbrella carried over him.

CHHATRI.—(1) An umbrella, (2) domed building such as a cenotaph.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—The administrative head of one of the lesser Provinces in British India.

CHIKOR .- A kind of partridge, CACCABIS

CHIKU—The Bombay name for the fruit of ACHRAS SAPOTA, the Sapodilla plum of the West Indies.

CHINAR.—A plane tree, PLATANUS ORIEN-

CHINKARA.—The Indian gazelle, GAZELAL BENNETTI, often called 'ravinc deer.'

CHITAL .- The spotted deer, CERVUS AXIE. CHOBDAR.-Mace-bearer whose business is to

announce the arrival of guests on state occasions CHOLAM .- Name in Southern India for the large millet, ANDROPOGON SORGHUM: syn fowar.

women.

CHOWRIE -Fly-whisk.

CHUNAM, chuna.-Lime plaster.

CIRCLE.-The area in charge of-(1) A Conservator of Forests; (2) A Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster-General; (3) A Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department.

CIVIL SURGEON .- The officer in medical charge of a District.

COGNIZABLE .- An offence for which the culprit can be arrested by the police without a warrant.

COLLECTOR —The administrative head of a District in Bengal, Bombay, Madras, etc. Syn. Deputy Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER.—(1) The officer in charge of a Division or group of Districts; (2) the head of various departments, such as Stamps Excise, etc

COMPOUND—The garden and open land attached to a house. An Anglo-Indian word perhaps derived from 'kumpan,' a hedge

CONSERVATOR -The Supervising Officer in charge of a Circle in the Forest Department.

COUNCIL BILLS —Bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on the Indian Government by the Secretary of State in Council.

COUNT .- Cotton yarns are described as 20's, 30's, etc., counts when not more than a like number of hanks of 840 yards go to the pound avolrdupois.

COURT OF WARDS .- An establishment for managing estates of minors and other disqualifled persons.

CRORE, karor .- Ten millions.

DADA .-- Lit." grandfather " (paternal); any venerable person. In Bombay slang a "hooligan boss.'

Daffadar — A non-commissioned native officer in the army or police.

DAFTAR -Office records.

I) AFTARI -Record-keeper.

DAH OR DAO .- A cutting instrument with movement. no point, used as a sword, and also as an axe, Assam and Burma.

DAK (dawk) - A stage on a stage coach route. Dawk bungalow is the travellers' bungalow maintained at such stages in days before railwavs came.

DARAITI, DACOITY -Robbery by five or more

DAL —(Pron with dental d and short a) "Army," hence any disciplined body, e.g., Akali Dal, Seva Dal.

DAL .- A generic term applied to various pulses.

DAM .- An old copper coin, one-fertieth of a rupce.

DARBAR.-(1) A ceremonial assembly, especially one presided over by the Ruler of a State hence (2) the Government of a Native State.

DARGAH .-- A Mahomedan shrine or tomb of a saint.

war.

DARI, Dhurric.—A rug or carpet, usually of Chold.—A kind of short bodice worn by cotton, but sometimes of wool.

DARKHAST -A tender or application to rent land.

DAROGHA.—The title of officials in various departments; now especially applied to subordinate controlling Officers in the Police and Jail Departments.

DARSHAN —Lit "Sight" To go to a temple to get a sight of the idol is to make "darshan". Also used in case of great or holy personages.

DARWAN .-- A door-keeper.

I)ARWAZA .--- A gateway.

DASTURI --- Customary perquisite.

DAULA AND DAULAT -State.

DEB -A Brahminical priestly title; taken from the name of a divinity.

DEBOTTAR .-- Land assigned for the upkeep of temples or maintenance of Hindu worship.

DEODAR .- A cedar, CEDRUS LEBANI OF C DEODARA.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, -- The Administrative head of a District in the Punjab, Central Provinces, etc. Syn. Collector.

DEPUTY MAGISTRATE AND COLLECTOR .subordinate of the Collector, having executive and judicial (revenue and criminal) powers; equivalent to Extra Assistant Commissioner in non-regulation areas.

DERA -- Tent in N. India

DERASAR -Jain Temple.

DESAL-A revenue official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH .- (1) Native country; (2) the plains as opposed to the hills, Northern India; (3) the plateau of the Deccan above the Ghats.

DESH-BHAKTA -Patriot.

DESHI -Indigenous, opposed to bideshi, foreign.

DESHMUKH .-- A petty official under native (Maratha) rule.

DESH-SEVIKA .-- Servant (Fem) of the country; Female Volunteer in the Civil Disobedience

DEVA .- A deity.

DEVADASI -A girl dedicated to temple or God. Murli ln Maharashtra.

DEVASTHAN -Land assigned for the upkeep of a temple or other religious foundation.

DEWAN .- A Vizier or other First Minister to an Indian Chief, either Hindu or Mohammedan, and equal in rank with "Sardar" under which see other equivalents. The term is also used of a Council of State.

DHAK.—A tree, BUTFA FRONDOSA, with brilliant orange-scarlet flowers used for dyeing, and also producing a gum; syn. palas, Bengal and Bombay; Chhiul, Central India; "Khakhro" in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

DHAMNI - A heavy shighram or tonga drawn by bullocks.

DHARALA.—Bhil, Koll, or other warlike castes

DHARMA.-Religion (Hindu).

DHARMSALA.—A charitable institution proviled as a resting-place for pilgrims or travellers, Northern India.

DHATURA.—A stupefying drug, DATURA

DHED—A large untouchable caste in Gujarat, corresponding to Mahar in Maharashtra and Holeya in Karnatak.

DHENKLI.—Name in Northern India for the lever used in raising water; syn. picottah.

DHOBI - A washerman.

DHOTI -The loincloth worn by men.

DIN .- Religion (Mahomedan).

DISTRICT —The most important administrative unit of area.

Division.—(1) A group of districts for administrative and revenue purposes, under a "Tommissioner; (2) the area in charge of a beputy Conservator of Forests, usually corresponding with a (revenue) District; (3) the area under a Superintendent of Post Offices; (4) a group of (revenue) districts under an Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department.

DIWAN (SIKH).—Communal Gathering.

DIWALI -The lamp festival of Hindus.

DIWANI.—Civil, especially revenue, administration; now used generally in Northern India of civil justice and Courts

DOAB.—The tract between two rivers, especially that between the Ganges and Jumna.

Dom.—Untouchable caste in Northern India Drug —A hill-fort, Mysore.

DRY GROP .- A crop grown without artificial irrigation.

DRY RATE.—The rate of revenue for unirricated land.

Dun — (Pron. "doon") A valley, Northern India.

EKKA.—A small two-wheeled conveyance irawn by a pony, Northern India.

ELCHI, ELACHI .- Cardamom.

ELCHI (Turk)-Ambassador.

ELAYA RAJA —Title given to the heir of the Maharaja of Travancore or Cochin.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER.—See Deputy Magistrate and Collector.

FAKIR — Properly an Islamic mendicant but ofter loosely used of Hindu mendicants also.

FAMINE INSURANCE GRANT.—An annual provision from revenue to meet direct famine expenditure, or the cost of certain classes of public works, or to avoid debt.

FARMAN.—An imperial (Mughal) order or grant.

FARZAND—Lit. means "child" with the define the case of several Indian Princes it means beloved, favourite, etc. FARZANDARI or FAZANDARI.—A kind of land tenure in Bombay City.

FASLI.—Era (solar) started by Akbar, A.C. minus 572-3.

FATEH .-- "Victory."

FATFH JANG.—"Victorious in Battle" (a title of the Nizam).

FATWA.—Judicial decree or written opinion of a doctor of Muslim law.

FAUJDARI.—Relating to a criminal court, criminal proceedings.

FAUJDARI.—Under native rule, the area under a Faujdar or subordinate governor; now used generally of Magistrates' Criminal Courts.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.—The chief controlling revenue authority in the Punjab, Burma and the Central Provinces.

FITTON GARI.—A phæton, Bombay. Derived from the English.

GADDI, Gadi.—The cushion or throne of (Hindu) royalty.

GARKWAR (sometimes GUICOWAR).—Title with 'Maharaja' added of the ruler of Baroda. It was once a caste name and means 'cowherd,' i.e., the protector of the sacred animal; but later on, in common with 'Holkar' and Sindha,' it came to be a dynastic appel-

'Sindhia," it came to be a dynastic appellation and consequently regarded as a title. Thus, a Prince becomes "Gackwar" on succeeding to the estate of Baroda; "Holkar," to that of Indore and "Sindhia," to that of Gwalior.

(All these are surnames of which Gaekwar and Shinde are quite common among Marathas—and even Mahars).

GANJA.—The unfertilised flowers of the cultivated female hemp plant, CANNABIS SATIVA, used for smoking.

GAUR.—Wild cattle, commonly called 'bison' Boe GAURUS.

GAYAL.—A species of wild cattle, BOS FRON-FALIS, domesticated on the North-East Frontier; syn. mithan

GRADE,-Mutiny, Revolution.

GHARRIE (GARI) .- A carriage, cart.

GHAT, Ghaut —(1) A landing-place on a river, (2) the bathing steps on the bank of a tank; (3) a pass up a mountain; (4) in European usage, a mountain range. In the last sense especially applied to the Eastern and Western Ghats.

GHATWAL.—A tenure-holder who originally held his land on the condition of guarding the acighbouring hill passes (ghats), Bengal.

GHAZI —One who engaged in "Ghazv," a holy War, $i \in$, against kafirs.

GHI, Ghee. - Clarified butter.

GINGELLY .- See TIL.

Godown —A store room or warehouse. An Anglo-Indian word derived from the Malay "gadang."

GOPI.—Cowherd girl. The dance of the youthful Krishna with the Gopis is a favourite subject of paintings.

GOPURAM.—A gateway, especially applied to the great temple gateways in Southern India.

GOSAIN, Goswami.—A (Hindu) devotee; lit. one who restrains his passions.

GOSHA.—Name in Southern India for 'parda women:' lit. the word "Gosha" means corner or seclusion: "one who sits in " is the meaning of the word "Nashin" which is usually added to "Gosha" and "Pardanashin Pardanashin

Gram.—A kind of pea, CIORR ARIETINUM-In Southern India the pulse DOLIGHOS BIFLORUS is known as horse gram.

GRANTHA-SAHEB .- Sikh holy book.

GUNJ—The red seed with a black 'eye of ABRUS PRECATORIUS, a common wild creeper used as the official weight for minute quantities of colum 96th of a TOLA

GUP, OR GUP SHUP,-Tittle tattle,

GUR, Goor-Crude sugar; syn. jaggery, Southern India; tanyet, Burma.

GURAL.—A Himalayan goat antelope CRMA-

GURDWARA -A Sikh Shrine.

GURU.—(1) A Hindu religious preceptor; (2) a schoolmaster, Bengal.

HABSHI.—Literally an Abvssinian. Now a term for anyone whose complexion is particularly dark.

HADITH.—(commonly pronounced "Hadis") Tradition of the Prophet.

HAFIZ.—Guardian, one who has Quran by heart.

HAJ .- Pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hajam, Hajjam -- A barber.

HAJI —A Mahomedan who has performed the haj. He is entitled to dye his beard red.

HARIM.—A native doctor practising the Mahomedan system of medicine.

HAKIM (with long a).—Governor, ruler.

HALL—Lawful (from Islam point of view).
Used of meat of animal ceremoniously slaughtered with a sawing motion of the knife. of "Jhatka".

HALALKHOR.—A sweeper or scavenger; lit. one to whom everything is lawful food.

Hall.—Current. Applied to coin of Native States, especially Hyderabad.

HAMAL—(1) A porter or cooly, (2) a house servant.

HAQ .-- A right.

HARJAN—Untouchables The term originally means "the people of God". According to Mr Gandhi the term was suggested by certain of the class themselves who did not care for the description of "untouchable", and it was copied from the example of a poet of Gujarat

HEJIRA (HIJRAH)—The era dating from the flight of Mahomed to Mecca, June 20th, 622 A.D.

HEERA LAL —A Hindu name ('Hira' is diamond and 'Lal' is ruby.)

HILSA.—A kind of fish, CLUPEA ILISHA. HOONDI, HUNDI.—A draft (banking.

HOLKAR. -- See" Gackwar."

HTI.—An iron pinnacle placed on a pagoda in Burma.

HUKKA, HOOKAH.—The Indian tobacco pipe. HUKM.—An order.

HUNDI.-A bill of exchange.

IDGAH.—An enclosed place outside a town where Mahomedan services are held on festivals known as the Id., etc.

ILAKHE.—A department. (Ilakha in Marathi and Gujarati Languages means Presidency.)

IMAM —The layman who leads the congregation in prayer. Mahomedan.

INAM.—Lit. 'reward.' Hence land held revenue free or at a reduced rate, often subject to service. See DEVASTHAN, SABANJAM, WATAN.

INUNDATION CANAL.—A channel taken off from a river at a comparatively high level, which conveys water only when the river is in dood.

IZZAT.-Prestige.

JACK FRUIT - Fruit of ARTOCARPUS INTE-GRIFOLIA, Ver. PHANAS.

JAGGERY, jagri.—Name in Southern India for crude sugar; syn. gur.

JAGIR.—An assignment of land, or of the revenue of land held by a Jagirdar.

JAH.—A term denoting dignity, applied to highest class nobles in Hyderabad State.

Jam (Sindhi or Baluch).- Chief. Also the

Inm of Nawanagar.

JAMABANDI.—The annual settlement made under the ryotwari system.

JAMADAR.—A native officer in the army or police.

JANGAMA .-- A Lingayat priest.

JAPTI.—Distraint; attachment: corrupt of "Zabti."

JATHA .-- An association.

JATKA .-- Pony-cart, South India.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB.—The Sacred Island of Arabla, including all the countries which contain cities sacred to the Mahomedans: Arabla, Palestine and Mesopotamia.

JHATKA—"Stroke", used of meat of animal slaughtered with a stroke as opposed to "lialal". s. v.

JHIL.—A natural lake or swamp, Northern India; syn. bil, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

JIHAD.—A religious war undertaken by Musaimans.

JIRGA —A council of tribal elders, North-West frontier.

Jogi (Yogi) .- A Hindu ascetic.

Joshi.-Village astrologer.

JOWAR—The large millet, a very common food-grain, ANDROPOGON SURGHUM, OF SORGHUM VULGARE; syn. cholam and jola, in Southern India.

JUDI.—A revenue term in S. Division of the Bombay Presidency.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER.—An officer exercising the functions of a High Court in the Central Provinces, Oudh, and Sind.

ing, especially that of a Government official.

KADAB, karbi.-The stalk of jowari (q. v.)valuable fodder.

KAFIR.-Infidel, applied by Muslims to all non-Muslims

KAJU, kashew .- The nut of ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE, largely grown in the Konkan.

KARAR .- The barking deer, CERVULUS MUNT-IAC.

KAKRI.-Cucumber.

KALAR, kallar.—Barren land covered with salt or alkaline efforescences, Northern India,

KALI-YUGA.- The Iron age. (short a).

Kall,-Popular goddess consort)

of Shiva. (long a).

KALL-Black soil.

KALIMA -The Mahomedan Confession of faith KAMARBAND, Cummerbund .-- A waistcloth, or

KANAT.—The wall of a large tent. "Kanat" (in Persia)—Underground Canal

KANGAR,-A kind of portable warming-pan, carried by persons in Kashmir to keep themselves warm.

KANKAR .- Nodular limestone, used for metalling roads, as building stones or for preparation of lime.

KANS.—A coarse grass which spreads and prevents cultivation especially in Bundelkhand SACCHARUM SPONTANEUM.

KANUNGO .- A Revenue Inspector.

KAPAS .- Cotton.

KARAIT -A very venomous snake, BUN-GARUS CANDIDUS OF CAERULEUS.

KARBHARI —A manager. Also Dewan smaller States in Maharashtra and Gujarat. Dewan in

KAREZ .- (Persian 'Kanat'.) Underground tunnels near the skirts of hills, by which water is gradually led to the surface for irrigation, especially in Baluchistan.

KARKUN.-A clerk or writer, Bombay.

KARMA —The doctrine that existence is conditioned by the sum of the good and evil actions in past existences.

KARNAM -- See PATWARI.

KARTOOS .- A cartridge.

KAS.—The five " Kas" which denote the Sikh are Kes, the uncut hair; Kachh. the short drawers; Kara, the iron bangle; Kirpan, the steel knife; and Kangha, the comb.

KASAI .- A butcher.

KAZI.—Better written Qazı—Under native rule, a judge administering Mahomedan law Under British rule, the kazi registers marriages between Mahomedans and performs other func tions, but has no powers conferred by law.

KHARITA.-Letter from an Indian Prince to the Governor-General.

KHABARDAR .- Beware.

woven from hand-spun yarn.

KACHCHA.—Unripe, mud built, inferior. | KHALASI.—A native fireman, sailor, artil-KACHERI, kachahri.—An office or office build- leryman, or tent-pitcher

KHALSA.—Lit. 'pure.' (1) Applied especially to themselves by the Sikhs, the word Khalsa being equivalent to the Sikh community; (2) land directly under Government as opposed to land allenated to grantees, etc., Northern India, and Deccan.

KHAN -Originally the ruler of a small Mohammedan state, now a nearly empty title though prized. It is very frequently used rather as part of a name, especially by Afghans and Pathans.

KHANDI, candy. A weight especially used for cotton bales in Bombay, equivalent to 20 mds.

KHANSAMA .- A butler.

KHARAB -Also "Kharaba." In Bombay of any portion of an assessed survey No which being uncultivable is left unassessed.

KHARGOSH .- Hare.

KHARIF-Any crops sown just before or during the main S. W. monsoon.

KHAS.—Special, in Government hands. Khas tahasildar, the manager of a Government estate.

KHASADAR .- Local levies of foot soldiers, Afghanistan or N. W. Frontier.

KHAS-KHAS, Kus-Kus.—A grass with scented roots, used for making screens which are placed in doorways and kept wet to cool a house by evaporation, ANDROPOGON SQUAR-ROSUS.

KHEDDA, kheda.—A stockade into which wild elephants are driven; also applied to the operations for catching.

KHICHADI, kejjeree -A dish of cooked rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specially used of rice with fish.

HILAT .- A robe of honour.

KEUTBA.—The weekly prayer for Mahomedans in general and for the reigning sovereign in particular.

KHWAJA .-- A Persian word for "master," sometimes a name.

KINCOB, kamkhwab.—Silk textiles brocaded with gold or silver.

KIRPAN -A Sikh religious emblem; a sword. KISAN.-Agriculturist, used in North India. " Ryot" in Maharashtra, etc.

KODALI Also "Kudali" .- The implement like a hoe or mattock in common use for digging; syn. mamuti, Southern India.

KONKAN -The narrow strip of low land between the Western ghats and the sea.

Kos.—A variable measure of distusually estimated at about two miles. distance between the kos-minars or milestones on the Mughal Imperial roads averages a little over 2 miles, 4 furlongs, 150 yards. Also means the leathern water-lift drawn by bullocks in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Kor.-Battlements

KOTHI.—A large house.

KOTWAL .- The head of the police in a town, KHADI (or KHADDER) .- Cotton cloth hand- under native rule. The term is still used in Hyderabad and other parts of India.

KOTWALL.-The chief police station in a headquarters town.

KUCHA BANDI-A barrier or gateway erected

KUFR .- Infidelity, unbelief in the Quran and the Prophet.

KULKARNI.-See PATWARI.

KUMBHAMBIA —The great fair at Hardwar, so called because when it is held every 12 year Jupiter and Sun are in the sign Kumbhas, (Aquarius).

KUMBHAR -(M.) A potter. U-" Kumhar."

KUNBI.—An agriculturist (Kanbi in Guiarat (MAHA=great). Kurmi in N. India.)

(Every son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar)

for cutting.

KUSHTI (U), KUSTI (M).-Wrestling.

LAKH, lac .- A hundred thousand.

LAL.—A younger son of a Raja (strictly a 4th son, but see under "Babu").

LAMBARDAR -The representative of the cosharers in a zamindari village, Northern India.

LANGUR.-A large monkey, SEMNOPITHEOUS ENTELLUS.

LASCAR, correct lashkar.—(1) an army, (2) in English usage an Indian sailor.

LAT.—A monumental pillar. "Lat" Hindus separate account tani corruption of "Lord" e.g., "Bara Lat"—Viceroy, "Jangi Lat"—Commander-in-Chief, MAJUR.—A -Viceroy, "Jangi Lat"-

LATERITE.—A vesicular material formed of disintegrated rock, used for buildings and making roads; also probably valuable for the in a village held in ordinary proprietary production of aluminium. Laterite produces (2) a cultivator in the Chamba State a deep brichord soil.

LINGAM.—The phallic emblem, worshipped as the representative of Shiva.

LITCHI -A fruit tree grown in North India (LITCHI CHINENSIS).

LOKAMANYA .- (Lit.) Esteemed of the people A national hero.

LOKENDRA OR LOKINDRA -- " Protector of the World, title of the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

LONGYI .- A waistcloth, Burma.

LOTA .-- A small brass water-pot.

LUNGI, loongi-A cloth (coloured dhoti) simply wound round the waist,

MADRASA .- A school especially one for the higher instruction of Mahomedans.

MAHAJAN —The guild of Hindu or Jain merchants in a city. The head of the Mahajan is magnet in a town, where worshippers the Nagaraheth (q,v).

MAHAL—(1) Formerly a considerable tract of country; (2) now a village or part of a village for which a separate agreement is taken for the payment of land revenue; (3) a department of revenue, e.g., right to catch elephants, or to take stone; (4) in Bombay a small Tahuka pador of Maryana Taluka under a MAHALKARI.

MAHANT .- The head of a Hindu conventual establishment.

MAHARAJA -The highest of hereditary rulers among the Hindus, or else a personal distinc-tion conferred by Government. It has several variations as under "Raja" with the addition of MAHARAJ RANA: its feminine is MAHARANI

MAHARAJ KUMAR .- Son of a Maharaja.

ivery son of any chief in Gujarat and Kathiawar)

KURAN—A bly grass land growing grass fit the flesh and the world.

MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA --- A Hindu title denoting learned in Sanskritic lore

KYARI —Land embanked to hold water for row (lit. 'the big-headed').

KYAUNG.—A Buddhist monastery, which during flowers used (when dried) as food or always contains a school, Burma. oil.

MAHURAT —The propitious moment fixed by astrologers for an important undertaking.

The word in Sanskrit and Marathi is 'Muhurta'', in Gujarati "Murrat" or "Mhurat."

MAIDAN.—An open space of level ground the park at Calcutta,

MAINA .-- A bird

MAJOR WORKS .- Irrigation works for which separate accounts are kept of capital, revenue.

MAJUR.-A labourer (in Bombay).

MAKTAB.—An elementary Mahomedan school

MALGUZAR (revenue payer).—(1) The term applied in the Central Provinces to a co-sharer in a village held in ordinary proprietary tenure,

MAKTA .- Licence, monopoly.

MARTADAR .- A licencee, monopolist.

MALL .- A gardener.

MALIK.-Master, proprietor.

MAMLATDAR (Mar. " Mamledar.").-The officer in charge of a taluka, Bombay, whose duties are both executive and magisterial -Mar "Mamledar") svn. tahasildar

MANDAP, or mandapam .- A porch or pillared hall, especially of a temple.

MANGOSTEEN.—The fruit of GARCINIA MANGOS' TANA.

MARI.—A Baluch tribe. (Bhugtis and Maris generally spoken of together.)

MARKHOR .- A wild goat in North-Western India, CAPRA FALCONERI.

MASNAD.—Seat of state or throne, Mahoudan; syn. gaddi.

MATH —A Hindu conventional establish-

MAULANA.—A Mahomedan skilled in Arabic ad religious knowledge.

MAULVI.-- A person learned in Muhammadan

MAUND, ver. Man.—A weight varying in ifferent localities. The Ry. maund is 80 lbs.

MAYA—Sanskrit term for "cosmic illusion" yedanta philosophy.

MEHEL OF MAHAL -A palace.

MELA.—A religious festival or fair.

MIAN —Title of the son of a Rajput Nawab sembling the Scottish "Master."

MIHRAB.—The niche in the centre of the estern wall of a mosque.

MIMBAR.—Steps in a mosque, used as a pulpit.
MINAR —A pillar or tower.

MINOR WORKS.—Irrigation works for which egular accounts are not kept, except, in some ages, of capital.

MIR—A leader, an inferior title which, like khan," has grown into a name, especially sed by descendants of the Chiefs of Sind.

MIRZA.—If prefixed, "Mr." or "Esquire."
MOFUSSIL.—See MUFFASSAL.

MISTRI.-(1) a foreman, (2) a cook.

MOHUR.—A Gold coin no longer current, orth about Rs. 16.

MOLESALAM.—A class of land holding Rajput luvalmans in Gujarat who have retained Hindu ames and customs.

Mong, Moung, or Maung (Arakanese)—cader.

MORA .- Stool.

Monsoon—Lit. Season, and specifically.) The S. W. Monsoon, which is a Northward atension of the S. E. trades, which in the Nortern Summer cross the equator and circulate ite and around the low pressure area over forth India, caused by the excessive heating fithe land area, and (2) The N. E. Monsoon, then is the current of cold winds blowing down uring the Northern winter from the cold land reas of Central Asia, giving rain in India only is E. Madras and Ceylon through moisture equired in crossing the Bay of Bengal, and assing across the equator into the low pressure rus of the Australasian Southern summit.

Moplah (Mappila).—A fanatical Mahomedan et in Malabar.

Moulvi or Maulvi.—A learned Musalman r Muslim teacher.

MUDALIYAR OR MUD-LIAR.—A personal toper name, but implying "steward of the sads."

MUREZIN—Person employed to sound the impedan call to prayer.

MUFFASSAL, mofussil.—The outlying parts of District, Province or Presidency, as distinushed from the headquarters (Sadr).

MUJAWAR.—Custodian of Musalman sacred

MUJTAHID — Lit. One who wages war against infidels. Learned Mahomedan. Generic name given to custodian of Mahomedan sacred places in some parts.

MUKADAM.—Chief, leader; in Bombay, leader of coolie gang; also one employed by a merchant to superintend landing or shipment of goods.

MURHTAR (corruptly mukhtiar).—(1) A legal practitioner who has not got a sanad and therefore cannot appear in court as of right; (2) any person holding a power of attorney on behalf of another person.

MUKHTIARKAR.—The officer in charge of a taluka, Sind, whose duties are both executive and magisterial; syn. tahasildar.

MUKTI, 'release.'—The perfect rest attained by the last death and the final reabsorption of the individual soul into the world soul, syn. NIEVANA, MOKSHA.

MUMTAZ-UD-DAULA.—Distinguished in the State. MULK, in the country.

MUNG, mug.—A pulse, PHASEOLUS RADIATUS: syn. mag. Gujarat.

MUNJ—(1) A tall grass (SACCHARUM MUNJA) in North India, from which mats are woven, and the Brahman sacred thread worn; (2) In Maharashtra "munj" means the thread ceremony.

MUNSHI—A teacher of Hindustani or any Perso-Arabian language. President or presiding official. Also Secretary or writer.

MUNSIF.—Judge of the lowest Court with civil jurisdiction.

MURLI (DEVADASI) —A girl dedicated to a God or temple,

MURUM, moorum —Gravel and earth used for metalling roads.

MUSALMAN, Muslim, Momin (plural Momin in—The names by which Mahomedans describe themselves. "Momin" is also name of a particular caste of Muhamadans in Gujarat; also called "Mumnas."

MYOWUN.—" Mr."

NACHANI, NAGLI-See RAGI.

NAGARKHANA, Nakkarkhana.— A place where drums are beaten.

NAGARSHETH —The head of the trading guild of Hindu and Jain merchants in a city.

NAIB .- Assistant or Deputy.

NAIK.—A leader, hence (1) a local chieftain in Southern India; (2) a native officer of the lowest rank (corporal) in the Indian army (In Bombay a head peon.)

NAT .- A demon or spirit, Burma.

NAWAB—A title borne by Musalmans, corresponding roughly to that of Raja among Hindus. Originally a Viceroy under the Moghal Government, now the regular leading title of a Mohammedan Prince, corresponding to "Maharaja" of the Hindu.

NAWABZADA .--- Son of a Nawab.

NAZAR, nazsrame.—A due paid on succession or on certain ceremonial occasions.

NAZIM.—Superintendent or Manager.

NET ASSETS .- (1) In Northern India, the rent or share of the gross produce of land taken by the landlord; (2) in Madras and Lower Burma, the difference between the assumed value of the crop and the estimate of its cost of production.

NEWAR .- Broad webbing woven across bedsteads instead of iron slabs.

NGAPI.—Pressed fish or saited fish paste largely made and consumed in Burma.

NILGAO. - Blue Bull. A large antelope.

NIM. Decm .- A tree, MELIA AZADIRACHTA the berries of which are used in dyeing.

NIRVANA .- See MURTI.

NIKAH .- Muslim legal marriage.

NISHAN -Sign, Sacred Symbol carried in a

NIZAM .- The title of the ruler of Hyderabad, the one Mohammedan Prince superior to Nawab.

NIZAMAT.-A sub-division of a Native State, corresponding to a British District, chiefly in the Punjab and Bhopal.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT - Enhanced assessment imposed when land already assessed as agricultural is diverted to use as a building site or for industrial concerns.

-COGNIZABLE .- An offence for which the culprit cannot be arrested by the police without | a warrant.

Nono (Thibetan) .- The ruler of Spitta.

NON-OCCUPANCY TENANTS .- A class of tenant, with few statutory rights, except in Oudh, beyond the terms in their leases or agreements.

NON-REGULATION .-- A term formerly applied to certain Provinces to show that the regulations or full code of legislation was not in force in

NULLAH, NALA .-- A ravine, watercourse, or

OCCUPANCY TENANTS. - A class of tenants with special rights in Central Provinces, in United Provinces.

well-known Burmese tree PTEROCARPUS sp.) from the behaviour of which the arrival of the monsoon is prognosticated.

PADDY .- Unhusked rice.

PAGA.—(Persian Paigah) troop of horses among the Marathas.

PAGI.-A tracker of thieves of strayed or stolen animals.

PAHAR .-- A mountain.

PAIGAH.—A tenure in Hyderabad State. (Lit Jagir for maintaining "Paigah," i.e., mounted troops.)

PAIK .- (1) A foot soldier ; (2) in Assam former ly applied to every free male above sixteen years.

PAILI.—A grain measure.

PAILWAN. PAHLWAN.—Professional Wrestler. PAIREE.—The name of the second best variety PARKA, PUCCA.—Ripe, mature, complete. PALAS.—See DHAK.

PALKI.-- A palanquin or litter.

PAN .- The betel vine, PIPE BETEL.

PANCHAMA .- Low caste, Southern India.

PARCHAYAT.—(1) A committee for management of the affairs of a caste, village, or town;
(2) arbitrators. Theoretically the panchayat has five (panch) members.

PANDA .-- A Hindu priest, especially at holy places.

PANDIT .- A Hindu title, strictly speaking applied to a person versed in the Hindu scriptures, but commonly used by Brahmans. in Assam applied to a grade of Inspectors of primary schools.

PANSUPARI. - Distribution of PAN and SUPAR (q, v.) as a form of ceremonial hospitality.

PAPAIYA .- Fruit-tree or its fruit Pawpaw. Carros Paparya.

PARAB.—A public place for the distribution of water, maintained by charity.

PANABADI -A platform with a smaller platform like a dovecot on a centre pole or pillar built and endowed or maintained by charity, where grain is put every day for animals and birds.

PARDA, purdah .-- (1) A veil or curtain; (2) the practice of keeping women secluded; syn gosha.

PARDANASHIN .- Women who observe purdah.

PARDESI - Foreign. Used in Rombay especially of Hindu servants, syces, &c., from Northern India.

PARGANA.—Fiscal area or petty sub-division of a tahsil in Northern India.

-The fine wool of the Tibetan goat, hence Pashmina cloth.

PASHTO, PUSHTO .-- Language of the Pathans PASO .- A waistcloth.

PAT, put .- A stretch of firm, hard clay Desert PATEL .- A village headman, Central and

Western India; syn. reddi, Southern India, gaonbura, Assam; padhan Northern and Eastern India Mukhi, Guzarat, (Patil in Maharashtra.)

PATIDAR.—A co-sharer in a village, Gujarat. PATTAWALLA .- - See CHAPRASI.

PATWARI.-A village accountant; syn. karnam. Madras; kulkarni, Bombay Deccan; talati, Gujarat; shanbhog, Mysore, Kanara and Coorg, mandal, Assam; tapedar, Sind.

PRON. - See CHAPRASI

PESHKAR .-- One who brings forward, submits papers, etc., personal clerk.

PESHKASH.—A tribute or offering to a superior.

of Bombay mango, distinguishable from the APRUS (q. v.) by its pointed tip, and by the clour bein less yellow and more green and red. PILAO (pulav).—A dish of rice and other ingredients, and by Anglo-Indians specifically clour bein less yellow and more green and red.

PHULKARI.—An embroidered sheet; littlewer-work.

PIGE, paisa.—A copper or bronze coin worth one farthing; also used as a generic term for money.

PICOTTAH.—A lever for raising water in a hucket for irrigation, Southern Iudia; syn dhenkul or dhenkuli, or dhikli, Northern India

PIPAL. - Sacred fig-tree. Ficus Religiosa.

PIR. - A Mahomedan religious teacher or saint

PLEADER.—A class of legal practitioner.
PONGYI.—A Buddhist monk or priest, Burma.

Postin, Posteen.—A coat or rug of sheep shin tanned with the wool on, Afghanistan.

PRABHAT PHERI.—Lit. "Morning round," of parties going round early in the morning singing political songs.

PRANT.—An administrative sub-division in Maratha States, corresponding to a British District (Baroda) or Division (Gwallor); also in hathlawar.

PRANT OR PRANT SAHEB.—Sub-Divisional Officer (in Bombay Presidency).

PRESIDENCY.—A former Division of British India.

PRINCE.—Term used in English courtesy for "Shaltzada," but specially conferred in the case of "Prince of Arcot" (called also "Armini-Arcot").

PROTECTED.—Forests over which a considerable degree of supervision is exercised, but less than in the case of 'reserved' forests.

PROVINCE.—One of the large Divisions of British India.

PUJA .- Worship, Hindu.

PUJARI.—The priest attached to a temple.
PUNDIT.—See Pandit.

PURANA.—Lit. 'old' Sanskrit (1) applied to certain Hindu religious books, (2) to a geological 'group'; (3) also to 'punch-marked' oins.

PURNA SWARAJ.—Complete independence.

PUROHIT—A domestic chaplain or spiritual guide, Hindu.

PWE .- An entertainment, Burma.

PYALIS—Bands of revellers who accompany the Muharram processions.

QILLA .- A Fort.

RABI.—Any crop sown after the main Southwest monsoon.

RAG, RAGINI .- Mode in Indian music.

RAGI (Eleusine corocana).— A small millet used as a food-grain in Western and Southerr India; syn. marua, Nagli Nachni.

RAIL-GARI.—Railway train.

RAIYAT OR RYOT .- Farmer.

RAJA.—A Hindu Prince of exalted rank, but inferior to "Maharaja". The feminine is Rani (Princess or Queen), and it has the variations Raj, Rana, Rao, Rai, Rawai, Rawai, Rawkar, Raikwar, Raikwar and Raikat. The form Rai is common in Bengai, Rao in S. & W. India.

RAJ KUMAR-Son of a Raja.

RAJ RAJESHWAR .- King of Kings.

RAMOSHI.—A caste whose work is to watch and ward in the village lands and hence used for any chaukidar (g, v_*) Actually a criminal tribe in Maharashtra.

RANA.—A title borne by some Rajput chiefs, equivalent to that of Raja.

RANI.—The wife or widow of a Raja.

RANN OR RUNN—Flat land flooded in the monsoon and incrusted with salt when dry, e.g., the Rann of Cutch.

RANZA .- Mausoleum, shrine.

RAO.—A title borne by Hindus, either equivalent to, or ranking below that of Raja.

REGAR.—Name for a black soil in Central and Southern India, which is very retentive of moisture, and suitable for growing cotton.

REGULATION.—A term formerly applied to certain provinces to show that the Regulations or full code of legislation applied to them.

REH.—baline or alkaline efflorescences on the surface of the soil, Northern India.

RESERVED.—Forests intended to be main tained permanently.

RICKSHAW.—A one or two seat vehicle on two wheels drawn by coolies, used in the hills.

RISALDAR.—Commander of a troop of horses. Rohi, Roz.—Nilgai.

ROHU .-- A kind of fish, LAGEO ROHITA.

Rom.-Bread.

ROZA.—Muslim fast during Ramazan. Also Mausoleum (corruption of "rauza.")

RYOTWARI.—The system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on the actual occupants of holdings.

SABHA.—Assembly, Meeting, Council, Congress.

SADHU .-- A Hindu ascetic.

SADR, sudder.—Chief (adjective). Hence the headquarters of a District; formerly applied to the Appellate Courts.

SAFA JANG-A long-handled battleaxe carried by Jat Sikhs.

SAFFLOWER.—A thistle which yields a yellow dye from its petals and oil from its seeds (CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS), ver. kardai, kushanti.

SAHEB.—The native Hindu term used to or of a European ("Mr. Smith "would be mentioned as "Smith Saheb," and his wife "Smith Mem-Saheb," but in addressing it would be "Saheb," fem. "Sahebs," without the name); occasionally appended to a title in the same way as "Bahadur," but inferior (=master.)

SAHIBZADA .- Son of a person of consequence

SAID, SAYID, SAIYID, SIDI, SYED, SYUD.— Various forms for a title adopted by those who claim direct male descent from Mohammed's grandson llusain.

SAL - A useful timber tree in Northern India, SHOREA ROBUSTA.

SAMBAR .- A deer, CERVUS UNI COLOR; Syn SATAU.

Samiti. - Association, Union, Assembly.

SAN .- Bombay hemp, CROTALARIA JUNCEA.

SANAD-(1) A charter or grant, giving its name to a class of States in Central India held under a sanad, (2) any kind of deed of grants

SANGATHAN.-Literally tying together. A movement which aims at unity and the knowledge of the art of self-defence among Hindus A movement to unity the Hindu Community against non-Hindu aggression. The Hindu The Hindu counterpart of the Musalman "Tanzım" q. v

SANGRAM SAMITI -War Council in the present Civil Disobedience movement.

SANNYASI -A Hindu mendicant.

SARI .- A long piece of cloth worn by women.

SARANJAM .- Land held revenue tree or on a reduced quit-rent in consideration of political services rendered by the holder's ancestors originally feudal tenure land for maintaining troops.

SARDAR (corrupted to SIRDAR).—A leading Government official, either civil or military, even a Grand Vizier. Nearly all the Punjab Barons bear this title. It and "Diwan" are like in value and used by both lindus and which is a sure and used by both lindus and Mohammedans. But Mohammedans only are "Wali," "Sultan," "Amir," "Mir," "Mirza," "Mian," and "Khan."

SARRAR.—(1) The Government; (2) a tract of territory under Muhammadan rule, corresponding roughly to a Division under British administration.

SARSUBAH - An officer in charge of a Division in the Baroda State corresponding to Commissioner of British territories.

SATI.—Suicide by a widow, especially on the funeral pyre of her husband.

SAHUKAR, SAUKAR, SOWKAR.—Banker, dealer in money, exchange, etc.; money-lender.

SATYAGRAHA -(lit. Insistence on truth), passive resistance.

SATYAGRAHI—A passive resister, one who will follow the truth wherever it may lead.

SATTA .- Speculation.

SAUDAGAR. -- Merchant

SAWAI .- A Hindu title implying a slight distinction (iit, one-fourth better than others).

SAWBWA .-- A title borne by chiefs in the Shan States, Burma.

SEMAL or cotton tree .- A large forest tree with crimson flowers and pods containing a quantity of floss, BOMBAX MALABARICUM.

SEROW, sarau.-A goat antelope, NEMOR-TARDUS BUBALINUS.

SETH, SHETH .- Merchant, banker.

SETTLEMENT — (1) The preparation of a cadastral record and the fixing of the Government revenue from land; (2) the local inquiry made before Forest Reserves are created, (3) the inancial arrangement between the Government of India and Local Governments

SHAHID .-- A Musalman martyr.

SHAHZADA -Son of a King

SHAIKH or SHEIKH (Alabic)-A chief.

SHAMS-UL-ULAMA -A Mohammedan title denoting " learned.

SHAMSHER-JANG .- "Sword of Battle" (a title of the Maharaja of Travancore.)

SHANBEIG - See PATWARI.

SHASTRAS .- The religious law-books of the Lindus.

SHEGADI, seggaree, Shigri -A pan on 3 feet with live charcoal in it.

SHER -Tiger.

SHER, ser, seer—A weight, or measure varying much in size in different parts of the country. The Railway seer is about 2 lbs.

SHETH, shethia .- A Hindu or Jain merchant. SHIAS -Musalmans who accept Alı as the lawful Khalif and successor of the prophet and deny the Khalifate of the first three Khalifs.

SHIGHRAM -See TONGA.

SHISHAM or sissu—Blackwood. A valuable timber tree. DALBERGIA SISSOO.

SHRADDHA .-- Annual Hindu ceremony of propitiating the manes.

SHRUTI.-Literally "heard". Vedas revealed to inspired Rishis.

SHROFF.-Banker.

SHUDDHI.—Literally purification. A movement started in Rajputana and Northern India for the reconversion to Hinduism of those, like the Malakana Rajputs, who, though Mahomelans for some generations, have retained many Hindu practices.

SIDI .- A variation of "Said." Generic name for negroes domiciled in the Bombay Presidency Also applied by the French to the negroes in their Army.

SILLADAR .- 4 native trooper who furnishes his own horse and equipment.
SINDHIA.—See under "Gaekwar."

SMRITI.—Unrevealed Laws, as opposed to Shruti, revealed Vedas.

SOLA .- A water-plant with a valuable pith. AESCHYNOMENE ASPERA.

SONI, SONAR .- Goldsmith.

Sowar .- A mounted soldier of constable. SOWKAR --- Merchant.

SWADESHI—Lit. Swa-one's own; deshi=of country. There is actually a shade of difference between the two, the "Swa" emphasisung the preference against everything "par," foreign.

SRI OR SHRI.—Lit. fortune, beauty, a sanskrit term used by Hindus in speaking of person much respected (never addressed o him; nearly =" Esquire"): used also of invinities. The two forms of spelling are occasioned by the intermediate sound of the s (that of s in the German Stadt).

SRIJUT, SRIYUT.—Modern Hindu equivalent of "Mr."

STUPA or tope.—A Buddhist tumulus, usually of brick or stone, and more or less hemispherical, containing relics.

SUBAH—(1) A province under Mahomedan rule: (2) the officer in charge of a large tract in Baroda, corresponding to the Collector of a British District; (3) a group of Districts or lavision, Hyderabad.

SUBAIDAR.—(1) The governor of a province under Mahomedan rule, (2) a native infantry officer in the Indian Army; (3) an official in Hyderabad corresponding to the Commissioner in British territory.

SUB-DIVISION.—A portion of a District in charge of a junior officer of the Indian Civil Service or a Deputy Collector.

SULTAN .- A King.

SUNNAT,-Traditional law followed by Sunnis

SUNNIS — Musalmans who accept the first four Khalifs as lawful successors of the Prophet.

SUPARI —The fruit of the betel palm, ARECA CATECHU.

SUPERINTENDENT.—(1) The chief police officer in a District; (2) the official in charge of a hill station; (3) the official, usually of the Indian Medical Service, in charge of a Central Jali.

SURAJ. SURYA .- Sun.

SURTI—Native of Surat, specially used of persons of the dhed caste who work as house servants of Europeans, and whose house speech is Gujarati. Also called "Lala" or "Lala."

SWAMI —A Hindu religious ascetic. Also applied to Shankaracharyas, Mahants of Math, etc

STCE, sais .- A groom.

SYED, SYUD .-- More variations of "Said."

TABLIGH.—The Mahomedan conversion movement.

TABUT .- See TAZIAH.

TAHSIL —A revenue sub-division of a District syn. taluka, Bombay; taluka, Madras and Mysore; township, Burma.

TAHSILDAR.—The officer in charge of a tabsil, syn. Mamiatdar, Bombay; township officer or myo-ok, Burma; Mukhtiarkar, Sind; Vahivatdar, Baroda. His duties are both executive and magisterial.

TAKAVI.—Loans made to agriculturists for seed, bullocks, or agricultural improvements. syn. tagai Also "Tagavi" (M. "Tagai") Bombay.

TAKLI—Small distaff for spinning yarn brought into fashion by Mr. Gandhi.

TAL .- Lake : Musical time.

TALAK .- Mahomedan term for divorce

TALATI.-Village accountant.

TALAY, or talso -A lake or tank.

TALUE, tsluka.—The estate of a talukdar in Oudh, Gujarat and Kathlawar. A revenue sub-division of a District, in Bombay, Madras and Mysore; syn. tashil.

TALUKDAR.—A landholder with peculiar tenures in different parts of India. (1) An official in the Hyderabad State, corresponding to the Magistrate and Collector (First Talukdar) or Deputy Magistrates and Collectors (Second and Third Talukdars); (2) a landholder with a peculiar form of tenure in Gujarat.

TALPUR.—The name of a dynasty in Sind

TAMAKHU, TAMBAKU .- Tobacco.

TAMASHA.—Entertainment, gala. In sarcastic sense, exhibition.

TAMBU .- Tent in the Bombay Presidency.

T'AMTAM, tumtum.—A North Indian name for a light trap or cart.

TANK.—In Southern, Western, and Central India, a take formed by damming up a valley, in Northern India, an excavation holding water

TANZIM.—Literally "organization." A movement among the Mahomedans which aims at securing better education and a closer approach to unity among Mahomedans in India.

TAPEDAR .- See PATWARI.

TARAI.—A moist swampy tract; the term especially applied to the tract along the foot of the Himalayas.

TARI, toddy—The sap of the date, paimyra, or cocoanut palm, used as a drink, either fresh or after fermentation. In Northern India the juice of the date is called Sendhi.

TASAR, tussore.—Wild silkworms, ANTHERAEA PAPHIA; also applied to the cloth made from their silk.

TALTI.—Brush woodfence or hurdle.

TAZIA.—Lath and paper models of the tombs of Hasan and Husain, carried in procession at the Muharram festival; syn. tabut, Marathi, dola.

TEAK.—A valuable timber tree in Southern and Western India and Burma, TEOTONA GRANDIS.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS .- See Council bills.

THAGI, thuggee.—Robbery after strangulation of the victim.

THARUR.—(1) The modern equivalent of the caste name Kshattriya in some parts of Northern india; (2) a title of respect applied to Brahmans; (3) a petty chief; (4) a hill tribe in the Western Ghats.

THAMIN.—The brow-antiered deer, Burma CERVUS ELDI

THANA.—Military or Police-Station hence the circle attached to it.

TID or TIR .- Locust.

TIKA.—(1) Ceremonial anointing on the fore head; (2) vaccination.

TIKA SAHEB.—Heir-apparent in several North Indian States

TIKAM—The English pickaxe (of which "pikass" is the common corruption. "Tikam" is derived in dictionaries from Tikshna—Sharp)

Til.-An olleced, SESAMUM INDICUM; also known as gingelly in Madras.

THAK -(Short a) the caste mark on the forehead among Hindus.

TINDAL, tandel—A foreman, subordinate officer of a ship.

TIPAL, Teapoy — A table with 3 legs, and hence used of any small European style table.

TITAR .- Partridge.

Tola.—A weight equivalent to 180 grains (troy).

Tonga —A one or two horsed vehicle with a covered top, syn, SHIGHRAM.

TOTE—The word invariably used by South Indian planters to describe their estates. It is derived from the Kanarese thofa and similar words in Tamil and Malayalam meaning an estate.

TRINE.—Wild cattle found in Burma and to the southward, Bos SONDAIOUS syn. healing and banteng.

Tumandar.—A Persian word denoting some

ULEMA, (Plural of Alim).—Mahomedan learned

UMARA....Term implying the Nobles collectively. Plural of "Amir."

UMBAR -A wild fig-(FIOUS GLOMERATA).

UMEDWAR.—A hopeful person; one who works, without pay in the hope of gaining a situation; candidate.

UNIT.—A term in famine administration denoting one person relieved for one day.

Undu.—Hindustani language as spoken and written by Musalmans opposed to Hindi, spoken and written by Hindus.

URIAL.—A wild sheep in North-Western In lia, Ovis vigner.

URID, UDID -A pulse, black grain (PHA-EOLUS MUNGO).

URUS.—Mahomedan fete held in connexion ith celebration at the tomb of a saint.

USAR.—Soil made barren by saline efflorescence, Northern India.

USTAD.—Master, teacher, one skilled in any haren.

UTHAMNA.— Among Hindus, consolation visit paid on second or third day after the death of a person. Among Parais, a religious ceremony held on the third day after the death of a person.

VARIVATDAR.—Officer in charge of a revenue sub-division, with both executive and magisterial functions, Baroda; syn. tahsiidar.

VAID or Baidys (is also a caste in Bengal).—A native doctor practising the Hindu system of medicine.

VAELL.—(1) A class of legal practitioners; (2) an agent generally.

VEDA .- Revealed sacred books of Hindus.

VEDANTA .- The philosophy of the Upanishads.

VIHARA .-- A Buddhist monastery.

VILLAGE.—Usually applied to a certain area is is is survey, corresponding roughly to the English parish.

VILLAGE UNION.—An area in which local affairs are administered by a small committee.

WAAZ .- Mahomedan sermon.

WADA or WADI —(1) An enclosure with houses built round facing a centre yard; (2) private closed land near a village.

WAKF.—A Muhammadan religious or charitable endowment.

WALL.—Like "Sardar." The Governor of Khelat is so termed, whilst the Chiefs of Kabul are both "Wali" and "Mir."

WAO -A step well.

WATAK.—A word of many senses. In Bombay Presidency used mostly of the land of cash allowance enjoyed by the person who performs some service useful for Government or to the village community.

WAZIR.—The chief minister at a Mahomedan court.

WET BATK.—The rate of revenue for land assured of irrigation.

WRITER .- South Indian equivalent of babu.

YAMA .-- Hindu god of death.

Yoga.—A system of Hindu philosophy. Practice of breath control, etc., said to give supernatural powers.

Your —A Hindu ascetic who follows the Yoga system, a cardinal part of which is that it confers complete control over bodily functions.

YUNANI.—Lit. Greek; the system of medicine practised by Mahomedans.

ZABARDAST.—Lit. "Upper hand," hence strong, oppressive.

ZABARDASTI.—Oppression. ZAMINDAR.—A landholder.

ZAMINDAEL.—(1) An estate; (2) the rights of a landholder, zamindar; (3) the system of tenure in which land revenue is imposed on an individual or community occupying the position of a landlor.

ZANANA.—Of women. Women's apartment, harem.

ZIARAT.—Pilgrimage Ziarat-gah, any shrine or tomb to which people go in pilgrimage.

ZIKR.—Commemorative prayer said at the tomb of the prophet or a Mahomedan saint.

ZILA .- A District

ZOR-TALADI.—Tribute paid to Junagadh Darbar by numerous Kathiawar States. ZULM, ZULUM.—Tyranny. Oppression.

Manners and Customs.

Next to the complexion of the people, which viries from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn by their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form a Hindu's ites consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would inspense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Mahomedan always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Hill men and women, who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing do not appear to-day within the precincts of civilisation and will not meet the tourist's eve Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich free child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in his pictures and images.

Dress.-The next stage in the evolution of the Hindu dress brings the loincloth nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, as in Burma, the ende are left loose in front. In the greater part of India, they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to besit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt. When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Mahomedan prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over right. A snaw is tred round the waits over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed. The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and the United Provinces, in Bengal, in Burma and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different engles; folded brims, projecting brims; long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions beak" of the Maratha turear—an trees assume have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Mahomedan or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmeda bad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations.—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket; yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his leas, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The Pathar

of the cold north-west wears loose baggy trousers, a tall head-dress bettting his stature and covers his ears with its folds as if to kep off cold. The poorer people in Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable Many well-to-do Indians were European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian Christians and Parsis Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuifs The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals slippers and shoes, and a tew cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

Women's Costumes.—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tred round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of India women wear a bodice; on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petiticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Mussainan ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Mahomedan women are aosha and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil whea they appear in public; a few converts from Hinduism have not borrowed the custom. In Northern India Hindu women have generally adopted the Mussalman practice of acclusion. In the Dekhan and in Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, patted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindu widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, Mahomedans in most cases do. The former generally remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the tempies, and near the neck, and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many keep the hair cropped in the European fashion, which is also followed by Parsis and Indian Christians. Most Mussalmans grow beards, most Hindus do not, except in Bengal and elsewhere where the Mahomedan influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not ellip their hair, and generally coil the uncombed bair of the brad into a crest, in irritation of the god Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than others of the corresponding grade in society, Ornaments bedeek the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms wrists, fingers, the waist until motherhood is attained, and by some even later—and the toes. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads, and flowers, like

the lotus, the rose, and the champaka, are among the most popular object of representation is gold or silver.

Caste Marks.—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, sapecially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. It may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot, and as Lakshmi is the goddess of prosperity, it is said to represent her. A more claborate mark on the forehead has the shape of U or V, generally with the central line, sometimes without it, and represents Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay. To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tuisi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha eucocarpus genutus, strung together are worn round their necks by Vassinavas and Shaivas,

respectively The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phalius of their god. Bairagis, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Mushim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms, and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. The choice of the same colour for different purposes cannot always be explained in the same way. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may be a substitute for the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. In many other cases this colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akall is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned with any degree of certainty.

Indian Names.

The personal name of most Hindus denotes a material object, colour, or quality, an animal, a relationship, or a deity. The uncelucated man, who cannot correctly pronounce long Sanskrit words, is content to call his child, father, brother, uncle, or mother, or sister, as the case may be. This practice survives among the higher classes as well. Appa Saheb, Anna Rao, Babaji, Fapu Lai, Bhai Shankar, Tatacharya, Jijibhai, are names of this description, with honorific titles added. It is possible that in carly society the belief in the re-birth of departed kinsmen lent popularity to this practice. Nothing could be more natural than to call a man white, black, or red; gold or silver; gen dismond, ruby, pearl, or merely a stone; small or tall, weak or strong; a lion, a snake, a parrot, or a dog; and to name a woman after a flower or a creeper. Thus, to take a few names from the cples, Pandu means white, and so does Arjuna; Krishna black; Bhima terrible; Nakula a mongoose. Shunaka a dog; Shuka a parrot. Shringa a horn. Among the names prevalent at the present day Hira is a diamond. Ratina or Ratan a jewel; Sonu or Chinna gold. Velli or Belli, in the Dravidean languages, means white metal or silver. Hen are often called after the days of the week on which they were born, and hence they bear the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipmed by them. To pronounce the name

of a devil is to invite him to do harm. If the spirits sometimes bear the names of human beings the reason seems to be that they were originally human

High-caste practices.—The high caste Hindu, on the other hand, believes that the more often the name of a deity is on his lips, the more merit he earns. Therefore he deliberately names his children after his gods and goddesses, so that he may have the opportunity of pronouncing the holy names as frequently as possible These are also sonorous and picturesque. Shiva is happy Vishnu is a pervader Govinda is the cowherd Krishna: Keshava has fine hair: Rama is a delighter: Lakshmana is lucky: Naizavana produced the first hiving being on the prinieval waters: Ganesha is the Lord of Shiva's hosts: Dinakara is the Luminary that makes the day: Subrahmanya is a brother of Ganesha Sita is a furrow: Savitri a ray of light: Tara a star: Radha prosperity: Rukmini is she of golden ornaments. Enama of the glowing heart. Shiva and Vishnu has each got at least a thousand names, and they may be freely drawn upon and paraphrased in naming one's children; and the whole Hindu pantheon is as crowded as it is large.

the names of the seven heavenly bodies concerned. When they begin to assume the names of the Hindu delties, they practically enter upon a new stage of civilisation. It is doubtful whether the Animists ever venture to assume the names of the dreaded spirits to assume the names of the dreaded spirits worshipped by them. To pronounce the name / This rule is fairly well observed in the case of

the first two titles, but the meaning of the other two has changed. Dasa means a slave other two nas changed. Dasa means a slave or servant, and the proudest Brahman cannot disdain to call himself the servant of some god. Thus, although Kalidas, the famous poet, was a Shudra, Ramadas, the famous guru of Shivaji, was a Brahmin. The Vaishayas have made this fashion of calling oneall a servant of some god exceedingly popular, and in Western India high caste Hindus of this sect very commonly add Das to their names. The Brahmans of Southern India add Alver or Alyaugar to their names. Shastri, Acharya, Bhat, Bhattacharya, Upadhyaya, Mukhopadhyaya, changed in Bengal into Mukeril, are among the titles indicative of the Brahmanical profession of studying and teaching the sacred bools. Among warlke classes, like the Rajputs and Sikhs, the title Singh (hon) has become mcre popular than the ancient Varma The Sindi Mal, as in Gidumal, means brave and has the same force Raja changed into Raya, Rao and Rai was a political title, and is not confined to any casta. Dutt and Mitra, Sen and Guha, enable one to identify the caste of their bearers, because the caste of a family or cian cannot be changed. Shet, chief of a guild or a town, becomes Chetty, a Vasshya title, in Southern India. Mudalivar and Nayudu, meaning leaders, are titles which were assumed by eastes of political importance under native rulers. Nayar and Menon are the titles of important castes in Malabar. Ram, Lal, Nand, Chand, are among the additions made to personal names in Northern India Suffixes like Ji, as in Ramji or Jamshedji, the Kanarese Appa, the Telugu Garu the feminine Bai or Devl. are honorific. Prefixes like Babu, Baba, Lala, Sodhi, Pandit, Raja, and the Burmese Maung are also honorific.

Professional names.-Family names sometimes denote a profession. in some cases they might have been conferred by the old rulers, Mehta, Kuikarni, Deshpande, Chitnavis, Mahalnavis are the names of offices held in former times. One family name may mean a flour seller, another a cane-seller, and a third a liquor-seller. To insert the father's name between one's personal and the family name is a common practice in Western India. It is rare elsewhere When a family comes from a certain place, the suffix 'kar' or 'wallah' is added to the name of the place and it makes a family surname in Western India. Thus we may have Chiplunkars and Suratwallahs, or without these affixes we may have Bhavnagris, Malabaris and Bilinorias, as among Parsis, Thus Vasudev Pandurang Chiplunkar would be a Hindu, whose personal name is Vasudev, his a lindu, whose personal name is vasuaev, his father's name Pandurang, and family name derived from the village of Chiplun, is Chiplunkar. In Southern India the village name precedes the personal name. The evolution of Musalman names follows the same lines as Hindu names. But Muslims have no god or goddesses, and their names are derived from their religious and secular history. These names and titles are often as long and picturesque as Hindu appellations. The agnomens Baksh, Din, Ghulam, Khwaje, Fakir, Kazi, Munshi, Sheikh, Syed, Begum, Bibi and others, as well as honoritic additions like Khan have meanings which throw light on Muslim customs and institutions. The Parsis also have no gods and goddesses, and their personal names are generally borrowed from their sacred and secular history. Their surnames frequently indicate a profession or a place, as in the case of Hindus in Western India Bathwallah, Readymoney, Contractor, Sakiatwallah, Adenwallah and others like them are tell-tale names

Indian Art.

in India there has never been so marked a exparation between what are now known as the Fine Arts, and those applied to industry as was the case in Europe during the nineteenth century. As, however, Industrial art forms the subject of a special article in this book, the term Indian Art will here be confined to Architecture, Sculpture and Painting

Historical.—The degree of proficiency attained in art by Indians prior to B. C. 250, can only be conjectured by their advancement in literature; and by the indirect evidences of Indebtedness shown by the works of the historic period, to those which preceded them; or direct records of artistic work of an earlier date than B.C. 250 do not exist. The chief historic schools of architecture are as follows:

Name. Dates. Locality of the best Examples.

Buddhist B.C.250— Ellora, Ajanta, Kali,
Jaina ... A.D.1000— Ellora, Mount Abu,
1300. Palitana.

Brahminical.. A.D. 500 to Ellora, Elephanta, the present Orissa, Bhuvanes-

Name Dates Locality of the best Examples. Chalukyan . A.D.1000-Umber. Somnathour. 1200. Ballur. Eliora, Tanjore, Ma-Dravidian A.D.1350-1750. dura, Tinnevelly, Delhi, Mandu, Jaun-Pathan ..A.D.1200-1550. pore. Indo-Saracenic A.D.1520-Lahore, Delhi, Agra,

Amber, Bijapur.

1760.

Buddhist Architecture is mainly exemplified by the rock-cut temples and monasteries found in Western India and in the Topes or sacred mounds. The interior decorations, and external facades of the former, and the rails and gates surrounding the latter point unmistakably to their being derived from wooden structures of an earlier period. The characteristic features of these temples are horse-shoe openings in the facades to admit light, and collonades of pillars with richly ornamented caps in the interior halls. Jaina Architecture is found in its most highly developed form in the Dilwara temples at Mount Abu. The ground plan consists of a shrine for the god or saint; a porch, and an arcaded courtyard with niches

is grace and lightness, with decorative carving covering the whole interior, executed with great elaboration and detail. Constructional methods suggest that original types in wood have been copied in marble.

Brahminical. Chalukyan and Dravidian styles differ little in essential plan, all having a shrine for the god, preceded by pillared por-ches The outer forms vary The northern Brahminical temples have a curved pyramidal roof to the shrines, which in the southern or Dravidian style are crowned by a horizontal system of storied towers, and each story, decreasing in size, is ornamental with a central cell and figures in high relief. The Chalukyan style is affected by its northern and southern neighbours, taking features from each without losing its own special characteristics of which the star-shaped plan of the shrine, with the fivefold bands of external ornament, is the prin-cipal feature. Pathan Architecture was cipal feature. Pathan Architecture was introduced into India by the Mahomedan invasion of the thirtecuth century At old Delhi are fine examples in the Lutub Mosque and Minar The characteristics of the style are severity of outline, which is sometimes combined with elaborate decoration due, it is stated, to the employment of Hindu craftsmen. The mosque-and tombs at Ahmedabad already show Hindu influence; but purer examples are to be found at Jaunpore and Mandu. Indo-Saracenic Architecture reached the climax of its development during the reigns of the Moghul Emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan. It eclipsed in richness of material and refinement of taste the building efforts of previous periods, it-crowning example being the Taj Mahal at Agra The buildings erected during the Adil Shahi dynasty at Bijapur at a slightly later date, exhibit a certain Turkish influence especially in the great tomb of Mahmoud. Though less refined and lacking the attraction of precious materials in their decoration, these splendid edifices are held in higher esteem by some critics than those of the Moghals, on account of their simplicity, grandeur and fine proportions. The era of great civil architecture in India was The era of great civil architecture in India was revived by the Mahomedan powers. Splendid palaces and fortresses were built at Madras, Delhi, Agra Fattchpore-Sikri and Bijapur, and the example thus set was copled by the Hindu princes at Jaipur, Udaipur and elsewhere in India. The application of great architectural treatment, unequalled in extent elsewhere, is to be seen in the Ghaute or steps enclosing lakes and on the banks of rivers. The most notable constructional contribution of the Mahomedans to Indian architecture was the introduction of the true arch and dome.

Sculpture.—The use of sculpture and painting in isolated works of art was practically non-existent in India until modern times. One or two reliefs and certain gigantic figures may be quoted as exceptions, but taken generally it may be stated that these arts were employed as the decorative adjuncts of architecture. No civil statuary, such as is now understood by the term, was executed; for no contemporary portrait figures, or busts in marble, or bronze, have come down to us from the ruins of ancient India, as they have from those of

for images. The characteristic of the style Egypt, Greece and Rome. Sculpture has been used exclusively as the handmaid of religion, and to this fact may be attributed the stereo typed forms to which it became bound. The lavish use of sculpture on Indian temples often aves good taste, and mars the symmetry and dignity of their mass and outline, but for exuberance of imagination, industrious elabo-ration and vivid expression of movement, Indian sculpture is pernaps without its equal elsewhere in the world. The most impressive specimens are the earliest, found in the Buddhist and Brahminical cave temples of Ellora, Ajanta and Elephanta. The great Trimurthi in the last named of these temples ranks for mystery and expressive grandeur with the greatest masterpieces of art.

> Painting.—Much of the carved stonework upon ancient Indian buildings was as in ancient Greece and then decorated with colour, but the only paintings, in the modern accepta-tion of the term, now existing, which were executed prior to the Moghul period, are those upon the walls of the cave temples at Ajanta, Bagh, and in Cevion. These remarkable works were produced at intervals during the first 600 years of the Christian era. They exhibit all the finer characteristic of the best Indian sculpture, but with an added freedom of expression due to the more tractable vehicle employed. The Ajanta Caves remained hidden in the Deccan jungles for nearly twelve hundred years, until accidentally discovered in 1816 They are painted in a species of tempore; and when first brought to light were well preserved, but they have greatly deteriorated owing to the well meant, but misguided action of copylets, and the neglect of the authorities. The Nizam's Govern-ment have in recent years done a great deal to-wards the preservation and study of these mural paintings The second period of Indian painting owed its origin to the introduction of Persian artists by the Moghul Emperor Akbar; and the establishment of the indigenous Moghul school was due to the encouragement and fostering was due to the encouragement and fostering care of his successors, Jehangir and Shah Jahar. Unlike the works of the Ajanta painters, which were designed upon a large scale, the pictures of the Moghul school were miniatures. They were executed in a species of opaque water-colour upon paper or vellum, resembling to some extent the illuminated missals produced by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. by the monks in Europe during the middle ages. Some of the finest of the earlier specimens in India are of a religious character; this phase of development being closely allied to the art of the caligraphist. As its range extended, a remarkable school of portrait painters arose notable for restrained but extremely accurate drawing, keen insight into character, harmonious colour, fine decorative feeling, and extraordinary delicacy and finish in the painting of detail. The artists of a Hindu off-shoot of this movement, known as the Rajput school, were less fully endowed with the technical and purely aesthetic qualities than were the Moghul painters; but they brought to their work poetry and sentiment which are not to be found in that of the Mahomedans. The pictures of both branches of the Moghul school, although highly decorative in character, were not intended for exhibi-tion upon the walls of rooms, according to

Western practice, and, when not used as illustrations or decorations to manuscript books, were preserved in portfolios.

Modern Painting.—As the reign of Shah Jahan exhibits the high tide of artistic develop-ment in India, so the reign of his successor Aurangreb marks the period of its rapid decline. The causes of this are attributable to the ab sence of encouragement by this Emperor; to his long periods of absence from the court at blehi or Agra, entailed by the continuous wars he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the he waged in his efforts to bring the whole of the Peninsula under his rule; and partly to the lict of the school of Moghul painting becoming stereotyped in its practice. Foreign designers, painters and craftemen who had been attracted to India by the great works carried out by Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan left the country, and their places were taken by no successors. The indigenous artists that the legical courts of small the country of small the school was at the school and courts of small the school was the school and courts of small the school was at the school was the school was at the school taken by no successors The indigenous artists left to themselves in the isolated courts of small Indian princes, or collected in schools in remote districts, employed themselves mainly upon repeating the works of a previous age, instead of seeking new motifs for artistic treatment of seeking new motals for artistic treatment at the time when the British East India Company ceased to be only a guild of merchants and became a great administrative power in 1757, very little vitality survived in the ancient art of the country. During the century of its administrative history between the battle of Plassey and the Indian Mutiny, the "Company" was too fully occupied in fighting for its existence, extending its borders and setting the internal economy of its ever increasing territories, to be able to give much attention to conserving any remnant of artistic practice which had survived. Without any deliherate intention of introducing western art into the country. Greek and its derivative style of architecture were adopted for public and private buildings in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras because these were found to be more suitable for their purpose than buildings of indigenous pattern. The practical result was the same; for the Indian craftsmen employed upon their erection were confronted with styles upon their erection were confronted with styles alfording no scope for the application of their traditional ornament and concerning which they had no knowledge or sympathy. As there were no sculptors in ladia capable of modelling or carving civil scalpture, the monuments to distinguish public servants were all imported from England; and the portraits, or other paintings which decorated the interior walls of the buildings were furnished by European pointers buildings, were furnished by European painters who visited India or by artists in England Although a considerable amount of research work of a voluntary nature was done by Archæ ologists, no official interest was taken in artistic education until the Government of India was transferred to the British Crown in 1859.

The Schools of Art then instituted throughout England in the 19th Century were imputated in India; and were attached to the educational system, which had been previously modelled upon a definitely European basis. The work of the Schools of Art in regard to industrial art is referred to elsewhere; and as several of them have confined their activities almost exclusively to this

branch of the subject it is sufficient to mention only the work of the Schools at Calcutta and Bombay in the present article. The Calcutta school, except for occasional experiments in the application of the graphic arts to lithography, engraving and stained glass, has become a school of painting and drawing. That at Bombay covers a wider field; for in addition to classes for modelling, painting and design it possesses a special school of architecture; and a range of technical workshops, in which instruction is given in the applied arts. It is in the principles underlying the instruction in painting that the schools at Calcutta and Bombay have taken almost diametrically opposite roads to reach the end they both have in view, namely, the revival of the art of painting in India by means of an indigenous school of Indian painters. Mr. Havell, who several years ago was the Principal of the Calcutta School, (he left India in 1907) banished from within its walls every vestige of European art, and claimed that the traditional art of India, in its old forms, is not dead, but merely sleeping or smothered by the blanket of European culture laid upon it for the last 150 years, and needed but to be released from this incubus to regan its pratine vigour.

Bombay School of Art .- The attitude towards the development of art in modern India taken by its successive Principals Messrs. Lockwood Kipling, Griffiths, Greenwood, and Cecil Burns, was on wider lines than that favoured by Mr. Havell. In general the view this School of Art has taken is that with European literature dominating the system under which the edu-cated classes in India are trained and with cauce classes in India are trained and with European ideas, and science permeating the professional commercial, industrial, and political life of the country, it is not possible for modern artists in India to work on purely archaic models, and that to copy these would be as upprofitable as it would be for the artists of Europe to harness themselves to the conventions of the Greek and Roman scuiptors or to those of the mediaval painters; that with European pictures, often of inferior quality illustrating every educational text book, and sold in the shops of every large city, it is essential for the proper education of art students that they should have before them the masterpieces of European art; and that, with the wide adoption of buropean styles of architecture in India, it is necessary for a school of art to possess the best examples of ornament applicable to the great historic styles, for the purpose of study and reference. There are certain basic principles common to the technique of all great art, such as fine and accurate drawing in its widest sense, composition and design, and the science of colour harmony.

Among the developments during Mr. Burns, administration were the founding of the Architectural School, the extension of drawing classes in the Government Schools, and the appointment of an Inspector of Drawing to inspect and report on the drawing classes in the schools. A Pottery Department was also started and was abolished in 1926, Mr. Burns retired in 1918 and was succeeded in 1919 by the present Director, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K.I.H., R.B.C.

Mi Solomon entirely reorganised the course of study. The Life Classes which were organised at the end of 1919 have been pronounced by competent judges as well up to the level of the Life Classes of the European Schools of Art. But proficiency in technique forms only one side of the present system of training; for even in Europe, too much of the study from Life is quite capable of negativing its own object. In India, where the decorative instanct is inherent, and where the possibilities of freehand drawing are still understood, the danger of overdoing the Life Class is even more palpable. So side by side with these realistic aids to study, and at the same period, a class of Indian Decorative Painting was manugurated in the Bombay School of Art on a basis of scholarships under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay (Lord Lloyd). As this class specialises in Mural Painting it has long been popularly known as the Class of Mural Painting. Thiclass has executed the decorations for many public and private buildings, and painted the celling and panels of a specially constructed Indian Room which was exhibited at Wembley in 1924, and found a punchaser in England

The School of Art has of late years enjoyed the patronage of successive Governors of Bombay and, largely due to the efforts of Sir Leslie Wilson, the Government of India inaugurated a competition of Indian Artists in 1927 for the decoration of wall spaces in the new buildings at New Delhi. The result of the Competition was notified in October 1928, when five artists of Bombay, and the Bombay and Lahore Schools of Art were commissioned to paint Murai Decorations in the new Secretariat buildings. The Bombay School undertook the decoration of Committee Room "A" (in the North Block) and the paintings, which were executed in oils on Canvas, were inshed, and successfully placed in position on the dome and walls by the middle of September 1929. These deconations were original compositions of life size figures, symbolising the main

periods of Indian Art, and the different branches of the Fine and Applied Arts. In April 1929, the Government of Bombay converted the Bombay School into a Department independent of the Director of Public Instruction, the Principal (Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon) being made Director. In October 1930 the latter organised an (xhibiton of the work of all Departments of this School of Art in India House, London. The Exhibition was very well patronised by the art critics and the Press. Her Majesty the Queen Empress graciously patronised the exhibition and selected several of the paintings displayed.

Exhibiton in London.—The India Society of London organised an Exhibition of Modern Indian Art in London, which was opened by H H the Duchess of York at the New Burlington Gallenes on December 10, 1934. The most instructive teature of this Exhibition was that the representation of India was secured by means of Regional Committees which collected pictures and sculptures from their own districts the respective sections of the Exhibition devoted to Bombay and Bengal were compared, and the work from Western India received a most tayourable welcome from most of the most of the critics and prominent art. jonmals England, The Regional Committee of Bombay had selected a varied and fairly representative collection of paintings, sculpture, and architectinal drawings At the request of this Committee, the Government of Bombay deputed Mr. Gladstone Solomon to supervise, arrange, and catalogue the Bombay exhibits in London. The whole enterprise was a successful demonstration of the arms and ideals of the Bombay School of Paintmg, and since this Exhibition the long-standing controversy as to the Bombay methods of art training has completely collapsed though it is hardly to be expected that it will not occasionally reassert itself in sporadic outbursts hereafter

Indian Architecture.

The architecture of India has proceeded on lines of its own, and its monuments are unique among those of the nations of the world. An ancient civilization, a natural bent on the part of the people towards religious fervour of the contemplative rather than of the fanatical sort, combined with the richness of the country in the sterner building materials—these are a few of the factors that contributed to making it what it was, while a stirring history gave it both variety and glamour. Indian architecture is a subject which at the best has been ture is a subject which at the best has been studied only imperfectly, and a really com-prehensive treatise on it has yet to be written. The subject is a vast and varied one, and it may be such a treatise never will be written in the form of one work at any rate. The spirit of Indian art is foreign to the European and few can entirely understand it, while art criticism and analysis is a branch of study that the Indian has not as yet developed to its full extent. Hitherto the best authority on the subject has been Fergusson, whose compendious work is that which will find most ready acceptance by the general reader. But Fergusson attempted the nearly impossible task of covering the ground in one volume of moderate dimensions, and it is sometimes held that he was a man of too purely European a culture, albeit wide and eclectic, to admit of sufficient depth of insight in this particular direction. Fergusson's classification by races and religions is, however, the one that has been generally accepted hitherto. He asserts that there is no stone architecture in India of an earlier date than two and a half centuries before the Christian era, and that "India owes the introduction of the use of stone for architectural purposes, as she does that of Buddhism as a state religion, to the great Asoka, who reigned B.C. 272 to 236."

hen the Buddhist, of which the great tope A Sanchi with its famous Northern gateway perhaps the most noted example. Then we have the Gandharan topes and monas-Buropean tendency, variously recognized as Roman, Byzantine but most frequently as Freek, to be observed in the details. The toliage seen in the capitals of columns bears strong resemblance to the Greek acanthus, while the sculptures have a distinct trace of Greek influence, particularly in the treatment of drapery, but also of hair and facial expression From this it has been a fairly common assumption amongst some authorities that Indian art owed much of its best to European influence, an assumption that is strenuously combated by others as will be pointed out later.

The architecture of the Jains comes next in order. Of this rich and beautiful style the most noted examples are perhaps the Dilwars temples near Mount Abu, and he unique "Tower of Victory" at Chittore.

Other Hindu Styles.

The Dravidian style is the generic title usually applied to the characteristic work of the Madras Presidency and the South of India. It is seen in many rock-cut temples as at Ellora, where the remarkable "Kylas" is an instance of a temple cut out of the solid rock, complete, not only with respect to its interior (as in the case of mere caves) but also as to its exterior It is, as it were, a life-size model of a complete building or group of buildings, several hundred feet in length, not built, but sculptured in solid stone, ar undertaking of vast and, to our modern deas, unprofitable industry. The Pagoda of Tanjore, the temples at Srirangam, Chidambaram, Vellore, Vijayanagar, &c., and the palaces at Madura and Tanjore are among the best known examples of the style.

Amongst a vast number of Hindu temples the following may be mentioned as particularly worthy of study:—Those at Mukteswara and Bhuvaneswar in Orissa, at Khajuraho, Bin-drabun. Udaipur, Benares, Gwallor, &c. The palace of the Hindu Raja Man Singh at Gwalior is among the most beautiful architectural examples in India. So also are the palaces of Amber, Datiya, Urcha, Dig and Udaipur.

Indo-Saracenic.

Among all the periods and styles in India the characteristics of none are more easily recognizable than those of what is generally called the "Indo-Saracenic" which deve-loped after the Mahomedan conquest. Under the new influences now brought to bear on it the architecture of India took on a fresh leage of activity and underwent remarkable modifi-cations. The dome, not entirely an unknown

Buddhist Work. development, while the arch, at no time a Fergusson's first architectural period is tayourite constructional form of the Hindu hen the Buddhist, of which the great type builders was now forced with the first type builders. builders, was now forced on their attention by the predilections of the ruling class. The minaret also became a distinctive feature. The requirements of the new religion,—the receives. Perhaps the examples of Buddhist rechitecture of greatest interest and most ready access to the general student are to be found in the Chaltya halls or rock-cut caves of Karli, and, Nasik, Ellora, and Kanheri A point with relation to the Gandhara work may be illuded to in passing. This is the strong luropean endency, variously recognized as of the dependence of the buildings, and led to the development of the buildings, and led to the development of the buildings, and led to the development of the recognized as of the dependence of the buildings, and led to the development of the buildings, and led to the development of the buildings, and led to the development of the buildings. of other decorative forms. Great ingenuity came to be displayed in the use of pattern and of geometrical and foliated ornament. This Moslem trait further turned the attention of the builders to a greater extent than before to proportion, scale and mass as means of giving beauty, mere richness of sculptured surface and the esthetic and symbolic interest of detail being no longer to be depended on to the same degree.

> Agra and Delhi may be regarded as the principal centres of the Indo-Saracenic stylethe former for the renowned Taj Mahal, for Akbar's deserted capital of Fatchpur Sikri, ARDER'S deserted capital of raterpur Skri, his tomb at Secundra, the Moti Muslid and palace buildings at the Agra fort. At Delhi we have the great Jumma Muslid, the Fort, the tombs of Humayon, Sufdar Jung, &c., and the unique Qutb Minar. Two other great centres may be mentioned, because in each there appeared certain strongly marked individuanties that differentiated the varieties of the style there found from the variety seen at Delin and Agra, as well as that of one from hat to the other. These are Ahmedabad in Gujarat and Bijapur on the Dekhan, both in the Bombay Presidency.

> At Ahmedabad with its neighbours Sirkhel and Champanir there seems to be less of a depaiture from the older Hindu forms, a tendency to adhere to the lintel and bracket rather than to have recourse to the arch, while the dome though constantly employed, was there never developed to its full extent as elsewhere, or carried to its logical structural conclusion. The Ahmedabad work is probably most famous for the extraordinary beauty of its stone "jall"— or pierced lattice-work, as in the palm tree windows of the Sidi Sayyid Musid.

Bijapur.

The characteristics of the Bijapur variety of the style are equally striking. They are perhaps more distinctively Mahomedan than those of the Ahmedabad buildings in that here the dome is developed to a remarkable degree, indeed the tomb of Mahmud—the well-known "Gol Gumbaz"—is cited as shewing the greatest space of floor in any building in the world roofed by a single dome, not even excepting the Pantheon. The lintel also was here practically discarded in favour of the arch. The Bijapur style shews a bold masculine quality and a largeness of structural conception that is unequalled elsewhere in India though in richness and delicacy it does not cations. The dome, not entirely an unknow though in richness and denote, feature hitherto, became a special object of attempt to rival the work of the further North,

II. MODERN.

m nrs onat of the indigenous indian "Master-builder" to be found chiefly in the Indian States, particularly those in Rajputana Second there is that of British India, or of all those parts of the peninsula wherever Western ideas and methods have most strongly spread their indianas shidm in the const spread their influence, chiefly, in the case of architecture, through the medium of the Department of Public Works. The work of that department has been much animadverted upon as being all that building should not be, but, considering it has been produced by men of whom it was admittedly not the metier, and who were necessarily contending with lack of expert training on the one hand and with departmental methods on the other, it must be conceded that it can shew many notable buildlings. Of recent years there has been a tend-ency on the part of professional architects to turn their attention to India, and a number of these has even been drafted into the service of Government as the result of a policy initiated in Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty.

To the work of the indigenous "master-builder" public attention has of recent years been drawn with some insistence, and the suggestion has been pressed that efforts should be directed towards devising means for the preservation of what is pointed out—and now universally acknowledged—to be a remarkable survival-almost the only one left in the worldsurvival—almost the only one lett in the work— of "living art," but which is threatened with gradual extinction by reason of the spread of Western Ideals and fashions. The matter assumed some years ago the form of a mild controversy centring round the question of the then much discussed project of the Government of India's now capital at Delhi It was urged that this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than that it should be made a means of fostering European art which needed no such encourage-

The modern architectural work of India the past. They still muster a considerable divides itself sharply into two classes. There following not only amongst the artistic public is first that of the indigenous Indian "Master- of England and India, but even within the of England and India, but even within the Government services. Their opponents, holding what appears to be the more official view both as to archæology and art, have pointed to the "death" of ail the arts of the past in other countries as an indication of a natural law, and deprecate as waste of energy all efforts to resist this law, or to institute what they have termed "another futile revival"! The British in India, they contend, should do as did the ancient Romans in every country on which they planted their conquering foot. As those were wont to replace indigenous art with that of Rome, so should we set our seal of conquest permanently on India by the erection of examples of the best of British art. This is the view which, as we have indicated, appears to have obtained for the moment the more influential hearing, and the task of designing and directing the construction task of designing and directing the construction of the principal buildings in the new Capital was accordingly entrusted jointly to two famous British architects, neither of whom can be unduly influenced by either past or recent architectural practice so far as ladia is concerned The building of New Delhi is perhaps too recent an event for the passing of a definite verdict. The work of Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker shildes the independ of presents. If that abides the judgment of posterity. If that work has had its severe critics, it has also received the commendation of many.

The controversy of East and West, however vital to the interests of the country's architecture, is too purely technical for its merits to be estimated by the general reader or discussed here—Its chief claim on our attention lies in the fact that it affords an added interest to the tourist, who may see the fruits of both schools of thought in the modern bridthat this project should be utilised to give the required impetus to Indian art rather than ings of British India as well as examples of the that it should be made a means of fostering "master builders" work in nearly every native European art which needed no such encourage ment at India's expense. The advocates of the side of the "master builders" work in nearly every native fown and bazaar. The town of Lashkar in Gwallor State may be cited as peculiarly rich in instances of picturesque modern Indian atreaty mentioned, and to have based their ideas on their own reading of in many different forms both civil and religious

Industrial Arts.

The ancient industrial arts of India formed | two distinct groups. The first included those allied to, and dependent upon, architecture; the second comprises those applied to articles devoted to religious ritual; military weapons and trappings, domestic accessories and to personal adornment.

The articles of the first group were intended for some fixed and definite position, and the style of their design and the character of their workmanship were dictated by that of the building with which they were incorporated. Those of the second group were movable, and the renew of their design was less constructed. the range (i their design was less constricted and their workmanship was more varied

Examples of work in both groups are so numerous, and the arts comprise such a diversity of application, that only a cursory survey can be attempted within the limits of a short review. Although the design and treatment differ in the two groups, the materials used were often the same. These materials cover a very wide lange but space only permits of reference to work applied to the four materials upon which the Indian craftsman's skill has been most extensively displayed. These are stone, wood, metal and textiles.

Before dealing separately with each of these materials a few words upon the principal Indian styles are necessary. The two distinctive styles tre Hindu and Mahomedan. The tormer may be termed indigenous, dating as it does from remote antiquity; the latter was a variation of the great Arabian style, which was brought into India in the fourteenth century, and has since developed features essentially Indian in character. The art of both Hindus and Mahomedans is based upon religion and the requirements of religious ritual. The obvious expression of this is shown in the different motifs used for their ornament. In Hindu art all natural forms are accepted and employed for decorative purposes; but in that of the Mahomedans, nearly all natural forms are rejected and forbidden. The basis of Mahomedan decoration is therefore mainly geometrical. In each of them, racial characteristics are strikingly exhibited. The keynote of Hindu work is exuberance, imagination and poetry; that of Mahomedan, reticence, intellect and good taste. The Hindus are lavish, and often undiscriminating in their employment of ornament; the Mahomedans use more restraint.

Stone Work.—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration employed in Hindu temples. In variety and scope it ranges, from the massive figures in the liuddhist and Brahminical Cave Temples, and the detached sculpture of the temples of Southern India, to the delicately incised reliefs and elaborately fretted ornament of the Jain temples at Mount Abu. A curious fact in relation to Hindu work is that priority of date appears to have no relation to artistic development. It is not possible to trace, as in the case of Greek, Roman and Mediswal craftwork, the regular progressive steps from art in its primitive state to its culminating point and its subsequent decay. Styles in India seem to spring into existence fully developed; the earlier examples often exhibiting finer craftsmanship than those of a later date. There can be little doubt that stone carving in India was simply the application of the wood carvers' art to another material.

The stone carving on Mahomedan buildings except where Hindu carvers have been allowed a free hand, is much more restrained than that on Hindu temples. The fact that geometrical forms were almost exclusively used dictated lower relief and greater refinement in the carving; while the innate good taste of the designers prompted them to concentrate the ornament upon certain prominent features, where its effect was heightened by the simplicity of the rest of the building. The invention displayed in working out geometrical patterns for work screens, inlay, and other ornamental details appears to be inexhaustible; while wonderful decorative use has been made of Arabic and Persian lettering in panels and their framing. To obtain a rich effect the Hindus relied upon the play of light and shade upon broken surfaces, the Mahomedans to attain the same and used precious materials; veneering the surfaces of their buildings with polished marble which they decorated with patterns of mosaic composed of jade, agate, onyx and other costly stones. Although the art of inlaying and working in hard stones was of Italian origin, it proved to be one emmenty suited to the genius of the radian craftsman; and many wonderful examples of their skill in the form of book rests, tab-

les, thrones, footstools, vases and sword handles are extant to show the height of proficiency they attained.

Wood Work.—With a fine range of timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has played a great part in the construction and decoration of Indian buildings. Unfortunately, much of the ancient woodwork has been destroyed by the action of the climate and the teeming insectivorous life of India: and that which escaped these enemies was wiped out by are and the sword It is therefore only possible to conjecture the height of artistic development these buildings and their decorations displayed by the copies in stone which have been preserved. Few if any examples of a date earlier than the sixteenth century are to be found. Many of these, and specimens of a later date to be seen in towns and cities throughout the country, are masterpieces of design and craftsmanship. The carved timber fronts and inner courtvards of houses in Ahmcdabad, Nasik, and other parts of Western India are notable for their picture queness and beauty the structural beams, the overhanging balconies, with their screens and supporting brackets, being carved in a manner which unites richness of effect with good taste and propriety. Of furniture, as the term is now understood, few examples were in use in India before Europeans introduced their own fashions. These were confined to small tables and stools, book rests, clothes chests and screens, the designs of which conformed somewhat closely to the architectural style of the period. Many of these were decorated with inlaws of coloured woods, lvory and motel, while some case the woods. and metal; while in some cases the wooden basis was entirely plated with copper, brass or silver. In Southern India, where close grained sandalwood is grown, jewel cases and boxes are enriched with carving executed with the attention to detail and the finish generally associated with the carving of ivory. Coloured lac was freely used to decorate many articles of furniture, especially those turned on the lathe; and rich colour effects were obtained in this, perhaps the most distinctive and typically Indian development of decoration as applied to woodwork.

Metal Work.—With the exception of weaving, the metal working industry employed and still employs the greatest number of artistic craftsmen in India. Copper and brass have alwavs been the two metals most widely used for domestic purposes by Mahomedans and Hindus. The shapes of many of these humble vessels are among the most beautiful to be found in the country. They exhibit that sense of variety and touch of personality which are only given by the work of the human hand: and the working of the material with the simplest implements. In the technical treatment of brass and copper Indian craftsmen have shown a taste and skill unsurpassed by those of other nations, except in the department of fine casting. In this, and in the working of gold and silver, a higher standard of technical and constructive exactness has been reached by the metal workers of Europe and Japan. It may be taken as an axiom that the more beautiful the shape of an article is, and this especially

applies to metal work, the less need exists for the decoration of its surface. It is equally true that the highest test of craftsmanship is the production of a perfect article without any decoration. The reason being that the out any decoration. The reason being that the slightest technical fault is apparent on a plain surface, but can be hidden or disguised of one which is covered with ornament. The goldsmiths and silversmiths of India were extremely skilful and industrious, but judged by this test their works often exhibit a lack of care and exactness in the structural portion and a completely satisfactory example of perfectly lather work from the heads of the gold and feetly plain work from the hands of the gold and silversmiths of India is rarely to be met with Much of the excessive and often inappropriate ornamentation of the articles that they produced owed its application as much to the necessity of hlding defective construction as it dld to any purely decorative purpose

Textiles.—The textile industry is the widest in extent in India and is that in which her craftsmen have shown their highest achievements Other countries, east and west of India have produced work equal at least in stone, wood, and metal; but none has ever matched that of her weavers in cotton and wool, or excelled them in the weaving of silken fabrics. Some of the products of the looms of Bengal are marvels of technical skill and

perfect taste, while the plum bloom quality of the old Cashmere shawls is an artistic achievement which places them in a class by themselves. Weaving being essentially a process of repetition, was the first to which machinery was applied, and modern science has brought power loom weaving to such a state of perfection that filaments of a substance finer even than those of Dacca, which astonished our ancestors, are now produced in the mills of Lancashire. for beauty of surface and variety of texture no machine-made fabrics have ever equalled he finest handwork of the weavers of India. Many of the most beautiful varieties of Indian rany of the most beautiful varieties of indian-textile work have disappeared, killed by the com-petition of the power loom. In other branches of art as applied to textiles India does not hold so pre-emlnent a position as in that of weaving. The printed silks and calicoes of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries deservedly held a high place in the estimation of Western nations, whose craftsmen learnt many valuable lessons from the technical skill, and artistic taste they display. Nothing approaching the tapestries made in Europe in the middle ages has been produced in India. The nearest approach to these is in carpets and rugs. This art was introduced from Persia; but Indian craftsmen have never succeeded in equalling the finest work of their instructors either in colour or design

Archæology.

The ancient monuments of India are as varied [including gold and silver jewellery, engraved as they are numerous. Until a few years ago, the earliest known were the brick and stone erections of the Maurya period, a group of mounds at Lauriya Nandangarh, iliustrative of the Vedic funeral customs and assignable roughly to the 7th or 8th century B C., and some rough stone walls at the ancient city of Rajagrlha of about the same period. The absence of structures of an earlier period was then supposed to be due to the fact that all previous architecture had been of wood and had completely perished. The recent excavations, however, at Mohenjo-daro, in Sind and at Harappa in the Punjab, have completely revolutionised ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd or 4th millennlum B C, and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities, well built houses, temples and public buildings of brick and many other amenities enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities superimposed one upon the ruins of another

The structures that have so far been exposed at Mohenjo-daro belong to the three latest citles on the site. Those of the third or earliest are the best in style; those of the first the poorest Most of the structures are dwelling houses or shops, but there are others which appear to have been temples and one—of particularly massive proportions—is a large bath, surrounded which have come down to us from the Mauray by fenestrated galleries and halls. All were built of well burnt brick and most of them were of two or more storeys with staircases giving access to the upper rooms. In and around the putra (modern Patna), and of which a large ruins have been found many minor antiquities section has been exposed, the rock and pillar

scals of stone and ivory and paste copper implements and vessels, terracotta figurines and toys, shell ornaments and potteries both painted and plain.

These discoveries establish the existence in Sind and the Punjab during the 4th and 3rd millennia B C, of a highly developed city life, and the presence, in many of the houses, of wells and bathrooms as well as an elaborate drainage system betoken a social condition of the citizens at least equal to that found in Sumer and supenor to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. The inhabitants of these cities lived largely no doubt by agriculture and it is a point of interest that the specimens of it is a point of interest that the specimens of wheat found at Mohenjo-daro resemble the common variety grown in the Punjab to-day Besides bread, their food appears to have included beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoises, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast. Among their domesticated animals were the humped their contesticated animals were the numbed indian bull, the buffalo, a short horned bull, the sheep, pig, dog and elephant. Besides gold and silver they used copper, the bronze and lead; they were familiar with the arts of spinning and weaving and with the cultivation of cotton and had attained a high degree of proficiency in the jeweller's and potter's arts

period, include, besides the caves to be referred to below, the wooden palisade (4th century B.C.) which surrounded the ancient city of Patali-putra (modern Patna), and of which a large

carved with extraord nary precision and ac-curacy, and originally supported a wheel symbollzing the law of picty preached by the Buddha. Several pieces of this wheel were found and are now preserved in the Archæological Museum at Sarnath. Of the post-Asokan period one pillar (B.C. 150) stands to the north-east of Besnagar in the Gwalior State, another in front of the cave of Karl (A.D. 70), and a third at Eran in Central Provinces belonging to the 5th Century A.D. All these are of stone, but there is one of iron also. It is near the Qutb Minar at Delhi, and an inscription on it speaks of its having been creeted by a king called Chandra identified with Chandragupta II. (A.D. 375, 413) of the Gupta dynasty. It is wonderful to find the Hindus at that age forging a bai of iron larger than any that have been forged even in Europe to a very late date, and not frequently even now." Pillars of later style are found all over the country, especially in the Madras Presidency. No less than twenty exist in the South Kanara District. A particularly elegant example faces a Jama temple at Mudabidn, not far from Mangalore An interesting discovery was lately made concerning the Iron Pillar at Dhar, Cential India The Pillar is like that at New Delhi, one of those large sized products of ancient Indian metal, workers which have excited the admiration of modern metal-lurgists. The Pillar 15 now broken in three pleces, measuring together more than 43 feet in length, and there is reason to believe that a tourth piece 7 feet long has disappeared. The date and purpose of the Pillar were uncertain until a recent discovery which is of an inscription

base or to mark the scene of notable events in from epigraphic considerations that they are Buddhist or Jama legends. Though we know considerably more modern. The Buddhist caves that the ancient Jamas built stupes, no specimen are of two types—the chargus or chapt caves. of Jaina stupas is now extant. A notable and viharas or monasteries for the residence of structure of this kind which existed until recent monks. The first are with vaulted roofs and times, was the Jaina stupa which stood on the horse-shoe shaped windows over the entrance Kankah Tila site at Muttra and yielded a large and have interiors consisting of a nave and side number of Jaina sculptures now deposited in usles with a small stupa at the inner circular end.

edicts of Asoka (Curca 250 B.C.), the remains of its class. It consists of a low circular drum of a large pillared hall constructed by the same supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter.

emperor at Pataliputra, a number of brick supporting a hemispherical dome of less diameter.

Round the drum is an open passage for circumsupported an Archivetter and the construction of surmounted an Asoka stup at Sarnath near sive stone railing with lotty gates facing the Benares. Altogether thirteen pillars of Asoka cardmal points. The gates are essentially tre known besides the Elephant capital wooden in character, and are carved, inside and of a 14th at Sankiya and a fragment of a 15th at Benares. Ten of them bear his inscriptions, Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Tirhut, is practically erected by Asoka at the same time as his lionining lived. The capital of each column, like the shaft, was monolithic, and comprised three members, viz., a Persepolitan bell, abacus, and crowning sculpture in the round. By far the best capital of Asoka's time was that exhumed at Sarnath near Benames. The four hons standing back to back on the abacus are of Sarnath. the railing and the gateways were at least 150 and 200 years later, respectively. Other famous Buddhist stupas that have been found are those of Sarnath, Bharhut between Allahabad and Jubbulpore, Amravati in the Madras Presidency, and Piprahwa on the Nepalese frontier. The tope proper at Bharhut has entirely disappeared, having been utilised for building villages, and what remained of the rail has been reproved to the Scientia Museum. rail has been removed to the Calcutta Museum. The bas-reliefs on this rail which contain short mscriptions and thus enable one to identify the scenes sculptured with the Jatakas or Birth Stories of the Buddha give it a unique value. The stupa at Amravati also no longer exists, and portions of its rail, which is unsurpassed in point of elaboration and artistic merit, are now in the British and Madras Museums. The stupa at Piprahwa was opened by Mr. W. C. Peppe in 1898, and a steatite or soap-stone reliquary with an inscription on it was unearthed. The inscription, according to many scholars, speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas. It this interpretation is correct, we have here one of the stupus that were erected over the ashes of Buddha immediately after his demise.

Caves -Of the rock excavations which are one of the wonders of India, nine-tenths belong to Western India The most important groups of caves are situated in Bhaja, Bedsa, Karli, Kanheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay Ranheri, Junnar, and Nasik in the Bombay Presidency, Ellora and Ajanta in Nizam's Dominions, Barabar and Nagarjuni 16 miles north of Gaya, and Udayagiri and khandagir 20 miles from Cuttack in Orissa. The caves belong to the three principal sects into which ancient India was divided, viz., the Buddhists, Hindus and Jainas. The carliest caves so far discovered are those of Barabar and Nagarjuni which were accessed to his grants. of the time of the Paramara King Bhoja of Dhar, which were excavated by Asoka and his grandA D 1018-60, fragments of which were found on Dasaratha, and dedicated to Alivikas, a
n a Dhar mosque which occupies the site of a
naked sect founded by Mankhall putta Gosala,
grammar school established by that King This.
The next earliest caves are those of Bhaja,
is held to fix the period when the pillar was made
Topes.—Stupus, known as dagabas in Ceylon in No. 19 at Nasik. They have been assigned
and commonly called Topes in North India,
to 200 B C. by Fergusson and Dr. Burgess,
were constructed either for the safe custody
But there is good reason to suppose from
of relies hidden in a chamber often near the the Provincial Museum at Lucknow. Of those they are thus remarkably similar to Christian belonging to the Buddhists, the great Tope of basilicas The second class consist of a half Sanchi in Bhopal is the most intact and entire surrounded by a number of cells. In the later

riharas there was a sanctum in the centre of the back wall containing a large image of Buddha It is on the model of a complete structural temple but carved out of solid rock. It also is dedicated to Slva and was excavated by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna 1, (A. D. 768), who may still be seen in the paintings in the cellings of the upper porch of the main shrine 768), Of the Jains caves the earliest are at Khandagiri and Udayagir; those of the medæval type, in Indra Sabha at Ellora; and those of the latest period, at Ankai in Nasik. The ceilings of many of these caves were once adorned with fresco paintings. Perhaps, the best preserved among these are those at Ajanta, which were executed at various periods between 350-650 A.D and have clicited high praise as works of art.

Gandhara Monuments .- On the north-west frontier of India, anciently known as Gandhara, are found a class of remains, ruined monasteries and buried stupas, among which we notice for the first time representations of Buddha and the Buddhist pantheon The tree use of Corinthian capitals, frieres of nude Erotes bearing a long garland, winged Atlantee without number, and a host of individual motifs clearly establish the a nost of individual motife cientry essaums the influence of Hellenistic art. The mound at Feshawar, locally known as Shah-ii-ki-Dhern, which was explored in 1809, brought to light several interesting sculptures of this school together with a reliquary casket, the most remarkable bronze object of the Gandhara period. The inscription on the casket left no doubt as to the mound being the stupa raised over a portion of the b dy relies of Buddha by the Indo Scythian king Kanishka. They were presented by Lord Minto's Government to the Buddhists of Burna and are now enshrined at Mandalay. To about the same age belong the stupus at Manikyala in the Punjab opened by Ranjit Singh's French Generals, Ventura and Court, in 1820. Some of them contained coins of kanishka. There was brought to light at Taxila during the winter of 1932-33 what proved to be the largest monastery so far unearthed m north-west India In it there was an inscription dated in the year 134 of an unspecified era and roughly corresponding with the year 76 A D

district of Cawrpore and the temples at Tigowa, other on pillars. They have been found from Nachus, Eran and Bhumara all of which belong to Shabbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar the Gupta period and a later one at Tigowa in the Central Provinces. In South India we have two more examples wz., Lad Khan and Durga temples at Aihole in Bijapur, the latter of which

Aryan and Dravidian, whose differences become more and more pronounced from the 7th century onwards. In the Indo-Aryan style, the back wall containing a large image of Buddins more and more pronounced around the state of the Hindu cave temmost prominent ones tend to the perpendicular, ples that at Elephanta near Bombay is perhaps and in the Dravidlan to the horizontal. The the most frequented. It is dedicated to Siva and is not earlier than the 7th century A.D. But by far the most renowned cave-temple of tower. The most notable examples of the first the Hindus is that known as Kallasa at Ellora is kind are to be found among the temples of Dhulls is on the model of a complete structural baneswar in Orissa. Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, baneswar in Orissa, Khajuraho in Bundelkhand, osal in Jodhpur, and Dilwara on Mount Abu.
One of the best known groups in the Dravidish style is that of the Mamallapuram Raths, or 'Seven Pagodas,' on the seashore to the south of Madras. They are each hewn out of a block of granite, and are rather models of temples than raths. They are the earliest examples of typical Dravidian architecture, and belong to the 7th century. To the same age has to be assigned the temple of Kailasarath at Conjecveram, and to the following century some of the temples at Aihole and Pattadkal of the Bijapur District. Bombay Presidency, and the mono-lithic temple of Kailasa at Ellora, referred to above. Of the later Dravidian style the great temple at Tanjore and the Srirangam temple near Trichinopoly are the best examples.

Intermediate between these two main styles comes the architecture of the Deccan, called Chalukyan by Fergusson. In this style the plan becomes polygonal and star-shaped instead of quadrangular; and the high-storeyed spire is converted into a low pyramid in which the borizontal treatment of the Dravidian is combined with the perpendicular of the Indo-Arvan. Some fine even piles of this type aviet. Aryan. Some fine examples of this type exist at Dambal, Rattheli, Tilliwalli and Hangal in Dharwar, Bonibay Presidency, and at Ittagi and Warangal in Nizam's Dominions. But it is in Mysore among the temples at Hallebid Belur, and Somnathpur that the style is found in its full perfection.

Inscriptions.—We now come to inscriptions, of which numbers have been brought to light in India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahml and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of India. The Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern vernacular scripts of India. The Kharoshthi was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the Punjab The record is regarded as important because of the assistance it gives in dating Gandhari in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to sculptures in various parts

Structural Temples—Of this class the Structural Temples—Of this class the Structural Temples—Of this class the earliest examples are the Varaha temple at Deogarh, District Jhans, another temple at Sanchi, the brick temples at Bhitargaon in the sanching temples are the sanching temples and spread to the sanching temples are the sanching temples. They have been found from to Nighva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Kathiawar to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Siddapur in Mysore, showtemples at Aihole in Bipapur, the latter of which ing by the way the vast extent of territory held cannot be later than the eighth century A.D. by him. The reference in his Rock Edicts to without spires of any kind. In other respects chus II. of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and they are entirely different and already here we hark the beginning of the two styles, Indo-BC. 269 as the date of his coronation. His

Rumminder pillar inscription, sgain, discovered in Nepai Tarai, now settles, beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long inspited. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar pillar. The pillar had been known for a long time but Sir John Marshall was the first to notice the inscription on it. It records the erection of this column, which was a Garuda pillar, in honour of the god Vasideva by one Heliodoros, son of Dion, who is described as an envoy of King Antial-kidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a Bhagavata, which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and presumably a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing and especially in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik. The donor of this cave, Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka and was thus an Indo-Scythian, Is therein spoken of as having granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gode and Brahmanand as having annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism. Thus for the political, social, economical and religious history of India at the different periods the only light but for which we are 'forlorn and bland.'

Saracenic Architecture — This begins in india with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of the Muhammadans Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The mosque called Arhai-din-ka-jhompra at Ajmer and that near the Qutb Miner are instances of this kind. The Muhammadan architecture of India varied at different periods and under the various dynasties, imperial and local. The early Pathan architecture of Delhi was massive and at the same time was characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The Qutb Minar and tombs of Altamsh and Ala-ud-din Khilji are typical examples. Of the Sharqi style we have three mosques in Jaunpur with several tombs. At Mandu in the Dhar State, a third form of Saracenic architecture sprang up, and we have here the Jami Masjid, Hoehang's tomb, Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal as the most notable instances of the secular and

ecciesiastical styles of the Malwa Pathans. The Muhammadans of Bengal again developed their own style, and Pandua, Malda, and Gaur teem own styre, and rangus, maids, and Gaur teem with the ruins of the buildings of this type, the important of which are the Adina Masjid of Skandar Shak, the Elakhi mosque, Kadam Rasul Masjid, and so forth. The Bahmani lynasty of Gulbarga and Bidar were also great builders and adors of the state of the sta builders, and adorned their capitals with impor-tant buildings. The most striking of these is to me all mosque of Gulbarga, which differs from all mosques in India in having the whole central area covered over so that what in others would be an open court is here rooted by sixty-hree small domes. "Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," "that of Ahmedabad may ays Fergusson, probably be considered to be the most elegant. It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidl Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the minars of many other mosques, the sculptured Wihrabs and domed and panelled roofs is so xquisite that it will rival anything of the sort *xecuted elsewhere at any period. No other tyle is so essentially Hindu. In complete contrast with this was the form of architecture trast with this was the form of architecture employed by the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur. There is here relatively little trace of Hindu forms or details. The principal buildings now left at Bijapur are the Jami Masjid, Gagan Mahal, Mihtar Mahal, Ibrahim Rauza and mosque and the Gol Gumbaz. Like their predecessors, the Pathans of Delhi, the Moghuls was a great building race. Their style first were a great building race. Their style first negan to evolve it elf during the reign of Akbar in a combination of Hindu and Muhammadan features. Noteworthy among the emperor's buildings are the tomb of Humayun, and the palaces at Fatehpur Sikri and Agra. Of Jehangir's time his mosque at Lahore and the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula are the most typical structures. "The force and originality of the style gave way under Shah Jahan to a delicate elegance and refinement of detail." And it was during his reign that the most splendid of the Moghul tombs, the Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, was con-structed. The Moti Masjid in Agra Fort is another surpassingly pure and elegant monu-ment of his time.

Indian Time.

For many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed to the Local Governments, and through them to all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future. The essential points in this letter are indicated below

"In India we have already a standard time which is very generally, though by no means universally, recognised. It is the Madras local time, which is kept on all rallway and telegraph

lines throughout India and which is 5h 21m.
10s. in advance of Greenwich. Similarly,
Rangoon local time is used upon the railways
and telegraphs of Burma, and is 6h. 24m. 47s.
ahead of Greenwich. But neither of these
standards bears a simple and easily remembered
relation to Greenwich time.

"The Government of India have several times been addressed by Scientific Societies, both in india and in England, and urged to fall into line with the rest of the civilsed world. And now the Royal Society has once more returned to the attack. The Committee of that Society which advises the Government of India upon matters connected with its observatories, writes — The Committee think that a change from Madras time to that corresponding to a longitude exactly 5½ hours east of Greenwich would be an improve-

for international scientific purposes the hourly zone system, making the time 5 hours in advance of Greenwich in the west, and 6 hours in advance in the east of India would be preferable.'

"Now if India were connected with Europe by a continuous series of civilised nations with their continuous railway systems all of which had adopted the European hour-zen, system, it would be imperative upon India to conform and to adopt the second suggestion. But as she is not, and as she is as much isolated by uncivilised States as Cape Colony is by the ocean, it is open to her to follow the example of that and some other similarly situated colonies and to adopt the first suggestion.

"It is believed that this will be the better solution. There are obvious objections to drawing an arbitrary line right across the richest and most populous portions of India, and so as to bisect all the main lines of communication, and keeping times differing by an hour on opposite sides of that line India has become accustomed to a uniform standard in the Madris time of the railways; and the substitu-tion for it of a double standard would appear to be a retrograde step; while it would, in all probability, be strongly opposed by the railway authorities. Morcover, it is very desirable that whatever system is adopted should be followed by all Europeans and Indian, alike, and to nower by an entrope and incline and, and it is certain that the double standard would puzzle the latter greatly; while by emphasising the fact that railway differed from local time, it might postpone or even altogether prevent the acceptance of the former instead of the latter by people generally over a large part of India. The one great advantage which the second possesses over the first alternative is, that under the former, the difference between total and standard time can never exceed half an hour whereas under the latter it will even exceed an hour in the extreme cases of Karachi and Quetta But this inconvenience is believed to be smaller than that of keeping two different times on the Indian system of railways and telegraphs

"It is proposed, therefore, to put on all the rallway and telegraph clocks in India by 8m 50s. They would then represent a time 5; hours taster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as Indian Standard Time and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below would be approximately as follows, the figures represent-ing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the

ment upon the existing arrangements; but that time respectively .- Dibrugarh 51 S , Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F , Madras 9 F., Lahore 33 F., Bombay 39 F., Peshawar 44 F., Karachi 62 F., Quetta 62 F.

"This standard time would be as much as 54 and 55 minutes behind local time at Mandalay and Rangoon, respectively, and since the railway system of Burma is not connected with that of India, and aircany keeps a time of its own, namely, Rangoon local time, it is not suggested that Indian Standard Time should be adopted in Burna It is proposed, however, that in-stead of using Rangoon Standard Time as at present, which is 6h. 24m 47s. in advance of Greenwich, a Burma Standard Time should be adopted on all the Burmese railways and telegraphs, which would be one hour in advance of Indian Standard Time, or 61 hours ahead of Greenwich time, and would correspond with 97° 30° E, longitude The change would bring Burma time into simple relation both with European and with Indian time, and would among other things) simplify telegraphic communication with other countries.

"Standard time will thus have been fixed for railways and telegraphs for the whole of the Indian Empire. Its general adoption for all purposes, while eminently advisable, is a matter which must be left to the local community in each case.

It is difficult to recall, without a sense of bewilderment, the reception of this proposal by various local bodies. Fo read now the fears that were entertained if Standard Time was adopted is a study in the possibilities of human error. The Government scheme left local bodies to decide whether or not they would adopt it. Calcutta decided to retain its own local time, and to-day Calcutta time is still twenty-four minutes in advance of Standard Pime. In Bombay the first reception of the proposal was hostile, but on reconsideration the Chamber of Commerce decided in tayour of it and so did the Municipality. Subsequently the opposing element in the Municipality brought in a side resolution by which the Municipal clocks in a succession of which he attinicipal clocks were put at Bombay time which is thirty-ninc minutes behind Standard Time. On the 1st January 1906 all the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time, in Burma the Burma Standard Time became universal. Calcutta retains its former Calcutta time, but in Bombay local time is retained only in the clocks which are maintained approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local. Time is universal.

TIDAL CONSTANTS.

The approximate standard time of High Water may be found by adding to, or subtracting from, the time of High Water at London Bridge, given in the calendar, the corrections given as below :-

						n,	у.					н	М.
Gibraltar	• ••	••	• •	• •	sub,	0	32	Rangoon River	Entrance		 	1	35
Malta		• •	••		uaa	1	34	Penang			sub	1	39
Karachi					sub.	2	33	Singapore .			**	3	25
Hombay	••	• •			,,	1	44	Hongkong		٠.	"	4	27
Goa					,.	2	44	Shanghai	• •		,,	0	34
Point de	Galte				add	0	12	Yokohama			add	3	6
Madras		• •			sub	5	6 :	Valparaiso			sub.	4	40
Calcutta						D	19 :	Buenos Ayres			add	4	9
Rangoon	Town		• •		add	2	41	Monte Video	-		 	0	32

Coinage, Weights and Measures

pure silver) was approximately equal to 2s, or one-tenth of a £, and for that period it is they to convert rupees into sterling by striking off the final cipher (Rs 1,000—£100). But after 1873, owing to the depreciation of silver as compared with gold throughout the world, also used in official reports. there came a serious and progressive fall in the exchange, until at one time the gold value of the rupee dropped as low as 1s. In order to provide a remedy for the heavy loss caused to the Government of India in respect of its gold payments to be made in England, and also to relieve foreign trade and finance from the inconvenience due to constant and unfor seen fluctuations in exchange, it was resolved in 1893 to close the mints to the free comage of silver, and thus force up the value of the rupee by restricting the circulation. The intention was to raise the exchange value of the rupce to 1s. 4d., and then introduce a gold standard at the rate of Rs. 15=£1 From 1899 onwards the value of the rupes was maintained, with insignificant fluctuations, if the proposed rate of is. 4d. until lebruary 1920 when the recommendation of the Committee appointed in the previous year that the rupee should be linked with gold and not with sterling at 2s. instead of 1s. 4d. was adopted. This was followed by great fluctuations. (See article on Currency System).

Notation.—Another matter in connection with the expression of money statements in terms of rupees requires to be explained The method of numerical notation in India differs from that which prevails throughout Europe. Large numbers are not punctuated in hundreds of thousands and millions, but in lakhs and crores. A lakh is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a crore one hundred takhs or ten millions (written out as 1,00,00,000). Consequently, according to the exchange value of the rupce, a lakh of rupees (Rs 1.00.000) may be read as the equivalent of £10,000 before 1873, and as the equi valent of (about) £6,667 after 1899, while a crore of rupees (Rs. 1,00,00,000) may similarly be read as the equivalent of £1,000,000 before 1873, and as the equivalent of (about) £666,667 atter 1899. With the rupes at 1s 6d. a lakh equivalent to £7,500 and a crore is equivaent to £750,000.

Coinage.—Finally, it should be mentioned 'nat the rupee is divided into 16 annas, a fracto commonly used for many purposes by both Indians and Europeans The anna was remerly reckoned as 14d., it may now be ensidered as exactly corresponding to 1d. the anna is again sub-divided into 12 pies.

Weights -- The various systems of weights d in India combine uniformity of scales with " mense variations in the weights of units.

As the currency of India is based upon the The scales used generally throughout Northern rupee, statements with regard to money are India and less commonly in Madias and stangenerally expressed in rupees, nor has it been dardized in Bombay Presidency under the found possible in all cases to add a conversion Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may into stering. Down to about 1873 the gold be thus expressed as one maind =40 sects, value of the rupee (containing 165 grains of one secr=80 tolas The actual weight of sect values greatly from district to district and even trom village to village in India overett in Bombay Presidency In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and seer thus weighs 2 067 lbs. and the maund 82.28 lbs. This standard is

Retail.-For calculating retail prices, the universal custom in India is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down, which is at first sight perplexing to an English reader. It may, however, be mentioned that quantity prices are not altogether unknown in England especally at small shops where pennyworths of many groceries can be bought. Eggs, likewise, are commonly sold at a varying number for the shilling. If it be desired to convert quantity prices from Indian into English denominations without having recourse to money prices (which would often be misleading), the following scale would break be insteading, the bloowing scale may be adopted—based upon the assumption that a seer is exactly 21b., and that the value of the rupee =(about) 3 lb. for 2s, 2 seers per rupee=(about) 6 lb. for 2s., and so on.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the bigha, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. But areas have been expressed in this work either in square miles or in acres.

Proposed Reforms.—Indian weights and measures have never been settled upon an organised basis suitable for commerce and trade characteristic of the modern age. They vary from town to town and village to village in a way that could only work satisfactorily so long as the dealings of towns and villages were self-contained and before roads and railways opened up trade between one and the other. If we take, for instance, the maund denomination of weight common all over India, we shall find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. If we consider the maund as between district and district the state of affairs is worse. Thus in the United Provinces alone, is worse. Inus in the United Provinces alone, the maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Cawnpore, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Barelliy, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahelanpur, 51 in Goshangunge. The mannel when the worse all India from varies throughout all India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs. which apparently answers to the Forest Department maund in use at the Fuel Depot, and the Madras maund, which | This Committee reported, in August 1916, some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others in favour of a uniform system of weights to be at 24 lbs, and so on.

Committees of Inquiry.—These are merely typical instances which are multiplied indefi-There are variations of every detail of weights and measures in every part of India The losses to trade arising from the confusion and the trouble which this state of things causes are heavy Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Supreme and Provincial Governments have made various attempts during voses past to solve the problem of universal units of weights and measures and commerce and trade have agitated about the question for the past century. The Indian railways and Government departments adopted and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grams), seer (80 tolas) and Daund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by trade throughout the empire, but the expectation has not been realised.

The Government of India considered the whole question in consultation with the pro-vincial Governments in 1890-1894 and various special steps have at different times been taken in different parts of India. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee ernment of Bombay appointed a committee in 1911 to make proposals for reform for the Bombay Presidency. Their final report has not been published, but they presented in 1912 an ad interim report which has been issued for public discussion. In brief, it points the proceeding impossibility of proceeding. out the practical impossibility of proceeding by compulsory measures affecting the whole of India. The Committee stated that over the greater part of the Bombay Presidency a standard of weights and measures would be ineartily welcome by the people. They thought that legislation compulsorily applied over large areas subject to many diverse conditions of trade and social life would not result in bringing about the desired reform so successfully as a "lead" supplied by local legislation nully as a lean supplied by local registation based on practical experience. The want of coherence, savour faire, or the means of cooperation among the people at large pointed to this conclusion. The Committee pointed out that a good example of the results that will salley a good lead is a page at in the East out that a good example of the results that will follow a good lead is apparent in the East Khandesh District of the Presidency, where the District Officer, Mr Simcox, gradually, during the course of three years, induced the people to adopt throughout the district united where weather and the course of the state of of the sta form weights and measures, the unit of weight in this case being a tola of 180 grains. the committee abstained from recommending that the same weights and measures should be adopted over the whole Presidency, preforring that a new system started in any area should be as nearly as possible similar to the best system already prevailing there

Committee of 1913.—The whole problem was again brought under special consideration by the Government of India in October, 1913, when the following committee was appointed to inquire into the entire subject anew -

Mr. C. A. Sliberrard (*President*). Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell. Mr. Rustomji Fardoonji.

adopted in India based on the 180 grain tola. The report says: -Of all such systems is no doubt that the most widespread and best known is that known as the Bengal or Indian Italiway weights The introduction of this system involves a more or less considerable change of system in parts of the United Prochange or system in parts of the United Provinces (Gorakhpur, Barelly) and neighbouring areas), practically the whole of Madras, parts of the Punjab (rural portions of Amritsar and neighbouring districts), of Bombay (South Bombay, Bombay city and Gujarat), and the Yorth-West Frontier Province. Burma has at present a se parate system of its own which the committee think it should be permitted to committee think it should be permitted to retain. The systems recommended are :-

FOR INDIA

8	khaskhas	=	1	chawal
8	chawals	==	1	ratti
8	rattis	=	1	masha
12	mashes or 4 tanks	=	1	tola
5	tolas	=	1	chatak
16	chataks	=	1	seer
40	SPOTS	_	1	mannd

FOR BURMA

2 small ywes	= 1 large ywc
4 large ywee	= 1 pe
2 pes	== 1 mn
5 pes or 21 mus	1 mat
1 mat	= 1 ngamu
2 ngamus	= 1 tikal [viss
00 tikals	= 1 peiktha or

The tola is the tola of 180 grains, equal to the rupee weight. The viss has recently been ixed at 3 60 lbs or 140 tolas

Government Action .- The Government of India at first approved the principles of the Report and left the Provincial Governments to take action, but they passed more detailed orders in January, 1922. In these they again, for the present and subject to the restrictions imposed by the Government of India Act and the devolution rules, left it entirely to local Governments to take such action as they think advisable to standardise dry and liquid measures of capacity within their provinces. Similarly, they announced their decision not to adopt all-India standards of length or area.

As regards weights they decided in favour of the standard mentioned under the heading "Weights", near the commencement of this article, this having been recommended by a majority of the Weights and mended by a majority of the Weights and Measures Committee and having received the unanimous support of the Local Govern-ments. At the same time they provi-lonally undertook to assist provincial legislation or standardisation and stated that "if subsequently, opinion develops strongly in favour of the Imperial standardisation of weights, the Government of India will be prepared to undertake such legislation, but at present they consider that any such step would be premature.

Provincial Government Action —Amongst the various Provincial Governments in India, Bombay Government is the only one which has taken action to standardize the weights and measures, etc , used in trade in the Presidency.

The Peoples of India.

It is essential to bear in mind, when dealing | lower by the Chamar. Probably the result of the with the people of India, that it is a continent ather than a country. Nowhere is the complex haracter of Indians more clearly exemplified than in the physical type of its inhabitants No one would confuse the main types, such as (urkhas, Pathans, Sikis, Rajputs, Burmans, Agas, Jamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical mhabitants of India-the Dravidians-differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more rearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in the country for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. They have been displaced in the North-West by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythlans, Pathans and Moghals, and in the North-East by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma, which is India only in a modern political sense. Between these foreign elements political sense. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of the Indian Empire are divided

by Sir Henry Risley (Caste, Tribe and Race, Indian Census Report, 1901; the Gazetteer of India, Ethnology and Caste, Volume I, Chapter 6) into seven main physical types. There would be eight if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded

The Turko-Iranian, represented by the Baloch, Brahui and Afghans of Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Probably formed by a fusion of Turkland Persian elements. in which the former predominate. Stature above mean; complexion fair; eyes mostly dark but occasionally grey; hair on face plentiful; head broad, nose moderately narrow, prominent, and very long. The feature in these people that strikes one most prominently is the portentous length of their noses, and it is probably this peculiarity that has given rise to the tradition of the Jewish origin of the Afghans.

The Indo-Aryan occupying the Punjab, Raj-putana, and Kashmir, and having as its charac-teristic members the Rajputs, Khattrıs, and Jats. This type, which is readily distinguish-able from the Turko-Iranian, approaches most closely to that ascribed to the traditional Aryan colonists of India. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow, and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian, comprising the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. Probably formed by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is clearly distinguished from the Turkc-Iranian by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lewer orbito-nasal index. All of these characters. except perhaps the last, may be due to a varying degree of intermixture with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

intermixture, in varying proportions, of the Indo-Intermixture, in varying proportions, or the indu-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium; the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans, while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genume Dravidian The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportions of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of Lower Pengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kayasthas, the Maho-medans of Eastern Rengal, and other groups peculiar to this part of India. Probably a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups' The head is broad; complexion dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, and its members may be recognised at a glance throughcut the wide area where their remarkable aptitude for clerical pursuits has procured them employment. Within us own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the eart, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa; the western limit coincides approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and Western Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal, Assam, and Burma, represented by the kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal: the Bodo of Assam; and the Burmese. The head is broad; complexion dark, with a yellow tinge, hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad, face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extending from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges, and pervading Madras, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, most of Central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur. Probably the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements In typical specimens the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black, hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency, to curi, eves dark, head occasional tendency to curi; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupier the oldest geological formation in The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani, types, occupier the oldest geological formation in found in the United Provinces, in parts of Rajutana and in Bihar and represented in its upplicable and undulating plains which stretch ber strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its

Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is conterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallia, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hilla Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive Labour is the birthright of the pure Dravidian whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, of Ceylon, cutting rice in the swamps of Eastern Bengal or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social formation had taken place.

deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

The areas occupied by these various types do not admit of being defined as sharply as they must be shown on an ethnographic map. melt into each other insensibly; and although at the close of a day's journey from one ethnic tract to another, an observer whose attention had been directed to the subject would realise clearly enough that the physical characteristics of the people had undergone an appreciable change, he would certainly be unable to say at what particular stage in his progress the trans-

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India-if very slow during the past thirty years, the whole increase being a little more than one per cent. The percentage of the urban population to the total is only 11, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent since the last census, due partly to the natural increase of the preexisting urban population and partly to nugration from rural areas. The percentage of urban population ranges from 3 4 in Assau to 22 6 in Bombay which is the most urbanised of the major provinces Compared to this, the urban population in France is 49 per cent, in Northern

Ireland 50-8 per cent, in Canada 53-7 per cent, in the U-S-A-56-2 per cent and in England and Wales 80 per cent

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 20,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000 All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefitted at the expense of the smaller towns

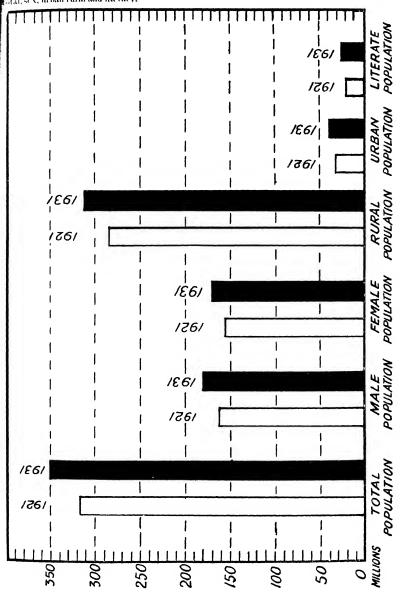
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWAS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

	19	31	10)21	j	Percer	ntage pula		tal
Class of Places	Places	Population	Places	Population	'31	'21	11	'01	'91
Total Population	699,406	352,837,778	687,981	318,942,480	100	100	100	100	100
Rutal Areas	696,831	313,852,351		286 467,204					90 5
Urban Areas	2,575		2,316			10 2			
Towns having 100 000	_,		_,	0=,,=					. ,,
and over	38	9,674,032	35	8,211,704	2.7	2 6	2 2	2 2	22
Towns having 50,000 to		.,,		.,					
100,000	65	4,572,113	54	3,517,749	1 3	1 1	9	1 2	11
Towns having 20,000 to		-,,				- 1			
50,000	268	8,091,288	200	5,968,794	2 3	1 9	1.8	1.7	16
Towns having 10,000 to									
20,000	543	7,449,402	451	6,220,889	21	1 9	2	2 2	1 9
Towns having 5,000 to				/ /		- 8	_		_
10,000	987	6,992,832	485	6 223,011	2	2	19	2	2 1
Towns having under		1		,				_	
5,000 .	674	2,205,760	691	2,333,129	6	7	6	6	6

Migration.—Of the population of the Indian this 268 870, Trinidad and Tobago 138,667, Empire only 730,546 were enumerated as born Birtish Guana 130,540, Fin 75,117 and much in other parts of the world Of these 595,078 smaller numbers in Tanganyika, Jamaica, are of Asiatle birth, 118,089 of European birth; Zanaibai, Uganda and Hong Kong There are and 17,379 others. The enigration from India about 11,000 Indians scattered in numbers of is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of india 2,000 in various other parts of the Birtish bary of the Birtish of the B nigration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are resident in other parts of the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India 2,2000 m various other parts of the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Other parts of the British Isles. The total number of Indians in the Empire outside India 2,2000,000. Outside the Empire there are about 100,000 Indians, 25,000 in Indians, 25,00 Changes in-Population. 33

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the stat, sex, in ban (ural and literacy.



RELIGIONS.

are excluded. As a matter of fact, Dr. Hutton, the Commissioner for the latest census, refers to an excess of zeal on the part of all parties to register as many adherents as possible in view, of the possibility of a communal franchise based on the census returns. "So high did feeling run over the return of religion in the Punjab", The enumerated totals of the Indihe says, "that disputes as to whether a man are set out in the following table was Adi Dharmi (Adherent of the original reli-

The subject of religion is severely contro- | gion) or Sikh added to a number of affrays and versial in India, where often it is coloured by at least to one homicide. Speaking broadly, politics and racialism. As the Year Book of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire alms at being impartial, all disputed inferences | 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, at least to one homicide Speaking broadly, of every hundred persons in the Indian Empire 68 are Hindus, 22 Mahomedans, 3 Buddhists, 3 follow the religion of their tribes, one is a Christian and one a Sikh. Of the remaining 2 one is equally likely to be a Buddhist or a Christian, and the other most probably a Jain, much less probably a Parsi and just as possibly either a Jew, a Brahmo, or a holder of indefinite beliefs. The enumerated totals of the Indian religious

			Religio	on.				Actual number in 1921. (000's omitted.)	Proportion per 10,000 of population in 1921.	Variation Fer cent, (Increase + Decrease - 1911-1921.
Hindu								239,195	6.824	+10.4
Arya	••	••		••	••	••		468	15	+92.1
Sikh	••	• •						4.336	124	+33.6
Jain		• •				••		1,252	36	+ 6.2
Buddhist					• •		1	12,787	365	+10.
anian Zo	roastr	an (P	arsi)]					110	3	+ 7
Musalman	1	••	••	• •	• •	• •		77,678	2,216	+ 1:
Christian	• •					••	••	6,297	179	+32.
Jew		• •		• •				24	1	+10•
imitive (7	'ribal)	• •	• •					8,280	236	-15
iscellaneo	as (Min							571	16	+3,072

A feature of the above table is easily the large increase in the number of those returned as "miscellaneous". This is explained by the fact that the latest census grouped all those who returned their religion as Adi-Hindu, Adi-Dravida, etc., under "miscellaneous".

The Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and in the Madras Presidency they are no less than 88 per cent. of the populatone are no less than 35 per cent. of the popula-tion. Hindus are in the majority in Assam, Bihar and Orissa, he United Provinces, the Central India tracts, Rajputans and Bombay. Muhammadans monopolize the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Kashmir and are considerably in excess in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal and Sind. They form about 32 per cent of the repulation of Assam 15 per 32 per cent. of the population of Assam, 15 per cent. in the United Provinces and 10 per cent. in Hyderabad. The Buddhists are almost entirely in rydersoat. The Sudmiss streamost countries confined to Burma where they are 84 per cent of the population. The Sikhs are localized in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajputana, Ajmer-Merwara and the neighbouring States. Those who were classed as following Tribal Religious are chiefly found in Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, but Bengal,

Burma, Madras, Rajputana, Central India and Hyderabad also returned a considerable number under this head. More than half of the total number of Christians reside in South India including the Hyderabad State. The remainder are scattered over the continent. the larger numbers being returned in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Burma, Bombay and Assam. The Parsis and Jews are chiefly residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Christians .- The Christian community now or 1 79 per cent of the population This constitutes an increase of 32 5 per cent over the last census of which 20 per cent is ascribed to conversions during the decade 1921-31 60) per cent of Christians are returned from the Madras Presidency and its States, and the com-nunity can claim 35 persons in every 1,000 of the population of the British districts of Madras and as large a proportion as 27 per cent in Cochin and 31.5 per cent in Travancore. Elsewhere the Christians are scattered over the larger Provinces and States of India, the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

MAIN STATISTICS OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

The Census of India was taken on the night of February 24th in Burma and on that of 26th in India. The total population of India as thus ascertained is 852,837,778, vir. British Territory 271,526,933 and Indian States 81,310,845 giving an increase of 24,670,742 in British Territory and 9,224,556 in Indian States.

The following table shows the percentage of variation in the country's population at the last two censuses and in the last 50 years --

	to 1931.	1911 to 1921.	1881 to 1931.
Whole India Provinces States	+10.6 +10.0 +12.8	$^{+1.2}_{+1.3}_{+1.0}$	$+39.0 \\ +36.8 \\ +46.6$

CENSUS OF INDIA 1931 -Population of Provinces and States.

December Office on America		Popu	POPULATION, 1931		POPULATION, 1921	PERCE INCREA	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE ()	RIATION,	
florince, soate of Agency.	Area in Square Miles	Persons.	Males	Females.	Both Sexes	1921-31.	1911-21.	1381-1931.	931.
1	64	န	4	ಬ	9	۲	8 0		6
INDIA. PROVINCES. Ajmer-Merwara	1,808,679 1,096,171 2,711	352,837,778 271,526,933 560,292	181,828,923 139,931,556 296,081	171,008,855 131,595,377 264,211	318.942.480 246,856,191 459,271	+ 10 6 + 10 0 + 13 1	++	+++	39.0 36.8 21.4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	3,143	29,463 8,622,251	19,702	9,761	27,086	+ 8.8	+ 24 + 13.4	++	101.4 79.2
Baluchistan Bengal Bihar and Orfssa	54,228 77,521 83,054	463,508 50,114,002 37,677,576	25,004 26,041.698 13,794,138	193,504 24,072,304 18,883,438	420,648 46,702,307 33,995,418	+++ 10 2 + 10 8	++	+++	21.3 37.9 21.6
Bombay Presidency including Aden.	123,679	21,930,601	11,535,903	10,394,698	19,348,219 13,212,192	+ 13.3 + 11.0	+ 9.1	+ +	32.8
Central Provinces and Behar Coorg Delhi	99,920 1,593	15,507,723 163,327 636,246	7,761,818 90,5-5 369,497	7,745,905 72,752 266,749	13,912,760 163,838 488,452	$\begin{array}{c} + & 115 \\ - & 03 \\ + & 303 \end{array}$	+ + 18 0 18 0	+ +	29.8 8.4 81.3
Madras North-West Fronter Province (Districts and Administered Territones).	142,277 13,518	46,740,107	23,082,999 1,315,818	23,657,108 1,109,258	42,318,985 2,251,340	+ 10 4 + 7.7	++ 81 83 81 83	++	51 6 53 9
Punjab	99,200	23,530,852 48,408,763	12,880,510 24,445,006	10,700,342 22,963,757	20,685,478 45,375,069	+ 14.0 + 6.7	+ 8.1	++	39.2 10.6

-Continued.	
1951 -	
India	
Census of	

Province State on Account		POPULATION 1931	N 1931		POPULATION,	PERCF	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE ()	ARIATION, REASE ()
Towns of Agency.	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Femiles	Both Seves	1921-31	1911-21	1881-1931
1	81	ಣ	4	ro	9	1-	œ	6.
States and Agencies Assam States Baluchistan States	712 508 12 320 80,410	81,310 345 625 606 405 109	41 897 367 306 927 218 410	33 413 478 318 679 186 699	72 046 289 531,118 378 977	111 6 9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 2 50 96
Baroda State Bengal States Bihar and Orissa States	8 164 5 434 28 648	2 443 007 473 336 4 652 007	1 257,817 516 162 2 284,422	1 185 190 457 174 2 363 585	2,126 522 896 926 3 959,669	11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	9 († † 7 0 	+ 11 0*
Bombay States , Central India Agency Central Provinces States	27 994 51 597 31 175	4 468 396 6 632 790 2 433 214	2 288 628 3 405 438 1 235,855	2,179,773 3,227,352 1,247,829	3,867,819 6 002 551 2 066,900	4 1 4 5 5 5 5 7 7		+ +
Gwalter State Hyderabad State Jammu and Kashmir State	26 367 82 634 84 516	8 523 070 14,436 148 3 646 243	1 867 631 7 370,910 1 935,335	1 656 039 7,066 138 1,707,905	3,193 176 12 471 770 3,320 518	1103	+ 	1197
Madras States Agency Cochin State Travancore State	10 698 1 430 1 7 625	6 754 484 1 205 016 5.095 973	3 373 032 549 313 2 565,073	3.381 452 615.203 2,530 900	5 460 312 979 080 4.006 062	111 6000		101
Other Madras States M.sore State North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Aras)	1 553 29 326 22 326 22 34	453 495 6 557 302 2 259 288	218,146 3 353 963 1 212 347	235 349 3 203 339 1,046,941	475 170 5 978.892 2 825,136		0107	
Punjab States Punjah States Agency Rajputana Agency	5 \$20 31 241 129 059	437 787 4 272 218 11 225 712	229 290 2 451,394 5 885,028	203,497 2,020 324 5,340,684	408.019 4,008.017 9,831,755	+ + + 1116	+ 6 5 5 5	+++
Sikkim State Umted Provinces States Western India States Agency	35 943 35,448	109,808 1 206,070 3,999,250	55 425 618.171 2 025.754	53 983 587 899 1.973.496	81,721 1,134 881 3 581 610	+ 34 +	1-40	+ 260 54 + 9 7

* Variation calculated from 1901-1931.

† Variation calculated from 1891-1931.

† For Delhi and New Delhi Cities only.

Not available.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 35,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many as there are in Calcutta proper as there are in Madras and almost three times as many as there are in Rangoon. Alone of the large cities of India, Bombay records, a decrease in population since the 1921 census. Labore which has expanded to more than half as large again as it was in 1921 has increased its population by actually a larger numbers during the decade than Calcutta. The same is true of Delh and Madras which increased by 47 per cent and 22 per cent, over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase of 119,470 in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities the percentage increase amounts to only 11 as compared with 21 5 in Karachi, 15 9 in Rangoon, 14.5 in to be found in the city proper included in the intuining large.

2.4.5	Total	-	Females	Lite	Literates per 1,000.		PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	VARIATION.		
City.	Population	Density.	per 1,000 males.	Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921	Males. Females 1901 to 1911. 1911 to 1921 1921 to 1931 1881 to 1931	1881 to 198	
1	C1	က	4		9	1-	æ	6	10	
Calcutta with Howrah Bombay	1,485,582 1,161,383 647,230	24,354 48,000 22,219	489 554 897	430 291 , 433	269 153 170	+ 1 + 11 0 1 1 8 1 1 8	+++	+ + 11.9	+++ 50.2	- 1
Hyderabad with Secunderabad,	466,894	8,809	888	6††	118	+ 12 0	- 19 0	+ 16 0	+ 27.0	-,
Delhi with New Delhi. Shah-dara, etc	447,442	6.835	670	246†	÷68	+ 11 6	+ 30 7	47.0	+ 158.1	
Lahore	156 271	10.913	262	265	124	+ 12 7	+ 23 2	+ 52 5	+ 187.7	
Rangoon Ahmedabad Bangalore with Civil and Military Station	400,415 313,789 306,470	16,146 11.799	477 853 902	512 405	379	+ 24 9 + 16 6 + 19 1	++1 ++1	++ 17.1 ++ 29 0	++ 198 + ++ 145 9 ++ 96 6	
Lucknow Amritsar Karachi	274.659 264.840 263.565	13,272 24,844 6,720	745 666 688	253 205 286	43 69 114	+ 1 8 6 0 2	++ 4+60 8	+++ 21 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	+++ 74 4 + 258 3	
Poons Cawnpore Agra	250,187 243,755 229,764	6,400 24 756 12,449	811 696 813	408 233 214	149 622 522	+ 53	++ 23 9 + 21 2 0.0	+++ 12 6	+++	

Population of Principal Towns-Continued.

	į	Total	:	Females	Lite	Literates per 1,000		PERCENTAG	PERCENTAGE VARIATION.	
•	City.	Population.	Density.	nales.	Males.	Females	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921	Females 1901 to 1911 1911 to 1921 1921 to 1931, 1881 to 1931.	1881 to 1931
	1	67	e	4	10	မ	1-	œ	6	10
Nagpur Benares Allahabad	· · · :	215 165 205.315 183,914	10,578 25,945 12,118	848 802 776	30° 30° 347	133	12 14 0 46	+	+ 48 0 + 3 5 + 17 0	+ 119 0 - 6 1 + 14 9
Madura Srinagar Patna	:::	182,018 173,573 159 690	22,555 15,779 10,646	985 831 731	444 174 305	94 14 86	+++ 3 0 1 0	++1	+++ 31 0	+ 146 6 + 46 0‡ - 6 42
Mandalay Sholapur Jaipur	::.	147,932	5,917	905 885 850	704† 254† 218	390† 48† 32	113 148 148 148 148	1++	+ 21 0 + 19 9	- 21.74 + 141.5 + 1 11.
Bareilly Trichinopoly Dacca	· .:	144,031 142,843 138,518	17,652 17,657 23,086	842 957 745	227 485 444	62 152 261	++ 21,19 0 11,00	+11	+ 11.3 + 18 6 + 16 0	+++ 69 1 76.8
Meerut Indore Jubbulpore	:	136,709 127,327 124,382	18,749 14,147 7,897	750 734 796	266 348 357	108 98 109	- 1 6 - 48 2 - 11 0	+ 107 1 + 8 0	+ 11 5 + 14.0	+++ 53 4 64.0
Peshawar Ajmer Multan	· : ·	121,866 119,524 119,457	13.801 7,031 9,084	607 811 754	235 322 200	95	+++ 16 8 13 6	++ 817	++ 16 7 + 40 9	+ 52 4 + 145.2 + 73.9
Rawalpindi Baroda Moradabad	· :	119,284 112,860 110,562	9,527 10,964 29,020	570 799 802	326 496 205	94 184 75	+ 4 8 4 8 0	+ 169	++ 17 9 + 19 2 + 33 7	+ 125 2 + 6.0 + 59 5
Tinnevelly with Palamcottah Mysore Salem	Palamcottah	109,068 107,142 102,179	11,314 10,714 23,065	1,098 887 973	458 420 339	108 173 72	+ 12 1 + 4 7 - 16 2	+ 111 9	++ 8 6 ++ 27.6 95 6	+ 164.8 + 77.7 + 101.7
	* Not a	Not available.		† For M	For Municipality only.	ty only.		# 18	1891–1931.	

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10-yearly age groups at the last two censuses :-

		19	31.	19	21.		198	31.	19	21.
Age-gro	ıp.	Males	Fe- males.	Males	Fe- males.	Age-group.	Males	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males
0—10 10—20	•	2,802 2,086	2,889 2,062	2,673 2,087	2,810 1,896	40—50 50—60	968 561	891 545	1,013 619	967 606
20—30 30—40	::	1,768 1,431	1,856 1,351	1,640 1,461	1,766 1,398	60-70 70 and over. Mean age .	269 115 23 2	281 125 22 8	347 160 24 8	377 180 24.7

The mean age in India is only 23.02, as against 30.6 in England and Wales. The rate of infant mortality in India in the decade infantle mortality is found. The table below 1921-31 shows an appreciable reduction on the rate of the previous decade, even if allowance

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE-BIRTHS DURING.

	City		1925.	1926.	1927.	1928	1929.	1930.
Bombay	••	 Ī	357	255	316	314	301	298
Calcutta			326	372	340	276	259	268
Madras		1	279	282	240	289	259	246
Rangoon		.	352	320	294	341	321	278
Lucknow		 .	260	287	256	301	269	329
Lahore		 	222	241	201	204	214	187
Nagpur			258	302	254	299	291	270
Dellu			183	238	201	210	259	199

Special causes contribute to the high mortality i of infants in India.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, co-habitation and child-birth commonly take place habitation and chind-bird commonly case place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child-birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of infe from diarrhoa or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay city, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhea and enteritis.

Sex Ratio.—The figures of the population

has been going on since the beginning of this century. This shortage of females is characteristic of the population of India as compared to that of most European countries. The female infant is definitely better equipped by nature for survival than the male, but in India the advantage she has at birth is probably neutralised in infancy by comparative neglect and in adolescence by the strain of bearing children too early and too often. A good deal of recent work on sex ratios has tended to the view that an increase in masculinity is an indi-cation of declining population, but this is not the case in India as a whole. The all-India ratio is 901 females per 1,000 males for Muslims and 951 females per 1,000 males for Hindus. The only provinces in which there is actually an excess of women over men are Madras and Bihar and Orissa, though the Central Provinces can be added if Berar be excluded. Where females are in excess, the excess is still most marked in the lower castes and does not always of India by sexes, as recorded by the latest extend to the higher. Among the aboriginal rensus, show a further continuation of the steady tribes, however, the numbers of the two sexes tall in the proportion of females to males that

Marriage.—The subject of polygamy has been discussed fully in the report of 1911. Both Hindus and Muhammadans are allowed more wives than one, Muhammadans being nominally restricted to four. As a matter of practice polygamy is comparatively rare owing to domertic and economic reasons and has little effect on the statistics. The custom of polyandry is recognized as a regular institution among some of the tribes of the Himalayas and in parts of south India. It is also practised among many of the lower castes and aboriginal tribes. Its effect is reflected in the statistics of a few small communities such as the Buddhists of Kashmir where the proportion of married women to married men is exceptionally low, but otherwise the custom is of sociological rather than of statistical interest.

The table below shows the percentage for each sex of married persons who are under the age of 15 years.

Number per 1,000 of total married who are under 15 years.

Provinces, etc	Males.	Females.
		!
India	65 7	157 3
Burma	1 8	6.7
India Proper	68 0	161 8
Hindus	73 1	164 1
Muslims	59 4	174 3
Jains	32 5	108 3
Tribal	49 6	93 3
Sikhs	26 9	74 6
Christians	15 4	43 3

Widows and Remarriage - Infant marriage naturally involves intant widowhood, a feature of no significance where remarriage is allowed, but of serious importance where it is not Widows among Hindus numbered just under widows among finders numbered just under two millions in 1931, but the general ratio of widows has decreased as compared with 1921 In the 1921 census there were 175 widows in every 1,000 females, a figure which had fallen in 1931 to 155. It is, however, Jams and

Hindus who place an effective ban on widow remarriage, and in both these communities the total ratio of widows has fallen; Jain widows in 1931 were 253 per 1,000 females, but in 1931 only 221, and the 1921 figure of 191 widows in every 1,000 Hindu females has tallen to 169 in 1931 On the other hand, there has already been a very remarkable increase in child widows particularly under the age of 5 years, which can be attributed to the rush of marriages anticipatory to the Child Marriage Restraint Act, a rush which it is to be feared will contribute large numbers of young widows to the figures of the 1941 census unless there is before then a very pronounced change of attitude towards widow remarriage in Hindu society generally. In every thousand Hindu women there are still 169 widowed, 22 of whom are under thirty years of age and over a quarter of those under 20, In spite of reformist movements to popularise widow remarriages, they are still uncommon enough to attract attention in Indian papers whenever they take place.

Proportion of widows in the population per 1,000 of all religions.

		-	
Age		1931,	1921.
All ages	1	155	175
05		1	1
510		5	5
1015		10	17
15 20		34	41
20 - 30		78	92
30-40		212	212
40 - 60 .		507	494
60 and over		802	814

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Literacy.—The number of persons in India in population and in spite of having started with Literate in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply.

Literacy, in the sense of ability to write a letter and to read the answer to it, has grown enormously in the past fifty years, although it is at present not very high in comparison with countries in the west. Ninety-five out of every 1,000 of the population are now literate, as against 82 ten years ago and less than 40 half a century ago. Burma leads the provinces in the matter of literacy; for in that province literacy, even if not of a very high order, is a beatter additional to both. habit, traditional in both sexes and all classes, both boys and girls being taught in the monateries of which almost every Burman village has at least one Cochin, Travancore and Baroda follow Burma in the order of literacy

a very high ratio, has been able to do more than keep pace with that growth.

Literacy is much more prevalent in towns than in the country, as both the need for, and the opportunities of, acquiring it are greater. An analysis of the population of the cities shows that 348 out of 1,000 males and 149 out of 1,000 females are literate, while the corresponding figures for literacy in English in towns are 1,473 males and 434 females.

'he country taken as a whole, female literacy is comparatively absent in India proper except in Kerala. Cochin State has more than one literate female to every two literate males and Travancore only a little less, while Malabar has nearly one to every three, Coorg a little less than one to every three, Baroda a little fewer Cochin State, in spite of a very rapid growth and Mysore one to every five. Besides the

the primary school leaving certificate.

Treated in communal or religious groups, the greatest progress has been made by Sikhs, Jains, Muslims and Hindus, in that order, but the leading literate communities are the Parsis, Jew-, Burmans, Jams and Christians The tollowing table analyses the position of the Indian communities in respect of literacy

Religion.	Number per 1,000 who are literate.
All religions (India)	95
Hindus .	84
Sikhs .	91
Jams	353
Buddhists .	90
Zoroastrians (Parsis)	791
Muslims	64
Christians	279
Jews	416
Tribal	7
Others	19

difficulty, still felt very strongly in most pro-vinces, of getting good women teachers, one of the most serious obstacles to the spread of in English, and both sexes taken together 123 remale education is the early age of marilage, out of 10,000. Viewed in relation to the various which causes girls to be taken from school religions and communities, the figures are as before they have reached even the standard of follow—

	Religion.	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and overs who are literate in English
-	All religions (India) . Hindus	123 113 151
	Jams Buddhists Voroastrians (Parsis) Muslims	306 119 5,041 92
	Christians Jows Tribal Others	919 2,636 4 28

Territorially, Cochin State leads in literacy in English with 307 per 10,000; Coorg follows with 238, Bengal (211) and Travancore (158) coming next.

English Language. Interacy in English language is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two

The principal languages are given in the following statement - -

	-	'J		Number per 10,000, of total population.			
age.		193	1	19	21.		
			Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
::	::	37,743 27,517	33,804 25,952	50,210 25,239	46,504 24,055	2,090 1,523	1,990 1,527
::	::	13,291 10,573	13,083 10,317	11,874 9,296	11,727 9,095	736 585	770 607
	::	10,073 8,799	10,339 7,040	9,284 8,961	9,496 7,272	558 487	608 414
••	::	7,271 5,690	6,627 5,516	6,656 5,253	6,025 5,121	403 315	390 325
::	::	5,485 5,610	5,709 5,240	4,952 4,967	5,192 4,585	304 311	336 308
 Wea	 stern	4,332 4,533	4,522 4,605	4,135 3,736	4,288 3,762	240 257	266 27 1 273
			Males. 37,743 27,517 3,291 10,573 10,073 8,799 7,271 5,690 5,485 5,610 4,4332 Western 4,633	Males. Females 1931	Males. Females Males.	Males. Females Males. Females. 37,743 33,804 50,210 46,504	1931 1921. Males. Females Males. Males. Males. Males. Males. Males. Males. Males.

of a considerable amount of discussion and central India which renders their speakers, withsuggestion during the last decade and a good out any great conscious change in their speech,
deal has been written on the possibility of a mutually intelligible to one another, and this
tingua franca for India. The combined speakers common basis already forms an approach to
of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably a lingua franca over a large part of India. of Eastern and Western Hindi considerably a lingua franca over a large part of India. exceed in number the strength of any other individual language in India, and if we add to these two languages Bihari and Easterni, main heads—insanity, deaf-mutism, blindness which so resemble Hindi as to be frequently rejudently rejudently rejudently rejudently rejudently rejudently rejudently representations of speakers of infirmity at each of the last six censuses and the tongues which have some considerable affinities proportion per hundred thousand of the population of the population.—

The necessity of a common medium of con-versation and intercourse, which has given rise languages may be scientifically distinct; but to bi-lingualism and the consequent displace- this is not the popular view. There is a common ment of tribal languages, has formed the subject element in the main languages of northern and

	Infir			NUMBER AFFLICTED WITH RATIO PER HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THE POPULATION.								
	Innin	ilvy.		-	1921.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.			
Insane	••			120,304 34	88,305 28	81,006 26	66,205	74,279	81,132			
Deat-mu	tes	••	••	230,895 66	189,644 60	199,891	153,168 52	196,861 75	197,215			
Blind	••	••	.	601,370 172	479,637 152	443,653 142	3**,104 121	458,968 167	526,748 229			
Lepers	••	••		147,911 42	102,513 32	109,094 35	97,340 33	128,244 46	131,968 57			
		TOTAL			860,099 272	833,644 267	670,817 229	856,252 315	937,063			

There had been a continuous decline in the total number as well as in the proportion of persons recorded as afflicted up to 1901. This fall has been ascribed partly to a progressive improvement in the accuracy of the diagnosis and partly to an actual decrease in the pre-valence of the infirmities, owing to the improve-ment in the material condition of the people to better sanitation and (especially in the case of blindness) to the increasing number of cures effected with the aid of modern medical and surgical science. In the decade ending 1901 the relatively high mortality of the afflicted in the two severe famines must have been a considerable factor in the decline shown at that census, but the method of compilation adopted in 1901 and in the previous census was defective, and, certainly in 1901, many of the persons afflicted must have escaped notice in the course of tabulation. of tabulation. Compared with the year 1891, there was a slight decrease in the total number of persons recorded as afflicted in 1911, the proportion per hundred thousand persons falling from 315 to 267. The increase in ratio as well as in numbers since then is attributed to increased accuracy of enumeration.

Occupation.- It is a well known fact that the majority of the people in India live on agriculture. The latest census puts down the number of those engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation at 103,300,000, while those engaged in industry number 15,400,000. Thus about 67 per cent of the country's workers are employed in the former and 10 per cent. in the latter. This does not, however, mean that all the 103 millions are land-owners. Rights in land in India are complicated and involved to a degree, incredible to persons familiar only with the simpler tenures of western Europe.

Between the man who cultivates land and the man who nominally owns it there are often a number of intermediate holders of some interest or other in the produce of the land. If a com-parison is made between the area of land under crops and the number of agriculturists actually engaged in cultivation in British India, it is that for each agriculturist there are 2 9 acres of cropped land of which 0 65 of an acre is irrigated. The cultivation of special crops occupies under two per cent. of the populations concerned in pasture and agriculture, the greater part of whom are engaged in the production of tea Forestry employs fewer than special

In recent years there has been an increase in In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people living on the production and transmission of physical force, that is, heat, light, electricity, motive power, etc. Silk spinning and weaving, manufacture of chemical products, and the manufacture of tobacco have proved more popular than before. Transport by road has attracted more men, while the use of water for internal transport has decreased, harbours being used more freely for external transport by sea. About five million persons are engaged in organised industry.

It is noteworthy that less than one million people, who man, the army, the Navy, the air force, the police, the services, etc., manage the administration of this vast country; in other words, 350 odd millions are ruled by one million servants of the state.

There has of late been increasing unemployment, especially among the educated classes. An attempt to include these in the last census has not met with success, but it is significant that graduates of Madras University join the police department on Rs. 10 per mensem and are held fortunate in getting even that.

The Government of India.

ditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorpo-ration. The Government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company tors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the Rast and West Coasts of India, and in Bengal, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of cother and subordinate only to the of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

Territorial Responsibility Assumed.

The collapse of government in India consequent on the decay of Moghui power and the intrigues of the French on the East Coast forced the officers of the Company to assume terri-torial responsibility in spite of their own de-sires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power in India. In these changed circumstances the system of government by mutually independent and un-wieldy councils of the merchants at the Presi-dency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four act of 1773, a Governor-General and four counciliors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal), and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the pre-vious consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity. Pitt's Act of 1784, which establish-ed the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, includcles in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended, as it was again by the Charter Act of 1793. Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was dwas compelled to close its commercial business 1919.

The impulse which drove the British to India and it became a political and administrative was not conquest but trade. The Government body holding its territories in trust for the of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24, 1599, a few years before the discount of the entire civil and military administration on September 24, 1599, a few years before the General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments.

After the Mutiny, there was passed, in 1858, an

Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in India, but the Governor-General, as represent-ing the Crown, became known as the Vicercy. The Governor-General is the sole representa-tive of the Crown in India; he is assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom is responsible for a special department of the administration.

Functions of Government.

The functions of the Government in India are perhaps the most extensive of any great administration in the world. It claims a share in the produce of the land and in the Punjab and Bombay it has restricted the alienation of land from agriculturists to non-agricultur-lets. It undertakes the management of lander estates where the proprietor is disqualified. In times of famine it undertakes relief work and other remedial measures on a great scale. It manages a vast forest property and is the principal manufacturer of salt and opium, it owns the bulk of the railways of the country. It owns the bulk of the railways of the country, and directly manages a considerable portion of them; it has constructed and maintains most of the important irrigation works; it owns and manages the post and telegraph systems; it has the monopoly of the Note Issue, and it alone can set the mints in motion. It lends money to municipalities, rural boards, and agriculturists and occasionally to owners of historic states. It controls the saie of of historic estates. It controls the sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct liquor and intoxicating drugs and has direct responsibilities in respect to police, education, medical and sanitary operations and ordinary public works of the most intimate character. The Government has also close relations with the Indian States which collectively cover more than one-third of the whole area of India and comprise more than one-fifth of its population. The distribution of these great functions between the Government of India and the provincial administrations has fluctuated and was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of

THE REFORMS OF 1919.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921. The Act toured in India in the winter of 1918-19, and was the outcome of an inquiry conducted in lindia in the winter of 1917-18 by the Secrelary of State (Mr. Montagu) and the Vicercy latter year to make recommendations for the

(Lord Chelmsford), the results of which were embodied in their Report on Indian Consti-tutional Reform issued in the spring of 1918. The recommendations in this report were supplemented by those of two Committees which toured in India in the winter of 1918-19, and

modification of the system of administration of Indian affairs in the United Kingdom, and issued their Report while the Government of India Bill was under examination by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Joint Select Committee in their turn issued an exhaustive Report on the Bill, which was passed in a form practically identical with that recommended by the Joint Committee, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd December 1919.

The Divisions.—British India for administrative purposes is divided into 15 provinces, each with its separate Local Government or administration. In ten of the provinces—the three Presidencies of Madras, isombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and the North West Frontier Province—the Local Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of not more than four members, and two or more Ministers. Burma, which was excluded from the original scheme, was brought into line with it in 1922. An Act of Parliament was passed, constituting Burma a Governor's Province, with a Governor, an Executive Council elected on a very democratic tranchise, which gave the vote to women. The remaining provinces were then, inclusive of the N. W. Frontier Province, directly administered by Chief Commissioners, who are technically mere agents of the Central Government of India. No change was made by the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces but the Frontier Province was, after the Burma precedent, made a Major Province in 1932.

Dyarchy.—In ten nine provinces the executive Government is a dual organism which owes its unity to the Governor. One half of the organism consists of the Governor and his executive Council, all of whom are appointed by the King. This bedy is responsible for the administration of those subjects which are "ra-gradem is the Governor acting with the advice of Ministers who are appointed by him, hold o ice during his pleasure, and must be elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers is entrusted the administration of "transferred" subjects,

The Object.—The framers of the Act of 1919 had a twofold object in view. Their primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction by successive stages of a system of responsible government in British India in modification of the previous system under which the Governments in India both central and provincial, received their mandates from the British Parliament acting through the Secretary of State for India, the Cabinet Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration of Indian affairs,

The Provinces.—Starting from the premise that it was in the provinces that the first substantial steps must be taken towards the development of a system of responsible government the framers of the Act of 1919 provided

for a statutory demarcation of the functions to be exercised by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively, in their administrative capacity. No attempt was made in this connection to limit the field open to the Indian Legislature, which still retains a concurrent (though not an overriding) power of legislation for the affairs of the provinces in general and of individual provinces; but the rules under the Act provide specifically for the exercise of this right in certain specified provincial matters, and the theory upon which the Act proceeds assumes that a convention will be established and rigorously observed which will confine in provincial affairs to matters so specified.

Finance.—The "revenues of India"—
or, rather, their sources—are definitely divided
between the Central and Provincial Governments; the Provincial Governments have
now almost complete control over the
administration of their "allocated "
revenues, they have power to supplement them by raising loans on the
security of these revenues, and their
right, subject in certain cases to the
Governor-General's sanction, to initiate new
taxation measures is formally recognised.

It was found impossible to devise any scheme of allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments which did not leave the former with a deficit. This deficit is to be met in part by an annual contribution from seven of the eight Governors' provinces, the province of Bihar and Orissa, owing to the comparative exignousness and inelasticity of its own revenues, having been exempted from this contribution. The aggregate sum thus due from the provinced to the Government of India at the outset was Rs. 983 lakhs, of which Madras contributed Rs. 348 lakhs, the United Provinces Rs. 240 lakhs, the Punjab Rs. 175 lakhs, and the other four provinces sums ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs. The annual contribution was in no case to be subject to increase in the future, and if reduction of the aggregate were found possible by the Government of India, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quots of the several provinces. The Provincial contributions were gradually foregone and finally extinguished by the Government of India in the years of its successive annual prosperity Budgets before the commencement of the world wide economic depression in 1929.

Responsibility.—The first steps towards responsibility were to transform the Provincial Legislative Council into a body of sufficient size and with a sufficiently large elected majority (which the Act fixes at 70 per cent. as a minimum) to represent adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules gave the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult make population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any "Governor's province" to extend to the franchise women.

The following table shows the strength and composition of each of the Provincial Councils:-

							Nominated		
	P	rovi	næ.			Elected.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
Madras						90	23	, 6	127
Bombay	••	••		••		86	20	5	111
Bengal	••		••	• •	••	113	20	6	139
United Pr			••	••		100	18	5	123
Puniab			••	••	••	71	16	6	98
Bihar and	i Orissa					76	18	9	103
Central P	rovinces		••	••		53	10	5	68
Agsam	••					39	9	5	53
Burma					••	78	13	8	101
North-We	est Fron	tier	Provinc	е.		28	7	5	40

The figures for officials in this table are maxima in every case, and where less than the maximum number of officials is nominated to any Council, the number of nominated non-officials must be increased in proportion; e.g., if there are only 16 officials (nominated and ex-office) on the United Provinces Council, there must be seven nominated non-officials. The official members who have seats ex-officio are the members of the Executive Council, who are at present four in number, the statutory maximum in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, three in Bihar and Orissa, and two in each of the remaining provinces. These Executive Councils contain an equal

number of Indian and British members except in Bihar and Orissa where two of the three members are British officials.

Electorates.—The electorates in each province are arranged for the most part on a basis which is designed to give separate representation to the various races, communities, and special interests into which the diverse elements of the Indian population naturally range themselves. Although there are minor variations from province to province, a table showing their character in one province (Bengal) will give a sufficiently clear idea of the general position.

	Class	of Ele	ctorat	θ.				No. of Electorates of this Class.	No. of Members returnable by Electorates of this Class.
Non-Muhammada	ц	•••			••			42	46
Muhammadan				••	••			34	39
European		• •						3	5
Anglo-Indian (in European and A	the	techni	cal ser					1	2
Landholders		•••				••		5	5
University	::		•••	•••	•••	•••		ĭ	ĺ
Commerce and In			•••		•••		::	8	15
				T	ota l			94	113

Of the 94 constituencies in Bengal, all but nine (those representing the University and Commerce and Industry) are arranged on a territorial basis, i.e., each constituency consists of a group of electors, having the prescribed qualifications which entitle them to a vote in a constituency of that class, who inhabit a particular area The normal area for a "Muhammadan" or "non-Muhammadan" constituency is a district (or where districts are large and populous, half a district) in the case of rural constituencies, and, in the case of urban constituencies, a group of adjacent municipal towns. Some large towns form urban constituencies by themselves, and the City of Calcutta provides eight separate constituencies, six "non-Muham-madan" and two "Muhammadan", the latter, ', the latter, of course, being coterminous with former.

Throughout the electoral rules there runs a general classification of the various kinds of constituencies into two broad categories, those

which are designed to represent special interests such as Landholders, Universities, Plan ters or Commerce being described as "special" constituencies, and those which are based on a racial distinction—Muhammadan, European, Sikh, etc.—being known as "general" constituencies.

Voters' Qualifications.—The qualifications for electors (and consequently for candidates) vary in detail from province to province,
chiefly on account of variations in the laws and
regulations which form the basis of assessment
of income or property values. Generally speaking, both in rural and urban areas the franchise
is based on a property qualification as measured
by the payment of a prescribed minimum of land
revenue or of its equivalent, or of income tax,
or of municipal taxes, but in all provinces retired,
pensioned or discharged officers and men of the
regular army are entitled to the vote. irrespective
of the amount of their income of

POWERS OF PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

In origin the legislative authority in British India was a meeting of the Governor-General (or, in the case of the Presidencies General (or, in the case of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of the Governor) with his Executive Council, "for the purpose of legislation." When met for this purpose there were added to the Executive Council certain "additional members," at first very few in number, and those few all nominated by the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case might be. A Council so constituted had originally no powers or duties bayond those immediated the council so constituted had originally no powers or duties bayond those immediates immediated. ally no powers or duties beyond those immediately arising out of the discussion of the particular legislative measure which at the time was engaging its attention, and its functions were confined strictly to the discussion and enactment conined strictly to the date and the the number of "additional" members, and the proportion of these who were non-official Indians, were steadily increased, the principle of election was gradually substituted for nomination as the means of selecting non-official members, and the functions of the Councils were extended so as to include the right of interpellation, of the discussion of matters of general public interest, and of criticising and discussing public interest, and of criticising and discussing the budget proposals of the Executive Government. This extension of the powers of the Councils was in the main the result of the "Morley-Minto Act" of 1909. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 had given power to discuss the budget but not to divide the Council upon it Lord Morley's Act went further and provided that notwithstanding the terms of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 which had restricted the powers of all Councils to the discussion of legislative measures, the Local Government might make rules authorising the discussion of the annual financial statement, of any matter of general public interest, and the asking of ques-tions under such conditions and restrictions as might be imposed by the rules, and these rules recognised the right of the Councils to vote on motions thus submitted for their discussion. The other results of the Act of 1909 were definitely to recognise the principle of election as the means of selecting non-official members of all Councils (although the method adopted was mainly that of indirect election), a considerable increase in the number of both non-official and official members, and the setting up in every province of a non-official (though not, save in one province, an elected) majority. A further important, though indirect, result of the Morley-Minto Act was the appointment of an Indian member to the Executive Council of the Governor-General and to such Provincial Executive Councils as were then in existence and subsequently created.

Old System.—But although the Legislative Councils (which, originally created in two prorinces only in addition to the Governor-General's Legislative Council, existed in 1919 in nine rovinces) had steadily acquired a more and nore representative character and a large share of the normal functions of a legislative assembly s generally understood, they still remained in heory up to the passing of the Act of 1919 mere ccretions to the Executive Government of the rovinces for the purpose of advising on, and on of any department; and

enacting, legislation. It is true that the nonofficial element in the Provincial Councils as constituted by Lord Morley's Act of 1909 had acquired a considerable measure of control over legislation, in view of the fact that in most provinces that Act and the rules framed under it placed the non-official members in a slight majority over their official colleagues; but for various reasons this control even in the sphere of legislation, can hardly be described as definite popular control, and over matters outside the legislative sphere the Councils had no controlling voice at all.

The Changes.—The most important changes made by the Act of 1919 in the powers of the Provincial Councils were—

- (i) the power to vote (and consequently to withhold) supplies:
- (ii) a greatly enhanced freedom of initiation in the matter of legislation; and

(iii) power to frame their own rules of procedure in matters of detail, subject to the Governor's concurrence.

A further right which the Councils will acquire after four years from the time of their commencement is the right to elect their own President, At the outset the President is nominated by the At the outset the Fresident is nominated by the Governor, but from the start every Council has an elected Deputy President. The Governor (who formerly was exofice President of his Legislativa Council) no longer has any direct connection with its proceedings. The first-named of these newly acquired powers is of sufficient importance to require a detailed explanation of its scope, which can best be given in the terms of the Act itself (section 72D).

72D.—(1) The provisions contained in this section shall have effect with respect to business and procedure in governors' legislative councils.

(2) The estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province shall be laid in the form of a statement before the council in each year and the proposals of the local government for the appropriation of provincial revenues and other moneys in any year shall be submitted to the vote of the council in the form of demands for grants. The council may assent, or refuse its assent, to a demand, or may reduce the amount therein referred to either by a reduction of the whole grant or by the omission or reduc-tion of any of the items of expenditure of which the grant is composed :-

Provided that

(a) the local government shall have power, in (a) the local government shall have power, in relation to any such demand, to act as if it had been assented to, notwithstanding the with-holding of such assent or the reduction of the amount therein referred to, if the demand relates to a reserved subject, and the governor certifies that the expenditure provided for by the de-mand is essential to the discharge of his res-resibility for the subject; and

mand is essential to the discussing of the possibility for the subject; and
(b) the governor shall have power in cases of smergency to authorise such expenditure as may be in his opinion necessary for the safety or tranquillity of the province, or for the carrying

- (c) no proposal for the appropriation of any such revenues or other moneys for any purpose shall be made except on the recommendation of the governor communicated to the council.
- (3) Nothing in the foregoing sub-section shall require proposals to be submitted to the council relating to the following heads of expenditure :-
- (i) Contributions payable by the local government to the Governor-General in Council; and
- (vi) Interest and sinking fund charges on loans ; and
- (iii) Expenditure of which the amount is prescribed by or under any law : and
- (iv) Salaries and pensions of persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council and
- (v) Salaries of judges of the high court of the province and of the advocate-general.

If any question arises whether any proposed appropriation of moneys does or does not relate to the above heads of expenditure, the decision of the governor shall be final.

Executive and Legislature.—In the light of these facts it is now possible to explain more exactly the relationship between the provincial executive and the provincial legislature. The dual character of the former has already been mentioned, and the corresponding bifurcation of provincial subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" categories. The rules under the act prescribe a list of 20 subjects which are transterred to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers, the more important of which are Local Self-Government, Medical Administration, Public Health, Education (with certain reservations), Public Works, Agriculture, Excise, and Development of Industries. The "reserved" subjects comprise all those in the list of "provincial" (as distinct from "centerial"). tral ") subjects which are not transferred.

Machinery.—No change was made by the Act of 1919 in the machinery and methods of administration by the Governor in Council, decisions are taken at the Council Board, as before, by a majority vote, and the Governor is entitled, as before, to overrule such a vote in certain specified circumstances if he disagrees with it. For such decisions the Governor in Council remains, as before, responsible to the Secretary of State and Parliament, and on questions of legislation and supply he has the power of enforcing them despite opposition by a majority of the Legislative Council. But, the whole spirit of the Act and the existence of a large non-official elected majority in every Provincial Legislative Council is an important factor in determining the policy to be pursued by the official half of the Government in its administration of reserved subjects. A further and not less important factor is the existence in the Government, side by side with the Executive Council, of two or more Ministers appointed from the elected members of the legislature, who, though they are not charged by law with, and in fact are legally absolved from, any responsi-bility for decisions on matters outside the transferred sphere, will necessarily be able, and in fact are expected, to make their opinions felt by their colleagues in the Executive Council But bent on pursuing a policy in its administration these factors, while they will doubtless lead to which, in his judgment, was incompatible

constant endeavour on the part of the official half of the Government to accommodate its policy to the wishes of its ministerial colleagues and of the majority of the legislature, and to avoid situations which involve resort to the enforcement of its decisions in the face of popular opposition, are not intended to obscure the responsibility to Parliament in the last resort of the Governor in Council for the administration of reserved subjects and the right of His Majesty's Government, and of the Secretary of State as a member thereof, to lay down and require the observance of any principles which they regard as having the support of Parliament and in the last resort of the British electorate.

Transfer of Control.—With regard to transferred subjects the position is very different. Here there has been an actual transfer of control from the British elector and the British Parliafrom the British elector and the British Parliament to the elector and the Legislative Council in the Indian province. The provincial subjects of administration are grouped into portfolios, and just as each member of the Executive Council has charge of a portfolio consisting of a specified list of "reserved" subjects or "departments," so each Minister is directly responsible for the administration of those particular transferred "departments" which are included in his portfolio. But his responsibility. included in his portfolio. But his responsibility lies, not, as in the case of a member of the Exccutive Council, to the Government of India, the Secretary of State and Parliament, but to the Provincial Legislative Council of which he is an elected member and from which he is selected by the Governor as commanding or likely to command the support of the majority of that body. He holds office during the Governor's pleasure, but his retention of office is contingent on his ability to retain the confidence contingent on his some to retain the continuence not only of the Governor, but also of the Legis-lative Council, upon whose vote he is directly dependent for his salary. Further, the control of the Legislative Council over transferred subjects, both as regards supplies and legislation, is almost entirely free from the restrictions just noticed which necessarily quality its control over the "reserved" subjects. It is thus within the power of the Provincial Council to insist on the pursuit of a policy of its own choice in the administration of transferred subjects by withdrawing its confidence from a Minister who departs from that policy and bestowing it only on a successor who will follow its mandate and this power is dependent on the provincial elector in virtue of his freedom to control the composition of the Legislative Council by the use which he makes of his vote. No doubt this statement requires some qualification before it can be accepted as literally accurate, for technically, the authority charged with the administration of transferred subjects is "the Governor acting with Ministers appointed under this Act," not the Ministers acting on their own initiative, and, further the Governor, who is not, of course, subject to removal from office by the Legislative Council, removal from once by the Legislative Council, is charged personally with responsibility for the peace and tranquility of his province, and would be entitled, and indeed bound, to recommend the removal of a department from the transferred list if he found the legislature

with the maintenance of peace and tranquillity; are of opinion that the rules governing the al-yet the powers of control vested in the Legis- location of these revenues and balances should lative Council over the transferred sphere are undoubtedly great, and it was the opinion at all events of the Joint Select Committee that legislature and Ministers should be allowed legislature and admissers should be another to exercise them with the greatest possible freedom. "If after hearing all the arguments," observed the Committee, "Ministers should freedom. "If after hearing all the arguments," observed the Committee, "Ministers should decide not to adopt his advice, then in the opinion of the Committee the Governor should opinion of the Committee the Governor should of ordinarily allow Ministers to have their way, "fixing the responsibility upon them, even if "it may subsequently be necessary for him to vote any particular piece of legislation. It is not possible but that in India, as in all other than the contract of the property of the contract of the property of the contract of the property of "countries, mistakes will be made by Minister-"acting with the approval of a majority of the "Leyslative Council, but there is no way of "learning except through experience and "the realisation of responsibility."

Provision of Funds.—The terms of the Act leave the apportionment of the provincial revenues between the two halves of the executive for the financing of reserved and transferred subjects respectively to be settled by rules, merely providing that rules may be made "for "the allocation of revenues or moneys for the "purpose of such 'administration.' i.e., the "purpose of such administration." i.e., the "administration of transferred subjects by the "Governor cting with Ministers". Probably the best description available of the method adopted by the rules for the settlement of the matter is the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee whose proposals have been followed with one modification only to enable the Governor to revoke at any time, at the desire of his Council and Ministers an "order of allocation" or to modify it in accordance with their joint wishes. The passage is as follows :-

"The Committee have given much attention to the difficult question of the principle on which the provincial revenues and balances should be distributed between the two sides of the provincial governments. They are confident that the prob'em can readily be solved by the simple process of common sense and reasonable give-and-take, but they are awar that this question might, in certain circum-stances, become the cause of much fric-tion in the provincial government, and they

be framed so as to make the existence of such be framed so as to make the existence of such friction impossible. They advise that, if the Governor, in the course of preparing either his first or any subsequent budget, find that there is likely to be a serious or protracted difference of opinion between the Executive Council and his Ministers on this subject he should be empowered at once to make an allocation of revenue and balances between the reserved and transferred subjects which should continue for at least the whole life of the existing Legislative Council. The Com-mittee do not endorse the suggestion that certain sources of revenue should be allocated to reserved and certain sources to transferred subjects, but they recommend that the Gov-ernor should allocate a definite proportion of the revenue, say, by way of illustration, two-thirds to reserved and one-third to transthough not necessarily the same fraction of the balances. If the Governor desires assistance in making the allocation, he should be allowed at his discretion to refer the question to be decided to such authority as the Governor-General shall appoint. Further, the Committee are of opinion that it should be laid down from the first that, until an agreement which both sides of the Government will equally support has been reached, or until an allocation has been made by the Governor, the total provisions of the different expenditure heads in the budget of the province for the preceding financial year shall hold good.

"The Committee desire that the relation of the two sides of the Government in this matter as in all others, should be of such mutual sympathy that each will be able to assist and in-fluence for the common good the work of the other, but not to exercise control over it. budget should not be capable of being used as a means for enabling Ministers or a majority of the Legislative Council to direct the policy of reserved subjects; but on the other hand the Executive Council should be helpful to Ministers in their desire to develop the departments entrusted to their care. On the Governor personally will devolve the task of holding the balance between the legitimate needs of both sets of his advisers.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governors' provinces" are of compara-tively minor scope, though the spirit of the Act requires, as has already been shown, considerable modification of the relationship hitherto subsisting between the Provincial Governments on the one hand and the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council on the other. The only concrete changes made in the constitution of the Central Government are the removal of the statutory bar to the appointment of more than six me...bers of the Governor-General's Executive Council (which, however, has had the far-reaching consequence that three of the eight members of the Council are now Indians), and the reconsti-tude Council are now Indians), and the reconsti-tude Council are now Indians), and the reconsti-tude of the Council are now Indians, and the Indians of and independent form of the central legisla- ordinarily attributed to such a body save such

ture. It has already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative bodies in India, the Governor-General's Executive Council with the addition of certain "additional members" appointed to assist "additional members" appointed to assist the Executive Council in the formulation of legislation. Despite its steady growth in size and influence, and despite the introduction of the elective system, the existence of "addi-tional members," who of course under Lord Morley's Act greatly preponderated in numbers over the members proper (.e., the Executive Councillors, still persisted up to the passing of the Act of 1919. That Act however, has en-tirely remodelled the "Indian Legislature,"

as are specifically withheld by the terms of the Act. It consists of two Chambers. The "Council of State" contains 60 members, of "Council of State" contains 60 members, of whom 34 are elected (including one member to represent Berar, who, though technically nominated, is nominated as the result of elections held in Berar) and 26 nominated whom not more than 20 may be officials. The "Legislative Assembly" consists of 144 members, of whom 105 are elected (including in the case of the Council of State, one Berar member who, though actually elected, as technically a nominated. nically a nominee). Of the 40 nominated members, not fewer than one third are required to be non-officials. The members of the Governor-General's Executive Council are not ex-officio members of either Chamber, but each of them has to be appointed a member of one or other Chamber, and can vote only in the Chamber of which he is a member. Any member of the Executive Council may, however, speak in either Chamber The President of the Upper Chamber is a nominee of the Governor-General, as also, for the first four years after the constitution of the Chamber, was the President of the Legislative Assembly. But after that period the Lower Chamber elected its own President, and it elected its own Deputy-President from the outset. The normal lifetime of each Council of State is five years, and of each Legislative Assembly three years; but either Chamber, or both simultaneously, may be dissolved at any time by the Governor-General.

Election.—The method of election for both Chambers is direct, and although the number of electors is considerably smaller than for the Provincial Councils, it is a great advance on the very restricted and for the most part indirect franchise established under the Act of 1909 for the unicameral central legislature which no longer exists. Generally speaking, the electoral scheme for the Lower Chamber is on the same model as that for the Provincial Councils already described except that, firstly, the property qualification for voters (and consequently for candidates) is higher in order to obtain manageable constituencies, and past service with the colours is not per se a qualification for the franchise, and secondly, that the constituencies necessarily cover a considerably larger area than constituencies for the Provincial Council. The distribution of seats in both Chambers, and the arrangement of constituencies, are on a provincial basis; that is a fixed number of the elective seats in cach Chamber is assigned to representatives or each province, and these representatives are elected by constituencies covering an assigned area of the province.

The following table shows the allotment of

the elective seats:-

		gislative sembly,	Council of
Madras		16	5
Bombay		16	6
Bengal		17	6
United Provinces		16	5
Punjab		12	4
Bihar and Orissa		12	3
Central Provinces		6	2
Assam		4	1
North-West Frontie	r Prov	incel	••

Burma			4	2
Delhi	••	••	105	34
			100	94

Since the area which returns perhaps 80 members to a Provincial Council is the same as the area which returns perhaps 12 members to the Legislative Assembly—namely, the entire province in each case—it follows that on the direct election system this area must on the direct election system with are much be split into constituencies which are much larger than the constituencies for the local Councils, and just as it is generally correct to say that the normal area unit for those rural constituencies for the latter which are arranged on a territorial basis is the district, it may be said that the normal area unit in the case or the Legislative Assembly is the Division (the technical term for the administrative group of districts controlled by a Divisional Commissioner).

The Franchise.—The general result of the first franchise arrangements under the Act 18 thus that there is in each province a body of electors qualified to vote for, and stand for elec-tion to, the Provincial Council, and that a selected number of these voters are qualified to vote for and stand for election to those seats in the Legislative Assembly which are assigned to the province The qualifications for candidature for the Legislative Assembly are the same in each province, mutates mutanais, as for candidature for the Provincial Council, except that in all provinces, so long as the candidate can show that he resides somewhere within the province, no closer connection with his particular constituency is insisted upon.

The franchise for the Council of State differs in character from that for the Provincial Council and the Legislative Assembly. The concern of the framers of the Act and rules was to secure for the membership of this body a character as for the membership of this body a character as closely as possible approximating to a "Senate of Elder Statesmen" and thus to constitute a body capable of performing the function of a true revising Chamber. With this object, in addition and as an alternative to a high property qualification—adopted as a rough and ready method of entranchising only persons with a take in the country—the rules admit as cubic a stake in the country—the rules admit as qualifications certain personal attributes which are likely to connote the possession of some past administrative experience or a high standard of untellectual attainment. Examples of these qualifications are past membership of either Chamber of the Legislature as now constituted, or of its predecessor, or of the Provincial Council, the holding of high office in local bodies (district boards, municipalities and corporations), membership of the governing bodies of Universities, and the holding of titles conferred in recognition of Indian classical learning and literature.

Powers.—The powers and duties of the Indian legislature differ but little in character within the "central" sphere from those of the provincial Councils within their provincial sphere, and it has acquired the same right of voting supplies for the Central Government. But as no direct attempt has yet been made to introduce responsible government at the centre, the step in that direction having been avowedly confined to the provinces and as consequently the Executive Government of India remains legally responsible as a whole for the proper fulfil-

ment of its charge to the Secretary of State and Parliament, it follows that the powers conferred on provincial Governors to disregard an adverse vote of the Legislative Council on legislation or supplies are, as conferred on the Governor- their application to categories of subjects.

General in his relationship with the Indian Legislature, less restricted in their operation than in the provinces; that is to say, they cover the whole field and are not comfined in

The Act of 1919 makes no structural changes in the role of the India Office in the administration of Indian affairs. Slight alterations have been effected in the number and tenure of office of the members of the Secretary of State's Council, and some relaxations have been made in the statutory rigidity which formerly bound their procedure and that of the Office in general. But provisions now exist which have undoubtedly as time went on had a material effect on the activities of the Office as it is now constituted. A High Commissioner for India was appointed for the purpose of taking over, as the direct agent of the Government of India, that portion of India Office functions which is of the nature of agency, as distinct from administrative supervision and control The process of separation of staff and functions for the purpose of this transfer was necessarily be somewhat slow, but a substantial beginning was made by handing over to the direct control of the High Commissioner the large departments which are concerned with the ordering and supply of stores and stationery in England for Government use in India, with the payment of pensions to retired members of Indian services resident in

PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE.

The Governor-General and the "Executive" members of his Council are appointed by the Crown. No ilmit of time is specified for their tenure of office, but custom has fixed it at five years. There are seven Executive Members of Council. These Members hold respec-Land; Home; Finance; Commerce & Railways, Industries and Labour; Law. The Viceroy acts as his own member in charge of Foreign affairs. Railways are administered by a Chief Commissioner with the assistance of a Railway Board; and are for administrative purposes grouped under the ægis of the Rallways Department. The Commander-in-Chief may also be and in practice always is, an "Ordinary" member of the Council, He holds charge of the Army Department. The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal become "extraordinary", members if the Council meets within their Presidents. dencies. The Council may assemble at any place in India which the Governor-General appoints In practice it meets only in Delhi and Simla except for a meeting or two in Calcutta after Christmas, when the Viceroy is usually in residence in the Bengal Capital.

In regard to his own Department each Mem-The regard to his own beparement each member of Council is largely in the position of a Minister of State, and has the final voice in ordinary departmental matters. But any question of special importance, and any matter in which it is proposed to over-rule the views of a Local Government, over-rule the views of a Local Government, must ordinarity be referred to the Viceroys. Any matter originating in one department which also affects another must be referred to the latter, and in the event of the Departments not being able to agree, the case is re-

THE INDIA OFFICE,
o structural the United Kingdom, and with the assistance of Indian students in England. Concurrently with this change, it became possible to defray from British revenues the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and that portion of the cost of salaries of India Office staff and general maintenance which is attributable to the exercise of its administrative as distinct from purely agency functions.

In due course the apportionment to British estimates will be the cost of the India Office as it exists after the transfer of functions to the High Commissioner has been completely effected; then the salaries of the High Commissioner and his staff will be the only expenses in the United Kingdom chargeable to Indian revenues. Until that time arrives, however, an estimate was the only basis for settlement. For five years from 1920-21, the cost of the India Office payable from British revenues has been fixed at 136,500l., which includes the salaries of the Secretary of State and of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary, and a contribution of 40,0001., which has for some years been made by the Treasury towards Indian expenditure, as the result of the recommendations of the Welby Commission. This system still continues

ferred to the Viceroy. The Members of Council meet periodically as a Cabinet—ordinarily once or twice a week—to discuss questions which the Viceroy desires to put before them, or which a member who has been over-ruled by the Viceroy has asked to be referred to Council If there is a difference of opinion in the Council the decision of the majority ordinarily prevails, but the Viceroy can over-rule a majority if he considers that the matter is of such grave importance as to justify such a step. Each departmental office is in the subordinate charge mental office is in the supportunate charge of a Secretary, whose position corresponds very much to that of a permanent Under-Secretary of State in the United Kingdom; but with these differences—that the Secretary is present though does not speak, at Council meetings at which cases under his cognisance are discussed: that he attends on the Viceroy, usually once a week, and discusses with him usually once a week, and discusses with him all matters of importance arising in his Department; that he has the right of bringing to the Viceroy's special notice any case in which he considers that the Viceroy's concurrence should be obtained to action proposed by the Departmental Member of Council; and that his tenure of office is usually limited to three years The Secretaries have under them Deputy, Under and Assistant Secretaries, together with the ordinary clerical establishments. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries are offen, though by no means Secretaries are often, though by no means exclusively, members of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of India has no Civil Service of its own as distinct from that of the Provincial Governments, and officers serving under the Government of India are borrowed from the Provinces, or in the case of Specialist recruited direct by contract.

THE DIVISION OF FUNCTIONS.

The keynote of the 1919 scheme is effective provincial autonomy and the establishment of an immediate measure of responsibility in the of Governors in Council. This demanded a sharp division between Imperial and Provincial functions. The following supports are provinces all of which are raised to the status reserved to the Government of India, with the corollary that all others vest in the Provincial Governments:-

- 1. (a) Defence of India, and all matters connected with His Majesty's Naval, Military, and Air Forces in India, or with His Majesty's Indian Marine Service or with any other force raised in India, other than military and armed police wholly maintained by local Governments.
 - (b) Naval and military works cantonments.
- 2. External relations, including naturalisa-tion and aliens, and pilgrimages beyond India.
 - 3. Relations with States in India.
 - 4. Political charges.
- 5. Communications to the extent described under the following heads, namely:-
- (a) raisway and extra-municipal tramways in so far as they are not classified as provincial subjects under entry 6 (d) of Part II of this Schedule:
- (b) aircraft and all matters connected therewith and
- (c) inland waterways, to an extent to be declared by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature,
- 6. Shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation on inland waterways in so far as declared to be a central subject in accordance with entry 5 (c).
- 7. Light-houses (including their approaches) beacons, lightships and buoys.
 - 8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.
- 9. Ports declared to be major ports by rule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature.
- 10. Posts, telegraph and telephones, including wireless installations.
- 11. Customs, cotton excise duties, incometax, sait, and other sources of all-India revenues.
 - 12. Currency and coinage.
 - 13. Public debt of India.
 - 14. Savings Banks.
- The Indian Audit Department and excluded Audit Departments, as defined in rules tramed under section 96-D (1) of the Act.
- 16. Civil law, including laws regarding status, property, civil rights and liabilities, and civil procedure. including laws regarding
- 17. Commerce, including banking insurance.
- Trading companies and other associations.

- 19. Control of production, supply distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a central authority is declared by tule made by the Governor-General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian legislature to be essential in the public ınterest
- Development of industries, in cases where such development by a central authority is declared by order of the Governor-General in Council, niade after consultation with the local Government or local Governments concerned expedient in the public interest.
- 21. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium, and sale of opium for export.
- 22. Stores and stationery, both imported and indigenous, required for Imperial Depart-
 - 23. Control of petroleum and explosives.
 - 24. Geological survey.
- 25. Control of mineral development, in so far as such control is reserved to the Governor-General in Council under rules made or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and regulation of mines.
 - 26. Botanical Survey.
 - 27. Inventions and designs. 28. Copyright.
- 29. Emigration from, and immigration into British India, and inter-provincial migration.
- 30. Criminal law, including criminal procedure.
 - 31. Central police organisation.
 - 32. Control of arms and ammunition.
- 33. Central agencies and institutions research (including observatories), and for professional or technical training or promotion of special studies.
- 34. Ecclesiastical administration including European cemeteries.
 - 35. Survey of India.
 - 36. Archæology.
 - 37. Zoological Survey.
 - 38. Meteorology.
 - 39. Census and statistics.
 - 40. All-India services.
- 41. Legislation in regard to any provincial subject in so far as such subject is in Part II of this Schedule stated to be subject to legislation by the Indian legislature, and any powers relating to such subject reserved by legislation to the Governor-General in Council.
- 42. Territorial changes, other than interprovincial, and declaration of law in connection therewith.
- Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders, precedence, and civil uniform.
- 44. Immovable property acquired by, and maintained at the cost of the Governor-General in Council.
 - 45. The Public Service Commission.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

His Excellency, The Most Hon'ble The Mirques of Linlithgow, PC, KT, GMSI GMIE овг, вы, тв, 18th April 1936.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

CIE

Asst. Private Secretary .- (' B Duke, ICS.

Military Secretary Lt Col H H Stable, C I Horse

Personal Assistant -W II. P de la Hev. M.BE.

Surgeon -Major H H Elliott, IMS

Assistant to Surgeon -J. A. Rogers, M B E. MRCS, IMD.

Comptroller of the House hold -- Major W E Maxwell, CIE, (The Baluch Regiment)

Aides-de-Camp - Squadion-Leader J. C. E. A. Johnson, R.A.F., Captain W. H. Goschen, Grenadie Guaids, Leutenant A. H. P. Noble, R.N., Captain D. Ross, 13th Lancers, Captain A. C. Stocker, 13/18th Hussars, Captain P. M. Borwick, Royal Scots Grees.

Indum Audes-de-Camp. -- Risaldar-Major (Hony Captain), Muhammad Zaman Probyn's Hoise, Risaldar-Major Muzafiai Khan, Governoi-General's Body Guard

Honorary Ades-de-Camp --1.t Colonel (Hony Colonel) A M Robertson, M C , V D , Commanding, 1st Bn Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment, AFI, Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) A. B. Beddow, V.D., Commandant, Surma Valley A B. Beudow, D. Commandant, Surma Valley laght House, 14-colonel (Hony, Colonel) T. Lamb, V.D. The Bengal Attillery, A.F.I., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) W. H. Shoobert, The Nagpur Regiment, A.F.I., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) E. K. Glazebrook, The Rangoon Battalion, A.F.I., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) A. Duncan, V.D. The Bengal Nagpur Railway Battalion, A.F.I., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) R. S. Weir, V. D. Chillanding, The Allahabad Contingent Captain A. G. Manudell, C.I.E., dhan, L.M. & S. (Cential Provinces), Major J. R.I.N., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) M. G. Phats., M. Perena, I.M.D., (Bihar and Olissa), Khan O.B.E., M.C., A.I.R.O., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) M. G. Phats., M. Perena, I.M.D., (Bihar and Olissa), Khan O.B.E., M.C., A.I.R.O., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) Salyb Dr. Salyb Dr. Salyb Mr. Mahadadin Hadar (United G. D. Moore V.D., Columbandant, The Boulbay, Provinces), Khan Salyb Mr. Muhammad Ismail Baloda and Central India Rulway, A.F.I., (Punjab.)

Private Secretary J G Laithwaite, Esq., Lt.-Colonel (Hony Colonel) D M Reid, MC The Madras Contingent, A F I.

Honorary Indum Ades-de-Camp—Colonel Shambhan Rao Bhonsle, O.B.E. Adjutant-General, Gwalior Army, Brigadier Rahmatulla Khan, Thakur, General Staff Officer, Jamunu and kashuur State Forces, Lt. Colonel Mirza Kader Beg, Saidar Bahadur, Commandant, 1st Hyderalds, Saidar Bahadur, Commandant, Saidar Bahadur, Comman bad I. S. Lancers, Subadar-Major (Hony. Captain) Mit Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 10 M, Captain) Mit Singh, Sardar banadur, 10 M, late 53rd Sikhs, Risaldar-Major Karau Singh, Bahadur, 10 S M late 15th (0 C o) Lancers Risaldar-Major (Hony Captain) Moh-ud-din khan, Surdar Bahadur, CTE, 10 S M, late 31st (0 C o) Lancers, Subadar Major (Hony Captain) Dalpet Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 10 M, late 4th Lat Regional Silvada, Mayor (Hony Captain) Lat Regional late 9th Jar Regiment, Subadai-Major (Hony, Captain) Gulab, Shah Sardar Bahadin, 3/10th Baluch Regiment; Risaldai-Major (Hony, Captain) Jaffar Hussain H.O. The Viceroy's Body (hard Risaldar-Major (Hony, Lieut.) Sheikh Faizuddin, I D S M , 9th Royal Deccan Hoise, Subadai-Major and Hoive, Captain Blikhain Singh, Saidai Bahadur, M.C., I.D.S.M., Risaldar-Major (Hony, Lieut.) Mehtab Singh, Governor-General's Body Guard,

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D F.C , B.S.C. I F S.

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Superintendent Stores, H. W. C. C Smith (on

Superintendent, Finance, K. S. Raghavan. Superintendent, Traffic, J. S. Sequeira.

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GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

Assumed charge of office. Warren Hastings .. 20 Oct. 1774 Sir John Macpherson, Bart, .. 8 Feb. 1785 Earl Cornwallis, K.G. (a) ..12 Sep. 1786 Sir John Shore, Bart. (b) .. 28 Oct. 1793 (a) Created Marquess Cornwallis, 15 Aug. 1792 (b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Teignmout Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Alfred ..17 Mar. 1798 Clarke, K.C.B. (offg.) The Earl of Mornington, P.C. (c) 18 May 1798

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL-contd

Name.	Assumed charge of office
The Marquess Cornwallis, K. time)	
Captain L. A P. Anderson, Sir	
H. Barlow, Bart	.10 Oct. 1805
Lord Minto, P C. (d)	.31 July 1807
The Earl of Moira, K.G., P.C. (e)	4 Oct. 1813
John Adam (offg.)	.13 Jan. 1823
Lord Amherst, P.C. (f)	. 1 Aug. 1823
William Butterworth Bayley (offi	g.)13 Mar.1828
Lord William Cavendish Bent	inck,
G.C.B , G.C.H., P.C	4 July 1828
(c) Created Marquess Wellesley,	2 Dec. 1799
(d) Created Earl of Minto	24 Feb. 1813

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

.. 2 Dec. 1826

Assumed charge

(e) Created Marquess of Hastings. 2 Dec. 1816

(f) Created Earl Amherst

Name.

of office. Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G C.B., G C.H., P C.14 Nov. 1834 Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart. (a) ..20 Mar. 1835 (offg.)Lord Auckland, G C B., P C.(b) .. 4 Mar. 1836 Lord Ellenborough, P.C. (c) ..28 Feb. 1842 William Wilberforce Bird (offg.) 15 June 1844 The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge,

..23 July 1844 Q.CB (d) The Earl of Dalhousic, P.C. (e) .. 12 Jan. 1848 Viscount Canning, P.C. (f) ..29 Feb. 1856 (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.

- (b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.
- (c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.
- (d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846
- (c) Created Marquess of Dalhousie, 25 Aug. 1849
- (f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl Canning

NOTE.—The Governor-General ceased to be the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1854, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

	Name.		med charg
	Viscount Canning, P.C. (a)		
I	The Ford of Flats and Flats	I N	OV. 1838
	The Earl of Elgin and Kinca KT., G.C.B., P.C.	12 Ma	rch 1862
I	Major-General Sir Robert	Napier,	
I	K.C.B (b) (offg.)	21 N	ov. 1863
l	K.C.B (b) (offg.) Colonel Sir William T. De	nison,	- 1000
I	K.C.B. (offg.)		ec. 1863
I	Bart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I. (c)	wrence,	n 1984
l	The Earl of Mayo, K.P		
Į	John Strachey (d) (offq.)	9 Fe	
l			b. 1872
ĺ	Lord Napier of Merchustoun,	, KT. (e)	h 1879
ı	(offg.)	2 M	ov 1972
۱	Lord Lytton, G.C.B. (g)	19 4	dy 1072 d 1978
١	The Marquess of Ripon, K.G.,		
١	The Earl of Dufferin, K.P.,		4116 1000
	G.C.M.G., P.C. (h)	13 D	ec. 1884
ı	G.C.M.G., P.C. (h) The Marquess of Lansdown M.G.	16. G.C.	. 1001
ı	м С	10 De	c. 1888
	M.G	cardine.	
	P.C	27 Ja	n. 1894
	Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P		
	Baron Ampthill (offg.)		
	Baron Curzon of Kedleston, P.	D. (1) 13 E	ec. 1904
	The Earl of Minto, K. G., P.	C., G.C.	
	M.G Baron Hardinge of Penshur	18 No	v. 1905
	G.C.B., G.C M.G., G.C.V.O.,	LS O. (2)	
	,	23 No	v. 1910
	Lord Chelmsford	Apl	. 1916
1	Lord Chelmsford Marquess of Reading	Apl	. 1921
	Baron Irwin	Apl	. 1926
•	The Earl of Willingdon	Ap	. 1931
	The Marquess of Linhthgow	Apl	. 1936
	(a) Created Earl Canning, 21		
(b) Afterwards (by creation)	Baron	Napier of

- Magdala.
- (c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.
- (d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, G.C.S.I., C.I.E. (e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of
- Ettrick. 'f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of North-
- brook.
- (g) Created Earl of Lytton, 28 April 1880.
- (h) Created Marquis of Dufferin and Ava. 12 Nov. 1888.
- (1) Created an Earl June 1911. (j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (G.M.S.I. and G.M.I.E.) On quitting office, he becomes G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E.; with the date of his assumption of the Viceroyalty.

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President:—The Hon Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.

Deputy President:—Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury.

A. ELECTED MEMBERS (105).

Constituency.	Name.
Madras City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Mr S, Satyamurthi
Ganjam cum Vizagapatam (Non-Muhammadan	Mr V V. Giri.
Rural). Godavari cum Kistna (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mı K. Nageswara Rao.
Guntur cum Nellore (Non-Muhammadan	Mi N G. Ranga Ayyangar
Rural). Madras ceded districts and Chittoor (Non-	Mr M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.
Muhammadan Rural). Salem and Coimbatore cum North Arcot (Non- Muhammadan Rural).	Mr T S Avmashılıngam Chettiar.
South Arcot cum Chingleput (Non-Muham-	Mi C N Muthuranga Mudahar.
madan Rural). Tanjore cum Trichinopoly (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Di T S S Rajan.
Madura and Ramnad cum Tinnevelly (Non-	Mr. P. S Kumaraswami Raju.
Muhammadan Rural). West Coast and Nilgiris (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr Samuel Aaron.
North Madras (Muhammadan)	Mr. Umar Aly Shah.
South Madras (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Savyid Murtuza Saheb Bahadur.
West Coast and Nilgiris (Muhammadan)	Haji Abdul Sathar H. E-sak Sait.
Madras (European)	Mr F. E James
Madras Landholders	Raja Sir Vasudeva Rajah of Kallengode, Kt.,
Madras Indian Commerce	M R Ry Samı Vencatachelam Chetty Garu
Bombay City (Non-Muhammadan Urban)	Dr G V Deshmukh.
Ditto	Sn Cowasji Jehanjir, K C I E , O B E.
Sind (Non-Muhammadan Rural)	Diwan Lalchand Navalrai.
Bombay Northern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mı Bhulablını Jıvanjı Desai.
Bombay Central Division (Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee,
Bombay Central Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Keshavrao Marutuao Jedhe.
Ditto.	Mr. N. V. Gadgil.
Bombay Southern Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. S K Hosmani.
Bombay City (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr. M. A Jinnah
Sind (Muhammadan Rural)	Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon.
Ditto	Mr Nabi Baksh Illahi Bakhsh Bhutto
Bombay (European)	Mr. W. B. Hossack.
Ditto	Sir Leslie Hudson, Kt.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau (Indian Commerce).	Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji.
Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars (Landholders)	Sir Ghulam Hussam Hidayatullah, KCSI

Name.

Constituency.

Bombay Millowners' (Indian Association Sir Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody, K.B.E. Commerce). ** Calcutta (Non-Muhammadan Urban) Mr. N. C. Chunder. Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadan Urban).. Dr. P. N. Banerjea. Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) . . Babu Amarendra Nath Chattopadhyaya Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural). Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maitra, Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Mr. Suryya Kumar Som. Chittagong and Rajshaji Divisions (Non-Muh-Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta. ammadan Rural). Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadan Urban) ... Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S I., Kt. Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhamma-Haji Chowdhury Mohammud Ismail Khan. dan Rural) Dacca cum Mymensingh (Muhammadan Rural) Sir Abdul Halim Ghuznavi. Bakargunj cum Faridpur (Muhammadan Rural) Mr. A K. Fuzlul Huq. Chittagong Division (Muhammadan Bural) Mr. Md. Anwarul Azim. Rajshahi Division (Muhammadan Rural) Mr Kabir Ud Din Ahmad. Bengal (European) Sir Darcy Lindsay, Kt, CBE. Do. Mr. J. A. Milligan. Dα. Mr. G. Morgan, C.I.E. Bengal Landholders Mr. Dhirendra Kanta Lahiri Chaudhury. Marwari Association, (Indian Commerce) Babu Baijnath Bajoria. Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muham-Dr. Bhagavan Das. madan Urban). Meerut Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Choudhri Raghubir Narain Singh. Agra Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Pundit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal. Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non-Muh-Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant ammadan Rural). Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muham-Mr Sri Prakasa. madan Rural). Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non-Muh-Pundit Krishna Kant Malaviya. ammadan Rural). Lucknow Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) . . Shri Mohan Lal Saxena. Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Sirdar Jogendra Singh. Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadan Maulana Shaukat Ali. Urban). Meerut Division (Muhamamdan Rural) . . Qazı Mohammad Ahmad Kazrmı. Agra Division (Muhammadan Rural) Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan, Kt, CIE Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muham-Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, Kt madan Rural). United Provinces Southern Division (Muham-Dr Zia-ud-Din Ahmed, C.I E. madan Rural). Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadan Mr. Mohamed Azhar Ali. Rural). United Provinces (European) Mr J R Scott. United Provinces Landholders Maharaj Kumar Vijaya Ananda Gajapatiraj of Vizianagram. Ambala Division (Non-Muhammadan) Lala Sham Lal. West Puniab (Non-Muhammadan) Bhai Parmanand. Juliundur Division (Non-Muhammadan) Raizada Hans Raj

^{**} Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency.	Name.		
East Punjab (Muhammadan)	Syed Ghulam Bhik Nairang.		
East Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. K. L. Gauba.		
West Central Punjab (Muhammadan)	Mr. H. M. Abdullah.		
North Punjab (Muhammadan)	Nawab Sahibzada Sayad Sir Mohammad Mehi Shah, Kt		
North-West Punjab (Muhammadan)	Khan Saheb Shaik Fazal-i-Haq Piracha.		
South-West Punjab (Muhammadan)			
East Punjab (Sikh)	Sirdar Mangal Singh.		
West Punjab (Sikh)	Sardar Sant Singh.		
Punjab Landholders	Mr. M. Ghiasuddin.		
Darbhanga cum Saran (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Satya Narain Singh,		
Muzaffarpur cum Champaran (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Bepin Bihari Varma.		
Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Pandit Nilakantha Das.		
Do. do	Mr. Bhubananda Das.		
Patna cum Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Anugrah Narayan Sinha.		
Gaya cum Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr Shri Krishna Sinha.		
Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santhal Parganas (Non-Muhammadan).	Mr. Kailash Bihari Lall.		
Chota Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Babu Ram Narayan Singh.		
Patna and Chota Nagpur cum Orissa (Muham-	Mr. Muhammad Nauman.		
madan).			
Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan)	Moulvi Badi-uz-Zaman.		
Tirhut Division (Muhammadan)	Mr. Badrul Hasan.		
Bihar and Orissa Landholders	Raja Bahadur Harihar Prosad Narayan Sini s		
Nagpur Division (Non-Muhammadan)	Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare.		
Central Provinces Hindi Divisions (Non- Muhammadan).	Seth Govind Das.		
Do. do	Mr Ghanshiam Singh Gupta.		
Central Provinces (Muhammadan)	Khan Saheb Nawab Siddique Ali Khan.		
Central Provinces Landholders	Seth Sheodass Daga.		
Assam Valley (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Kuladhar Chaliha		
Surma Valley cum Shillong (Non-Muhammadan)	Mr. Basanta Kumar Das.		
Assam (Muhammadan)	Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury.		
Assam (European)	Mr. C. H. Witherington.		
Burma (Non-European)	U. Thein Maung.		
Do	Dr. Thein Maung.		
Do	U Ba Si.		
Burma (European)	Mr. F. B Leach.		
Delhi (General)	Mr. M Asaf Ali.		
Ajmer-Merwara (General)	Rai Bahadur Seth Bhagchand Soni.		
North-West Frontier Province (General)	Dr Khan Saheb.		

Labour Interests .

Province or	body rep	resented	•	Name.		
	Nomin	ATED ME	MBERS—E	XCLUDING THE PRESIDENT (41)		
		(a)	OFFICIA	L Members (26)		
Government of India		••		The Hon Sir Frank Noyce, Kt , CSI, CIE.		
Do.		••		The Hon Sir Niipendra Nath Sircar, Kt.		
Do.				The Hon Sir James Grigg, K C B		
Do.						
Do.		••				
Do.	• •	••				
Do.	••	••				
Do.	••	••		1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
Do. Do.	••	••	•• ••	M. G. T. G.		
Do. Do.	••	••		Mr A. H Lloyd		
Do.	••	••		Mi E M Jenkins		
Do.	••	••		Mi P R Rau.		
Do.	•••	•••		Mr H Dow, CIE		
Do.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••		Mr A S. Hands, CIE.		
Do.				Mr C K Rhodes		
Madras		••		M R Ry Rao Bahadur A A Venkataram Ayyai Avargal		
Do.		•		M R Ry Diwan Bahadur R V Kilshna Ayya Avaigal		
Bombay .				Mi S A V Acott.		
Do.				Mi Saiyid Ammuddin		
Bengal	• •	••		Mi A J Dash.		
The Punjab	••	••		Khan Bahadui Shaikh Khurshaid Muhamad		
The Central Province	8	••	••			
Assam	••	••	••	Di J H Hutton.		
United Provinces	•	•				
Bihar & Oussa .	•	••		Rai Bahadur Shyam Narayan Singh		
(b) 1	serar rep	resentatr	ve (1)	Mi M S Aney.		
		(c) Non	-()fficial	MEMBERS (14).		
Bombay .				Dr R D Dalal		
Bengal		•	••	Rai Bahadur Sii Satya Charan Mukherjee, Kt		
The Punjab		• •		Sardar Sir Jawahar Singh, Kt , C I E.		
Do	••	••		Capt Sardar Sher Mohammad Khan, CLE		
Do	• •	••		Hony Capt Rao Bahadur Lal Chand, o B E		
Madras Presidency				Mi. Ramaswami Siinivasa Sarma, C I E.		
North West Frontier	Province	•		Major Nawab Ahmad Nawaz Khan, CIE, OB.E Nawab of Dera		
Associated Chambers	of Com	nerce		Mr L C Buss		
Indian Christian		••		Di F X, DeSouza.		
The Depressed Classe	8	••		Rao Bahadur Mylai Chinnathambi Rajah		
Anglo-Indian Commu	nity	••		Lt -Col Sir H A J Gidney, Kt.		

.. Mr N M Joshi.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

President-The Hon'ble Sir Maneckji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Kt., Bar-at-Law.

A .- ELECTED MEMBERS (33).

Constituency.	-			Name.
Madras (Non-Muhammadan)	••			Diwan Bahadur Sir S M. Annamalai Chettiya:,
Do.				Mr. Yarlagadda Ranganayakalu Naidu.
Do.		••		Mr. V. C. Vellingiri Gounder,
Do.	••	••		Diwan Bahadur G Narayanaswami Chetti, C.I E.
Madras (Muhammadan)				Syed Muhammad Padshah Saheb Bahadur.
Bombay (Non-Muhammadan)				Sardai Shri Jagannath Maharaj Pandit.
Do.				Mr Shantidas Askuran.
Do.				Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.
Bombay Presidency (Muhamma	dan)	••	••	Sirdar Saheb Sir Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha, Kt., C.1,E.
Sind (Muhammadan)		••		Mr. Alı Baksh Muhammad Hussain.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce				Mr. R. H. Parker.
Last Bengal (Non-Muhammada	n)		- 1	Babu Jagadish Chandra Banerjee.
West do. do.]	Kumar Nripandra Narayan Sinha.
West do. do.				Mr. Satyandra Chandra Ghose Maulik.
West Bengal (Muhammadan)				Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy.
last do. do.				Khan Bhadui Syed Abdul Hafeez.
Bengal Chamber of Commerce				Sir George Campbell.
United Provinces Central (Non-	Muham	madan)) .	Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prasad Mehrotra.
I mited Provinces Northern (Nor	ı-Muha	mmadaı	n)	Rai Bahadur Lala Jagdish Prasad.
United Provinces Southern (Nor	ı-Muha	mmadaı	n) .	Pandıt P N Sapru.
United Provinces West (Muhami	madan)		. :	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Muhammad Halim
United Provinces East (Muhamp			- 1	Shaikh Mushir Hosain Kidwai,
Punjab (Non-Muhammadan)				Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C i E
Punjab (Sikh)			. :	Sardar Buta Singh.
Last Punjab (Muhammadan)			. :	Khan Bahadur Chandri Muhammad Din.
West Punjab (Muhammadan)				Raja Ghazanfar Alı Khan.
lishar and Orissa (Non-Muhamm	adan)		.	Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna Jalan.
Do.				Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh.
Bibar and Orissa (Muhammadan)		. 1	Mr Abu Abdullah Syed Hussain 1mam.
Central Provinces (General)			- 1	Mr. V. V. Kalıkar.
Assum (Non-Muhammadan)			- 1	Sit. H. P. Barua.
Burma (General)			. (Capt. Maung Aye.
Burma Chamber of Commerce			. .	W. T. McIntyle.

North-West Frontier Provinces ...

Bihar

Do.

		-			i	
C	Constit	uency.			1 	Name.
	B.—N	OMINA	TED M	EMBERS	e.t	cluding the President.
	(a)	Offic	ial Mer	nbers (1	3 ex	cluding President)
Government of In	dia		••	••		His Excellency General Sir Robert Cassels
Do.		••	••	••		G.O.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.		••	••	••		Mr. M. G Hallett, C.I E.
Do.		••		••	••	Mr. D G. Mitchell, C.S I, C.I.E.
Do.			••			Sir Bertland Glaney, C s I , C.I.E.
Do,		••	••			Mr T A Stewart.
Do.		••	••	••		Sır Guthrie Russell, Kt.
Do.			••			Mr. A J Raisman
Do.		••				Mr A. G Clow.
Do.		••	••	••		Mr. Shavex A. Lal
Do.		••	••	••		Mr J. N. G. Johnson, C t.E.
			(b)	Berai	Rej	resentative,
Berar Representat	ive		••			Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Khaparde.
			(c)	Non O	ficia	ul Members.
Madras		••				Sir David Devadoss, Kt.
Do	••		••			D. B. Sir K. R. Menon.
Bombay			••	••	.	Khan Bahadur Dr Sir N. Choksy, kt., C.1.L.
Bengal				••		Mr. Jyotsnanath Ghosal, C S I., C.I.E.
Do	••	••	••			Prime Afsar-Ul-Mulk Mirza Muhammid Akram Husain Bahadur Maharajah Jagadish Nath Ray of Dinajpur.
The United Provis	nces					Kunwar Hajee Ismail Ali Khan.
Do.				••		Sajyid Ishrat Husain.
The Punjab		••	••			Raja Charanjit Singh.
Do.	••	••	••	••		Nawab Malik M'd Hayat Khan Noon, C.S.I.
Do.	••	••	••	••	•••	The same and the s

Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan, K.B.E., C.I.E., Khan of Hoti. Maharajadhiraj Sir Kameshwar Singh, K.C.I.E.,

Khan Bahadui Shams-ud-Din Haidar, O B L.

of Darbhanga.

The Bombay Presidency.

Consequent on the seperation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency as from April 1, 1936, vies with Broach as the best in India. There Bombay has suffered a dimuntion territorally are no great perennial rivers suitable for irriand otherwise. The following details relate to gation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by

The Bombay Presidency now stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujerat in the North to Kanara in the South. It has an area of 77,221 square miles and a population of 18,192,475. Geographically included in the Presidency but under the Government of India is the first class Indian State of Baroda, with an area of 8,164 square miles and a population of 2,443,007. There are no States in political relations with the Government of Bombay, as they are all now under the Government of India.

The Presidency embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the Presidency there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Nerbudda and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has iong been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the province is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Above Ghats are the Deccan Districts, south of these come the Karnatic districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The People.

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. Gujarat has remained true to Hinduism athough long under the dominion of powerful Mahomedan kings. Here there is an amplitude of caste divisions, and a people, who although softened by prosperity, are amongst the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it; the population is much more homogeneous than in Gujarat, and thirty per cent. are Mahrattas. The Karnatic is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Four main languages are spoken, Sindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Kanarese, with Urdu a rough lingua franca where English has not penetrated. The main-astes and tribes number five hundred.

Industries.

The principal industry is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugarcane. The Konkan is a rice land, grown under the abundant rains of the submontane

regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall, supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually being completed, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought. More than any other part of India the Presidency has been scourged by famine and plague. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be disposeessed.

Manufactures.

Whilst agriculture is the principal industry, others have no inconsiderable place. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is small and is confined to building stone, salt extracted from the sea, and a little manganese. But the handlearsts are widely distributed. The handleom weavers produce bright-coloured saris, and to a diminishing extent the exquisite kincobs of Ahmedabad and Surat. Bombay silverware has a place of its own, as well as the brass work of Poona and Nasik But the tendency is to submerge the indigenous handlerafts beneath industry organised on modern lines. Bombay is the great centre in India of the textile trade. This is chiefly found in the headquarter city, Bombay.

Number of Looms in Bombay Island. Number of Spindles in Bombay Island, 31,69,700 Number of hands employed in the Textile Industry in Bombay Island. 95 007 (daily average.) Consumption of Cotton by the Mills in Bombay Island candies of (in 3.06,507 784 lbs) Number of Spindles in Ahmedabad. 20,14,856 Number of Looms in Ahmedabad ... 49,920 Number of Spindles in Sholapore Dist. 2,90,332 6,113 Number of Looms in Sholapore ... Number of Spindles in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay .. 32,31,722 Island) Number of Looms in the Bombay

(excluding

Bombay

74,868

Presidency

Island)..

Administration.

The Presidency is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of two members, with the assistance of two Ministers. The exact change made in the functions of the Provincial Governments is indicated in the section on the Provincial Governments (q. v.) where a description is given of the division of the administration into two branches, the Reserved Subjects, administered by the Governor and his Council and the Transferred Sublects, administered by the Governor and his Ministers, the whole Government commonly Ministers, the whole government common, meeting and acting as one. In another part of that section the division between Reserved and Transferred subjects is shown. This new and Transferred subjects is shown. This new form of administration under the Reform Act of 1919 came into operation in January 1921 All papers relating to public service business reach Government through the Secretariat, divided into seven main departments, each under a Secretary (a) Finance; (b) Revenue; (c) Home and Ecclesiastical (d) Political and reforms; (c) General and Educational; (f) Legal; (g) Public Works.
The senior of the Civilian Secretaries is entitled the Chief Secretary. The Government is in Bombay from November to the end of May; and in Poona from June to November; but the Secretariat is always in Bombay. Under the Governor-in-Council the Presidency is der the Governor-in-Council the Fresidency is administered by three Commissioners, namely, the Commissioner for the Northern Division, with headquarters at Ahmedabad, the Central Division at Poona, and the Southern Division at Belgaum. Each district is under a Collector, usually a Covenanted Civilian whe angle bless over Civilian Civilian with the students. lian, who has under him one or more Civilians as Assistant Collectors, and one or more Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from eight to ten talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose whole revenues belong to the State. The village officers are the patel, who is the head of the village both for revenue and police purpose; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman.
Over each Taluka or group of villages is the
mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge of the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate is over the whole District. The Commissioners exercise general control over the Districts in their Divisions

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barsister, and nine puisne judges, either Civilians, Barristers, or Indian lawyers. Of the lower civil courts the court of the first instance is that of the Subordinate Judge recruited from the ranks of the local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a first class subordinate judge with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians, or members of the Provincial Service or the Bar. In cases exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Subordinate or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in

ali original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the Presidency but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court. In some of the principal cities Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction (Romhay has six Presidency Magistrates, as well as Honorary Magistrates exercising the functions of English Justices of the Peace) and a Court of Small Causes, corresponding to the English County Courts.

Local Government.

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a District or a Taluka, and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members either nominated by Government or elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvements. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds and local taxes. The tendency of recent years has been to increase the elective and reduce the nominated element, to allow these bodies to elect their own chairmen, whilst larger grants have been made from the general revenues for water supply and drainage.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 works further advance the matter of local Self-Government in the Presidency. The Act provides more adequate basis for Municipal Administration in the larger cities of the Bombay Presidency. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs which are now 30 in number. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than hitherto exercised. Another important change introduced by the Act was the extension of municipal franchise to occupiers of dwellings or buildings with annual rental values of Rs. 12 or with capital value of not less than Rs. 200.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department is under the control of a Chief Engineer who acts as Secretary to the Government. Under him are Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles and Executive Engineers in charge of divisions, and the Electrical Engineer.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works, originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha Canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Nandur Madhmeshwar and the Gokak Canal. The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16 and the Pravara Canals in 1920-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal

which has been under construction since 1912 is practically completed. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by Engineers the world over, was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 10th December 1926. The Llovd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened by H. E Sir Leslie Wilson on 27th October 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs it is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 214 million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but that contains 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent, more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects will irrigate certain tracts most liable to familie.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, viz, District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the Presidency proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau The executive management of the Police in each district and Railways in the Presidency proper as well as in Sind is vested in a Superintendent of Police under the general direction of the Magistrate of the District concerned except in the case of the Railway Police. For the purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime, some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible rounce stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at their Police Stations Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is directly responsible to Government.

Education.

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid Government maintam Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad and Dharwar; the Grant Medical College, the Poons College of Engineering, the Agricultural College, Veterinary College, School of Art, Iaw College and a College of Commerce. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands, The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-m-aid, tamed by Local Authorities, with a grant-m-aid.

The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City (q. v., Education).

The Quinquennial Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the years 1927-1932 reveals much information regarding the progress of education in recent years. The passing in 1923 of the Primary Education Act was perhaps the most important event in the history of Primary Education in the Bombay Presidency during the last 30 or 40 years whereby the control of Primary Education was transferred from the Department to the Local Authorities. Most of the Boards have prepared schemes for the expansion of education, some of them on a compulsory basis, and many boards have levied additional taxation but the finances of Government have not permitted them to perform to the full the part contemplated by the Act. The fact, however, must not be lost sight of that during the quinquenium the assignments of Government to Primary Education tell from Rs. 1,21,59,848 to Rs. 1,18,17,308. The decrease was mainly due to retrenchment in Government grants during 1931-32

The total number of Institutions increased during the quinquenium from 16,211 to 17,159. Recognised institutions increased by 1,145 to 15,929 while unrecognised institutions decreased by 107 to 1,230 — 01 the recognised institutions 18 are 4.15 and 11 Professional Colleges and 714 Secondary Schools, 14,616 Primary Schools and 314 Special Schools.

The total number of recognised and unrecognised educational institutions during the year 1933-34 was 16,730 and the number of pupils 1,374,296

Out of a total of 26,859 fowns and villages 10,659 possessed schools, the average area served by each town or village with a school being 11.6 square index. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the Presidency was 6,11 in 1933-34. Of the total number of 1,332,524 pupils under instruction, 1,025,928 were boys and 306,5% were guls

Hindu pupils in recognised institutions numbered 997,886, Muhammadans 235,548, Indian Christians 39,341, Parsis 18,266, Europeans and Anglo-Indians 5,540. The rest comprised 35,943.

The total expenditure on education in 1933-3 was Rs 398% lakhs, of which 44.2 per cent was met from Government funds, 19.4 per cent from Board funds, 23.2 per cent from fees, and 13.2 per cent from other sources. Primary schools absorbed over Rs 205 lakhs, exclusive of expenditure on inspection, construction, and repairs.

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Higher education in the Presidency is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857. The constitution of the University has recently undergone, however,

considerable changes in virtue of a new enactment known as the Bombay University Act of 1928. This Act altered the whole constitution of the University so as to make it adequately representative with a view to bringing into closer association with the public the industrial commercial and civic life of the people of the Presidency to enable it to provide greater facilities for higher education in all branches of learning including Technology and to undertake on a larger scale than heretofore post-graduate teaching and research, while continuing to exercise due control over the teaching given by solleges affiliated to it from time to time. The new University Department of Chemical Technology was formally inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on 15th November 1933. The authorities of the University, as now constituted, are chiefly the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, the Syndicate, the Academic Council and the Senate. The Senate consisting of fellows is the supreme governing body of the University. The number of fellows is 144 of whom 40 are nominated by the Chancellor and 11 are ex-officio. The Academic Council consisting of educational experts deals with all purely academical questions. This body works in collaboration with the Syndicate which is the principal executive of the University.

Medical.

The Medical Department is in the charge of the Surgeon-General who is a member of the I.M. S., and Public Health in that of the Director of Public Health, who is usually a non I.M.S. Officer. Civil Surgeon stationed at each district headquarters are responsible for the medical work of the district: whilst sanitation is entrusted to one of the Assistant Directors of Public Health. Four large hospitals are maintained by the Government in Bombay, and the accommodation in them has been recently increased by 300 beds in one hospital and 180 beds in another hospital. A number of beds in the Bombay City had to be closed during 1931-32 owing to shortage of funds. Well-equipped hospitals exist in all important up-country stations.

Over 3,210,318 persons including 1,12,710 inpatients were treated during the year 1933. The Presidency contains & Lunatic Asylums and 16 institutions for the treatment of Lepers. Vaccination is extrict out by a staff under the direction of the Director of Public Health. Sanitary work has received an immense stimulus from the large grants made by the Government from time to time.

Finance.

Under the Reform Scheme of 1919 Provincial Finance entered on a new phase. Before the passing of this Act Provincial finance was incorporated in Imperial Finance. The Provinces had certain heads of revenue of their own and other heads which they divided with the Government of India. By the new constitution a comparatively clean cut was made between the finances of the Government of India and those of the Provinces. Such revenues as they enjoy the Provinces enjoy in full, and in return they make cash contributions to the Government of India, fixed for a term of years. The general principle underlying this settlement is that those contributions shall gradually disappear. These contributions have now been remitted.

As this chapter goes to press there has just been published the report of Si Otto Niemeyer on the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments of India under the Government of India Act of 1985 The report indicates no possibility of a reduction in the central expenditure or taxation unless the economic situation improves. He proposes that the centre should retain during the first five years of provincial autonomy the entire proceeds of the income tax, and during the second period of five years retain half and distribute the other half among the provinces. Of this distributable portion, Bombay is to get 20 per cent. Barring this postponed relief, Bombay will get no relief financially, except a saving of 45 laks as the result of the separation of Sind.

Estimated Revenue for 1936-37-(in lakhs of Rupees).

Land Revenue Excise Stamps Forests Registration	::	Rs. 345·28 330·54 137·95 47·16
Excise Stamps Forests Registration	••	330·54 137·95 47·16
itamps Forests Registration	::	137·95 47·16
Forests	::	47.16
Registration	••	
		15.03
cheduled Taxes	•	18 13
To	al	8,94.09
on, Navigation, E	mba nk me	nt, &c.
		12:38
		12.38
		7.4
tal Accounts a	o wobe	
Tot	al	19.78
	on, Navigation, E Works for which (Accounts are k Work for which o tal Accounts an	on, Navigation, Embankme Works for which Capital Accounts are kept Work for which no Capital Accounts are kept Total

	Debt S	ervice		
xvi	Interest	••	••	Rs 94 · 83
	Ulva 'Admi	nistral	ion,	
XVII	Administr Justice	atio	n of	17 26
XVIII	Jails and Conv	ict Set	tle-	11 20
	ments	••	• •	3 77
XIX	Police	• •	• •	6 51
XXI	Education	• •		14.50
XXII	Medical			13.53
XXIII	Public Health			18 43
XXIV	Agriculture	••		4 39
XXV	Industries			3 74
XXVI	Miscellaneous	Dep	art.	
	ments	••	••	26 84
		Total		1,08,97

	Estimate	ad Reve) NU		57—(in lakhs of Rupees)—contd,	
	Oivil !	Works.		Rs.	XL Extraordinary Receipts	Rs. 6
$\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$	Civil Works	••	••	38 50	Total Revenue	12,08 5
XXXI	Bombay De	evelopme	ent	2.00		
	Scheme	••	•••	6.86	Debt heads :—	
		Total	••	45.36		
			•		Deposits and advances; Loans and advances by	
		aneous.			provincial Government Advances from provincial	
XXIII	Receipts in Superannu		of	7.68	Loans Fund, etc	1,37,1
VIXX	Stationery an			2 41	Add:	
XXXV	Miscellaneous		•••	29 78	Opening Balance	89.9
		Total	-	39 87	Grand Total	1410.
		Total			Grand Total	14,10
	Estima	nted Ex	(pe	diture for	1936-37 —(111 lakhs of Rupees).	
Dir	ECT DEMANDS	ON THE	RE	VENUE.	34. Agriculture	Rs.
				Rs.	35. Industries	22 4 15 8
. Land	Revenue	••		46.95	37. Miscellaneous Departments	••
. Excise	3			41 13	Total	590 9
. Stamp	ps	••		2.00	Civil Works.	
. Forest	·	••	••	27.22		Rs.
A. Forest	t Capital outla	y	••	• 52	41. Civil Works	114.7
. Regist	tration	••	••	5 62	42. Bombay Development Scheme.	4.(
A. Sched	uled Taxes	••	••	•23	Total	118 8
		Total	-	1,23.67	M iscellaneous.	
			٠		45 & 45A. Superannuation	
I trigation	n, Embankmen	t, &c., R	ever	ue Account.	Allowances and Pensions	90 8 10 4
	rest on works			42 66	47 Miscellaneous	23 2
	pital Accounts r Revenue E			42 00	Total	1,24 9
	anced from	Ordina				
	venue	••	•••	4 64	martinery offeren	97.6
	venue	••	-		Expenditure in England	3 5 2
	venue		··	4 64	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to	35 2
	venue Debt Se	Total			Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue	12,03 1
		Total			Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to	35 9 12,03 1 evenue.
Re		Total	··	47 30	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Re 55. Construction of Irrigation	12,03 1 evenue.
Re 9. Inter 21. Redu	Debt Sorest on Ordinan	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance	of	Rs. 1,45·01	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue	35 9 12,03 1 evenue.
Re 9. Inter 21. Redu	Debt Se	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance		Rs. 1,45·01	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Re 55. Construction of Irrigation Works 56A. Capital outlay on Public Health	12,03 1 evenue.
Re 9. Inter	Debt Sorest on Ordinan	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance		Rs. 1,45·01	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue	35 2 12,03 1 evenue. Rs.
Re 9. Inter 21. Redu	Debt Sorest on Ordinan	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance Total	of	Rs. 1,45·01	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Re 55. Construction of Irrigation Works 56A. Capital outlay on Public Health 59. Bombay Development scheme 60. Civil Works (not changed	35 9 12,03 1 evenue. Rs. 3 9 2 1
Re 9. Inter 1. Red det	Debt Sortest on Ordinan action or avoid the control of the control	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance Total ministrati	of	Rs. 1,45·01	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue	12,03 1 12,03 1 evenue. Rs. 3 2
Re 19. Inter 21. Redu det	Debt Serest on Ordinan action or avoid to	Total ervices. ry Debt biliance Total ministrata ation Justice	of	Rs. 1,45·01 17 81 1,62 82 1,03 46 59 98	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Revenue 55. Construction of Irrigation Works 56A. Capital outlay on Public Health 59. Bombay Development of to Revenue 60. Civil Works (not changed to Revenue) 60B. Payments of commuted value of Pensions	35 9 12,03 1 evenue. Rs. 3 9 2 1
Rec. 19. Inter 21. Redr. det 22. Gene 24. Adm 25. Jails 26. Polic	Debt Secret on Ordinan action or avoid	Total ervices. ry Debt biliance Total ministrata ation Justice	of	Rs. 1,45·01 17 81 1,62 82 1,03 46 59 98 17·49	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Reference 55. Construction of Irrigation Works 56A. Capital outlay on Public Health 59. Bombay Develop ment Scheme 60. Civil Works (not changed to Revenue) 60B. Payments of commuted value of Pensions Debts, Deposits and Advances	12,03 1 12,03 1 evenue. Rs 3 2 2 1 2 5
Re: 19. Inter 21. Redu del 22. Gene 24. Adm 25. Jails 26. Polic 27. Port	Debt Serest on Ordinan action or avoid	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance Total ministrata ation Justice Settlemen	of	Rs. 1,45·01 17 81 1,62 82 1,03 46 59 98 17·49 1,40 09 06	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Revenue 55. Construction of Irrigation Works 56A. Capital outlay on Public Health 59. Bombay Development of to Revenue 60. Civil Works (not changed to Revenue) 60B. Payments of commuted value of Pensions	\$3.2 12,03.1 evenue. Rs 3.2 2.1
Re: 19. Inter 21. Red del 22. Gene 24. Adm 25. Jails 26. Polic 27. Port 30. Scier	Debt Secret on Ordinariotion or avoid to the Civil Administration of and Convict Sec	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance Total ministrata ation Justice Settlemen	of of on.	1,03 46 59 98 17 49 1,40 09 06 96	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Re Capital Account not charged to Re Capital outlay on Public Health Scheme Colvil Works (not changed to Revenue) Colvil Works (not changed value of Pensions. Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads)	12,03 1 12,03 1 1 2 2 1 2 5 0 0 7 8 1,26 4 1 13,44 6
22. Genee 24. Adm 25. Jails 26. Polic 27. Port 30. Scier 31. Edu	Debt Secrets on Ordinan action or avoid to the control of the cont	Total ervices. ry Debt bilance Total ministrata ation Justice Settlemen	of	Rs. 1,45·01 17 81 1,62 82 1,03 46 59 98 17·49 1,40 09 06	Expenditure in England Total Expenditure charged to revenue Capital Account not charged to Revenue 55. Construction of Irrigation Works 56A. Capital outlay on Public Health 59. Bombay Development 60. Civil Works (not changed to Revenue) 60B. Payments of commuted value of Pensions Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) Total Disbursement Closing balance	12,03 1 12,03 1 12,03 1 12,03 1 2 5 0 7 8 1,26 4

Governor and President-in-Council,

His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.CIE, M.C.

Personal Staff.

Private Secy -C. H Bristow, BA, ICS.

Mdy Secretary - C G Toogood DSO, Lt-Colonel, 2nd KEO Gurkha Riftes

Surgeon - Major P. A Opie, M B., R A M C.

Auls-de-Camp - - J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton, Esq. Indian Police Lt. M. V. Milbank, The Coldstream Guards Licut H. Morland, R. I. N. Lieut H. W. F. Walker, The Coldstream Guards

Hon And-de-Camp -H E Butler, Esq

Indian Police—Capt. F. W. Brett, Light. Petrol, Bombay Contingent A.F. (I) Lt.-Col. R.S. Moberley, O.B.E., V.D., 1st. Battalion G. I.P. Ry Regt. A.F. (I), Capt. Sardar Bhimrao, Nagojiroo abas. Bhaisabeb. Patankar Subhedai Major and Houy Capt. Sirdai Bahadin. Krishia Khundelao Bhosale, M.Y.O. I.D.S.M. (Retd.)

Commandant, H E the Governor's Bodyquard — Major G. E Porta!, 2nd Lancels (Gaidner's Horse)

Indian Aid-de-Camp--Risaldar Hony Lt. Natha Singh, IDSM

Members of Council and Ministers.

The Hon Khan Bahadur D B Cooper, Finance and Revenue, The Hon'ble Su Robert Bell, k CSI, CSI, CIE, ICS, JP, Home and General.

The Hon Sir Ali Hahomed Khan Dehlavi, Kt (Local Self-Govt) and The Hon Diwan Bahadui S T Kambli, BA, LLB, JP (Education)

The Local Self-Government portfolio includes, among other subjects, Medical Administration, Public Health, Sanitation, Forests, and Public Works (transferred). The Minister of Education also deals with the Civil Veterinary Department, Excise, Co-operative Societies and Agriculture.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political and Reforms Department - C W A Tuiner, CS1, CIF, 1CS

Home and Eccleriastical Department -J B liwin, D S O M C (Offg.), I C.S.

Revenue Department -J. A Madan, CIE.

General and Educational Departments—H. T. Sorley, ICS.

Finance Department - C. G. Freke, I C.S.

Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs — K. C. Sen, I c.S.

Public Works Department.—T. A. Andrew, I.S.E.
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Commissioner of Income Tax -Khan Bahadur J B Vachba, CIE

Director of Veterinary Services —E S Farbrother, MR, CVS, 1VS

Advocate-General-Kenneth Mcl. kemp. Barat-Law

Inspector-General of Police—G. A Shiklidy, CIE, (Offy)

Director of Public Instruction—W. Gileve, M.A., BSC, IFS, (Off/)

Surgeon-General—Major-Genl E W C Brad field, C'E, OB.E., 1 M S

Oriental Translator-J. B. Feinandez, B A.

Chief Conservator of Forests—C E I, Gilbert.
Talukdari Settlement Officer—V S Bhide, ICS
Inspector-General of Registration—M J Desii,
I CS.

Director of Agriculture—Dr W Burns
Registrar of Co-operative Societies—K. L. Punjabl
L.C.S.

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay - 1 11. Taunton, 1 C s

Vue-Chancellor, Bombay University—V. N Chanda arkar, Bar-at Law.

Registrar, Bombay University—S. R. Dongerkery, B.A., LL.B.

Commissioner of Police, Bombay— W. R. G. Smith

Director of Public Health—Lt - Col A Y Dabholkar, I M.S., (Officiating)

Accountant-General-W R. Tennant, LCS

Inspector-General of Prisons—Lt -Col E E. Doyle, CIF, D.S.O, IM.S.

Postmaster-General-C. D Rae, O.B.E.

Collector of Customs-M Slade, 1 C S

Collector of Salt Revenue-M Slade, 1 C S. (Oftg)

Commissioner of Excise—R. M. Maxwell, C.S.I., C.I.F., I.C.S.

Consulting Surveyor to Government—Major T. H. G. Stamper, F S. 1 M C

Registrar of Companies—Major H. C B Mitchell

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information: -J F. Gennings, CB E., Bar-at-Law.

Sheriff-Mr C B Mehta

			_
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY,			831
	1662		831
Died on the island of Anjediva in Oct		The state of the s	835
Humfrey Cooke	1665 1666		
Sir Gervase Lucas	1000	dance Parish (Officiations) 1	888
Captain Henry Garey (Officiating)	1667		839
Sir George Oxenden	1668		 841
Died in Surat, 14th July 1669.			842
Gerald Aungler	1669		846
Died in Surat, 30th June 1677.	1677	1	847
Thomas Rolt	1681		848
Sir John Child, Bart	1690		858
Bartholomew Harris Died in Surat, 10th May 1694.	1080	Sir George Russell Clerk, K C.B. (2nd time) 1:	880
- 111. 1 (OM 11.)	1694		862
a. 21 A -	1694		867
Ot - NY 1 1 - TIT1 -	1704	The Right Hon. William Robert Seymour 18 Vesey FitzGerald.	501
William Assable	1708	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B 18	872
Stephen Strutt (Officiating)	1715	Sir Richard Temple, Bart., K.C.S.I 18	377
Charles Boone	1715	Lionel Robert Ashburner, C.S.I (Acting) 18	880
William Phipps	1722	The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, 18	880
Robert Cowan	1729	Bart., K.C.M.G.	
Dismissed.		,	885
John Horne	1734	D II	885 890
Stephen Law	1739		395
John Geekie (Officiating)	1742	, , , , , ,	395
William Wake	1742		900 980
Richard Bourchier	1750		903
Unarles Crommelin	1760	Baron Lamington G C.M.G., G.C.I.E 19	908
Thomas Hodges	1767		P07
Died, 23rd February 1771.		Sir George Sydenham Clarke G.C.M.G., 19 G C.J.E. (c).	907
William Hornby	1771		913
Rawson Hart Boddam	1784	Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.e.i E., D.S.O.(d)19	
Rawson Hart Boddam	1785		923
Andrew Ramsay (Officiating)	1788	C.M.G., D.S.O.	000
Major-General William Medows	1788	Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, PO, GCIE, 19 GBE, KCB., CMG	020
Major-General Sir Robert Abercromby, K C.B. (a).	1790	The Rt Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G C I E , M C 19	983
George Dick (Officiating)	1792	Sir Ernest Hotson, R.C S I., O.B.E , I.C.S Act	ted
John Griffith (Officiating)	1795	for six months for Sir F H. Sykes.	
Jonathan Duncan	1795	(a) Proceeded to Madras on duty in Aug. 17 and then joined the Council of the Gov.	
Died, 11th August 1811.		nor-General as Commander-in-Chief	
George Brown (Officiating)	1811	India on the 28th Oct. 1793.	
Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.	1812	(b) Was appointed Governor of Bombay	
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone	1819	the Honourable the Court of Directors the 4th Aug. 1841, but, before he could ta	
Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G C.B. LieutGeneral Sir Thomas Sidney Beck-	1827 1830	charge of his appointment, he was assas nated in Cabul on the 23rd Dec. 1841.	
with, K.C.B.		(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham	
Died, 15th January1831.		(d) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.	

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon, Mr Husenali M. Rahimtulla, President. Mr. Namdeo Eknath Navle, Deputy President, ELECTED MEMBERS.

Name and class of Constituency.

Name of Member.

Bombay City (North). (Non-Muhammadan) Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale. Urban.

Bombay City (South). (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.

Ahmedabad City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban. Surat City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban. Sholapur City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban. Poona City. (Non-Muhammadan) Urban.

Ahmedabad District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Broach District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Kaira District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Panch Mahals District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Surat District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Ahmednagar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

East Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Nasik District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Poona District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Satara District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Belgaum District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Bijapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Dharwar District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural.

Kanara District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Ratnagiri District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural

Sholapur District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Mr. Jayawant Ghanashyam More.

Mr. A. N. Surve. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.

Dr. Joseph Alban D'Souza.

Dr. J. A. Collaco.

Mr. B. P. Wadke.

Mr. Pestonshah N. Vakil.

Sirdar Davar Temuras Kasii Modi.

Mr. Vishnu Ganesh Vaishavampayan.

Mr. Laxman Raghunath Gokhale.

Mr. Bhailal Sarabhai Patel.

Sahebsinhji Juvansinhji.

Mr. Madhavsang Jorbhai.

Rao Saheb Bhagwandas Girdhardas Desai.

Mr. Chaturbhai Narshibhai Patel.

Mr. Manilal Harilal Mehta.

Dr. M K. Dixit, L. M. & S.

Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchhodii Naik.

Mr. Daulatrao Javaramrao Zunzarrao. Manchershaw M. Karbhari.

Rao Bahadur Namdev Eknath Navle,

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale,

Diwan Bahadur Dongarsıng Ramji Patil. Rao Saheb Vaman Sampat Patil.

Mr. Vithal Nathu Patil.

Rao Bahadur Gopalrao Vaman Pradhan.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Vithalrao Vandekar,

Mr. Gangajirao Mukundrao Kalbhor.

Rao Saheb Pandurang Dnyaneshwar Kulkarnie Mr. Atmaram Bhimaji Achrekar.

Mr. R. G. Soman.

Mr. Ramchandrarao Bapurao Shinde.

Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi.

Mr. Shankarappa Basalingappa Desai.

Diwan Bahadur Siddappa Totappa Kambli.

Mr. Vishwanatharao Narayan Jog. Mr. Ganpati Subrao Gangoli.

Rao Bahadur Laxman Vishnu Parulekar.

Mr. Vyankat Anandrav Surve.

Name and class of Constituency. Name of Member. Kolaba District. (Non-Muhammadan) Rural Mr. Narayan Nagoo Patil. West Khandesh District. (Non-Muhammadan) Mr. Namdeorao Budhajirao. Rural. Bombay City. (Muhammadan) Urban. Mr. Husenali Mahomed Rahimtulla. Mr. Gulamhussen Ibrahim Matcheswalla. Ahmedabad and Surat Cities. (Muhammadan) Mr. Abdulrehman Khan Karim Khan Resaldar. Urban. Poona and Sholapur Cities. (Muhammadan) Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan Urban. Pathan. The Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural. Khan Bahadur Alibhai Esabhai Patel. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi. Khan Bahadur Wali Baksh Adambhai Patel. Moulvi Sir Raffuddin Ahmad, Kt. The Central Division (Muhammadan) Rural. Khan Bahadur S Meherbaksh. Mr. Shaikh Abdul Aziz Abdul Latif. The Southern Division (Muhammadan) Rural. Mr. Abdul Kadir Jamaluddin Bangi. Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitekar. Sardar Mahaboobalikhan Mahamad Akbarkhan Biradar. Bombay City (European). Lt.-Col H. C. Smith. Presidency (European) Mr. A. C. Owen. Deccan Sardars and Inamdars. (Landholders). Mr. Hanmantrao Ramrao Desai. Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars. (Landholders) Sardar Bhasaheb aliag Dulabava Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada. Bombay University. (University). Rao Bahadur Ravji Ramenandra Kale. Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Mr J. B. Greaves. Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Commerce and Mr. G. L. Winterbotham. Industry. Bombay Trades' Association, Commerce and Mr. A. Greville Bullocke Industry. Bombay Millowners' Association. Commerce Mr. S. D Saklatvala. and Industry. Ahmedabad Commerce and Industry, Mill-Mr. Sakarlal Balabhai. owners' Association. NOMINATED. Officials Mr. Saiyid Aminuddin, I.C S. Non-Officials ,, C. G. Freke, I.C s. Mr. S. H. Prater. ,, H. F. Knight, I C S. The Rev. R. S. Modak. ,, A. W. W. Mackie, C I.E , I C.S. Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole, ,, C. B. B. Clee, I C s. " Syed Munawar, B.A. J. A. Madan, C I.E., I.C.S.

" R. R. Bakhale.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law.

" Purshottam Solanki, L. M. & S.

Major W. Ellis Jones.

Mr. B. S. Kamat.

Mr. Mohamed Suleman Cassam Mitha. Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jung

Bahadur.

A. E. Servai, 1.8.0.

H. B. Clayton, CIE, IC.S.

,, F. O. J Roose, M. I. Mech E. M.I.E.E., F.C S.

,, C. M. Lane.

R. M. Maxwell, CSI., CIE, ICS Khan Bahadur Azinkhan Inayatah-

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S.

,, C. W. A. Turner, C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S.

Sind.

Sand is one of the two provinces created in 1936, the other being Orissa Unlike the latter, which has been carved out on a linguistic basis from three older provinces, Sind was a compact unit and was considered a province within a province even before its separation From the point of view of geography, ethnology

The demand for its separation into a distinct political entity is of compiratively recent origin. It was only about a dozen years ago that Mushim leaders started the demand that Sind, where the Muslims are in an overwhelming majority, should have separate administrative machinery under the next reformed constitution so that it might be a counterblast to provinces where the Hindus are in a negocity. What was started as a bargaining point in inter-communal negotiations has now become an accomplished tact.

The Muslim delegation at the first Round Table Conterence put forward the demand in London in the winter of 1930. The question was referred to a committee which accepted the principle of separation, suggested an expert inquity to ascertain the financial aspect of the separation, and threw the burden of proving the teasibility of separation on those who asked tor it. An expert inquiry was held and it drew a gloomy picture of the financial intuitie of Sind. Its findings can best be summarised by its remark, "There is thus obviously no question of Sind standing strety. for the Barrage -the problem is whether the Burage can stand surety for Sind '

Demand for Separation.

A conference of representatives of the people of Sind met in 1932 to devise measures to meet the fluencial objections to the separation divergence of opinion prevailed at this conference, whose churman eventually submitted a report according to which the annual deficit of the new province for the first six years of its lite would be Rs 80 lakhs, the revenue from the Barrage being eaten up by interest charges Roughly from 1945 onwards, there would nongny from 1945 onwards, there would be a surplus from the Birrage to help the province Based on this assumption the authorities set about perfecting the administrative machinery in preparation for the managaration of the new regime.

With the stage set for the advent of the new province, an Order-m-Council was issued in January, 1936, announcing that the new province

Of a permanent character are those provisions of the Order-in-Council which sever Sind from Bombay and settle the habilities of the parent and the infant in respect of development loans incurred during the joint family period Lands, iorests, buildings, property, etc., will pass to the province where they are situated. Arrears of From the point of view of geography, ethnows, and language. Sind has greater affinity to the taxes will belong to the province where the bases and language. Sind has greater affinity to the property is situate or the taxed transactions been attached to the Bombay Presidency took place Of the outstanding Bombay administratively ever since its conquest by firingation Debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs 2,74,96,384, including Rs 73,687 of the second of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, will be borne by Sind, and the rest by Bombay Of the debt incurred on account of the Lloyd Barrage and Canals system, all except the portion relating to the Nasirabad section (which is chargeable neither to Bombay not to Smd) will be borne by Smd The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme will be the debt of Bombay Other loan works will be chargeable to the province where the works are located

The temporary provisions of the Order-in Council relate to the period between April 1. 1936, and the mangination of provincial auto-During this period the Governor will carry on the administration, assisted by two Advisers and a Council which will be purely advisory in character and will comprise members nominated by the Governor Such provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919 as relate to the composition and functions of the provincial legislative councils, the separation of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved subjects, the Ministers and Executive Councillors will not apply to Sind during the transitional

It is also understood that the Central Government will have to come to the rescue of Sind by providing the funds to meet the deficit in the first few years. In order to make arrangements for such a subvention to Sund and Orissa and tor other weak provinces and generally to adjust the financial relations between the Central and the provinces under the provincial autonomy scheme, Sir Otto Niemeyer, a financial expert, was asked to conduct an inquiry. He has completed his investigations and submitted his report, according to which Sind will get a cash subvention of Rs 105 lakhs for a period of ten years, atter which the aid will be progressively decreased. While on the subject of help from the centre, it may be mentioned that, according to the Niemeyer recommendations, Sind will get after the first five years of provincial autonomy 2 per cent, of the distributable portion of the income-tax revenue.

Population.

would start our its career on April, 1, 1936, and a population of 3,887,000. Of this, the Hindus creating transitional machinery for the conduct of government till provincial autonomy is manufacted in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935. Sind has an area of 46,378 square miles and

The language of the province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in a form of Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskiit than any other Indian language Few, however, are capable of writing it, for only 70 out of every 1,000 people in Sind are literate The average tor males is 106 per 1,000, that for females being as low as 21 per 1,000. The Hindus are tar more advanced than the Muslims and enjoy a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000, only 44 Mushims per 1 000 are literate, 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compare against five literate Muslim females. The number of those literate in English are 119 per 10,000- 186 per 10,000 males and 34 per 10,000 females

Out of every 100 workers in Sind 59 are engaged in agriculture and animal linsbandry per cent are engaged in manufacturing industries, most of which are, however, of the cottage type, there being very few factories in Snid

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the recently constructed Sukkin Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crotes of rupees The Sindhi agricultinist is gradually becoming alive to the perennial regulated supply of irrigation and his outlook is becoming brighter. The rapidity with which lands supplied by the Barrage system are being taken up augurs well tor the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the province as a whole Already there has been a growth in the production of long staple cotton all of which is easily absorbed by Indian textile

Lloyd Barrage

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zal of Sir George (Now Lord) Lloyd, the then Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932 It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incledible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a hephazaid manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus What it means to the Smdhi the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted- or hopes to convert-a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey

The magnificence of the achievement that is the Lloyd Barrage can be imagined when it is realised that it is a hige water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the weighing fitty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Budge Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three teet in the case of water courses length of Government channels which were (Neavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 31,000 miles. The total lengths is thus some 37,000 miles, which means a reference to its capital, Karachi It is a

The total quantity of earthwork involved, excluding that for the watercourses was 560 croies cubic feet of earthwork which means a solid column measuring 100 feet by 100 feet extending to a height of over 550 miles

The function of the Barrage is to lead up the river and store the water at Sirkkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to requirements of cultivators requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the rivertonr on the left bank, three on the right Those on the left bank are Rohm, the Eastern Nama, the Khanpur Feeder East and the Khanpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the Perennul, the Central Rice and the South-Eastern Perennul or Dadu.

The total amuber of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55 each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 45,750 cusees or 457,500 gallons per second. The total length of the main and branch canals is about 4,700 miles To accomplish this staggering test, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 8,000,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 15 feet wide and four feet deep, dng round the equator It was estimated that the ultimate area of annual cultivation on the scheme would be over 5,000,000 areas and this would be under various crops approximately as follows

Wheat 2,440,000 acres , cotton 790,000 acres , ince 625,000 acres , jawari, bajri, etc., 695,000 ares, pulses 53,000 acreas, and oilseeds 410,000

This denoted in produce would mean the tollowing approximate quantities

Wheat 1,133,000 tons, cotton 592,500 bales. tice 447,000 tons; januri, bajri, etc., 298,000 tons, pulses 15,000 tons, and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

Inter-communal Co-operation.

Politically, the province is backward the Hindu minority is politically minded, the Mushins owning allegiance to personalities rather than to principles. The Hindus are openly afraid of Mishin dominance and of being onsted from public life They have already communicated this fear to the new Governor, Sir Lancelot Graham who has assured them of his sympathy and determination to sateguard their legitimate interests. On the other hand, there is growing evidence of a desire on the part of the Mushin community to reassure the minority in regard openings being regulated by steel gates, each to the continued enjoyment of its rights. Leaders of both communities are working for the creation of an understanding between the two which will bring about an era of inter-communal co-operation and goodwill so necessary for the successful working of the reformed constitution The total under untavourable financial conditions

Karachi.

No account of Smd will be complete without about 1] times the encumference of the earth. comparatively new town, for according to known facts it was as recently as 1729 that a few traders) of the neighbouring State of Kalat migrated to the "Kalachi" the land of the sand-dunes It was several years later that its potentialities as a harbour were realised by the British—Sir Charles Napler, the Conqueror of Sind, is said to have forecast that Karachi would some day become the "Glory of the East" Recent developments in Karachi hold out fiesh hopes of this prediction being fulfilled, for with the growth of aviation, Karachi, which is on the main line of imperial aerial communication between London and Australia right across India, is bound to become a vital airport, if it is not already one—in addition to being the capital of Sind, Karachi is the outlet for the products of the Punjab—if the Barrage becomes all that is expected of it, Karachi may have to handle in 1960 nearly 1,133,000 tons of wheat 500.000 bales of cotton, 447,000 tons of rice, 298,000 tons of jowar, bajri, etc 15,000 tons of pulses and 117,000 tons of oilseeds. That this is not altogether Utopian is evident from the fact that within four years of the commencement of Barrage operations, that is, by the end of 1935. the following areas were under cultivation in Sind 850,000 acres under wheat, 500,000 acres under cotton and 50,000 acres under rice

GOVERNOR

His Excellency SIR LANCELOT GRAHAM, K C S I , K C, I E , I C S

Private Secretary-Major W R B PEEL

SECRETARIES Chief Secretary Mr H K Kirpalani, 108

Finance Secretary -Mr S Ridley, 1 c S

Revenue Commissioner -Mr R E Gibson, C,I,E 1 C,S,

Public Works Secretary -Mr W. L C. Trench,

Inspector-General of Police -Mr D Healy

ADVISORY COUNCIL.

President -Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Kt , KCSI

Members -Khan Bahadur Alla Bakhsh wd Khan Saheb Haji Mahomed Omar, OBE, Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt., CIE, OBE., Khan Bahadur Shere Muhammad Khan Karam Khan Bijarani, Mr Mahomed Hashim Gazdar, Mr Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdino Shah, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Nabi Shah Moujah Shah Sayed, M.B.E Mr Gover Rora, Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Abdulla Khan Isran , Diwan Bahadur Issarsing Tiloksing , Sardar Bahadur Jam Jan Muhammad wd Muhammad Sharf Junejo; Khan Bahaduı wd Munammad Shari Jungo; Khan Isanadu Jan Muhammad Khan wd Khan Bahadur Sha Pasand Khan, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ayub Shah Muhammad, Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, ICS, Syed Miran Muhammad Shah Zanulabdu Shah; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Kamil Shah Kabul Muhammad Shah, Mukhi Gobindram Pritamdas, Mr Parmanand Kundanmal, Mr. G H Raschen, Mi S Radley, ICS., Sheikh Abdul Majid Lilaram, Sardar Bahadur Haji Mir Alladad Khan Mir Imam Bakhsh Khan Talpur, Mir Bandehali Khan Mir Muhammad Hatsan, Khan Mir Straammad Hassan Khan Talpur, Mı Satraamdas Sakhawatrai Tolani,

To assist the Governor "in such manner as may be prescribed by him in that behalf "-Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto, Kt , CIE, OBE, and Diwan Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing.

The Madras Presidency.

The Madras Presidency occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and, excluding the Indian States, all of which have now come under the direct control of the Government of India, has an area of 142,260 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the South on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin, are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about \$0.000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the Presidency; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparations of the seaward side and side sides of the seaward side. tively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rainclouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central table land on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather west to east, in their earner course drain father than Irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

Population.

The population of the Presidency was returned at the census of 1931 as 47,193,602, an increase of 10.4 per cent. over the figure of 1921. The increase was not uniform. The districts which had suffered most in 1921 tended to show large increases in 1931—Bellary and Agencies were marked illustrations. As a natural corollary to an increase in population the Presidency density has risen. Hindus account for 88 per cent of the Madras population, Muhammadans 7 per cent and Christians 3 8 per cent. The actual number in other communities is inconsiderable. The vast majority of the population is of the Dravidian race and the principal Dravidian languages, Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 19 and 18 million persons respectively. 40 per cent. of the population talk Tamil, 374 per cent. Telugu, 7.9 per cent. Malayalam, Oriya, Kanarese, Hindustani, Tulu follow in that order with percentages above 1.

Government.

The Madras Presidency is governed on the in 1932-33 and Rs 70,04 'ystem generally similar to that obtaining in Bombay and Bengal. There are associated with the Governor four members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Sub-

jects and three Ministers in charge of the Transforred Subjects. Madras administration differs, however, in some important respects from that of other major provinces. There is no intermediate local authority between the Collector of the District and the authorities at headquarters, Commissioners of Divisions being inknown in Madras. Another feature peculiar to the Southern Presidency is the manner of choice of the Mother of Parliaments, Madras Governors have, ever since the inception of the Reforms, called upon the leader of the dominant party to form a ministry, giving him freedom to select his colleagues on the ministry. Consequently he enjoys the status of Chief Minister—unknown in other provinces in India.

Agriculture and Industries.

The principal occupation of the province is agriculture engaging about 68 per cent. of the population. The principal food crops are rice, cholam, ragi and kambu. The Industrial crops are cotton, sugarcane and groundnuts. The agricultural education is rapidly progressing in the Presidency. The activities of the Agricultural Department in matters educational consist in the running of a college at Computers. in the running of a college at Coimbatore affiliated to the University of Madras, three farm labourers' schools numerous demonstration farms. As it was found that the present course of middle school education does not satisfy the needs of the ryots, the only school maintained by the department at Taliperemba was closed with effect from 1st April 1932. The institution of short practical courses in farm management and allied subjects in the Agricultural College at Coimbatore have been sanctioned. While paddy which is the staple food of the population, occupies the largest cultivable area, cotton and sugarcane are by no means inconsiderable crops of the province and are receiving close attention at the hands of the local agricultural authorities. The area under cotton irrigated and unirrigated is actimated at 2,138,380 acres and, as in the case of paddy, efforts are being made to produce better strains of cotton suited to different localities by means of both selection and hybridization. Side by side with an increase in the area under cotton, from existing good staple areas, improved varieties have been systemaareas, improved varieties have been systematically introduced. A special feature of the agricultural activities in the Presidency is the large industry which the planting community have built up, contributing substantially to the economic development of the province. They have organised themselves as a registered body under the title of "The United Planters' Association of South India," on which are represented coffee, tea, rubber and a few other minor planting prorubber and a few other minor planting products. The aggregate value of seaborne trade of the Presidency which was Rs. 720,018,195 in 1932-33 and Rs 70,04,81,842 in 1933-34 rore to Rs. 76,98,36,552 in 34-35 As in other provinces, the forest resources are exploited by Government. There are close upon 19,000 square

Thirty-two spinning and weaving nills were at work during the year and they employed 44,130 operatives. The number of jute nills at work was three. At the close of the year 1933 the number of the other factories in the Presidency was 1,521. These consisted of oil mills, rope works, tie works, etc. Tanning is one of rope works, the works, etc. Tanning is one of the principal industries of the Presidency and there is considerable export trade in skins and; The manufacturing activities which are under the direction of the Department of Industries are mainly confined to the production of soap There are a number of indigenous match factories run on cottage lines. It is expected that the levy of the excise duty on matches will drive off the market products of interior quality and it is probable that only the very efficient units of the cottage industry will be able to continue the manufacture of matches once the tall force of the excise dity is felt upon the industry. It is slowly becoming recognised that the Madias Presidency is one of the most sintable parts of India for sugarcane, cultivation and that the several deep-rooted varieties of cane which have been evolved at Combatore and require very little water are especially suited for the conditions which obtain in several areas of the Presidency where they grow, better than in the north. The departments of Industres and Agriculture assist the development of the sugar industry by demonstration of the methods of manufacture or white sugar by centritugals by getting trained sugar technologists, by the award of scholarships and by investigating schemes for starting sugar factories

The question of finding foreign markets for the products of Madras cottage industries was under the consideration of the Government for sometime and they have passed orders during the year sanctioning an annual subsidy of Rs 3,000 to the Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, for three years to enable them to appoint an agent in London for the sale of products of Madras cottage industries in European markets

Education.

The Presidency's record in the sphere of education has been one of continuous progress There are at present about 51,000 public institutions, ranging from village primary schools to arts and professional colleges, their total Council passed a resolution in the year 1929 at the instance of a nominated member that poor girls reading in any educational institution in the province—Government, local find, Municipal or aided—should be exempted from School fees in any Standard up to III Form. The total expenditure of the province on Education is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 541 lakhs. The principal educational institutions in the province

| Itajahmundry; the Agricultural College | Combatore; the Medical Colleges at Madras and Vizagapatam and the Engineering College at Madras (Guindy).

Cochin Harbour Scheme.

The importance of this project lies in the fact that a good harbour at Cochin would lead to the development of a valuable hinterland and provide a ready outlet for agricultural and other provide a ready other for agricultural and other produce from an area which is at present not adequately served by a convenient or well equipped harbour. The scheme involves cutting a passage through the bar which hitherto blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater and by dredging and reclamation, forming a sheltered harbour accessible and giving full protection and factllties at all seasons of the year An agreement was reached in 1925 between the Government of Madras and the Darbars of Travancore and Cochin States indicating how the work is to be carried out and outlining the financial arrangements necessary. A trial cut was made in 1923 and the effects of the monsoon thereon were observed. The results recorded were examined by a Committee of Harbour Engineers in England who reported favourably on the prospects of the scheme

The first cut through the bar 400 feet wide by 321 feet deep was completed on 30th March 1928 The channel through the outer bar is now 3 miles long by 450 feet wide and during 1934-35 a minimum depth of 30 feet at L. W. O S T, was maintained throughout except for a small patch which had a depth of 291 feet the diedging of the Mooring area has been completed. Since March 1930 the Harbour has been in constant and regular use by all ships and a regular passenger service has been inangurated.

Proposals have been formulated for the next stage of the works which include the construction of deep water jetties with railway connections, construction of godowns and transit sheds, the installation of rapid handling cranes and other transport tacilities. These improvements are to be made on the new reclamation of which about 300 acres have been formed already by dredging from the harbour. It is intended to connect this to the mainland by a to arts and professional colleges, their total latiway bridge across the backwater. Reclama-strength being about 3,055,009. Special efforts toon, when completed, will provide sufficient are being made to provide education for boys space for about 20 or 30 large vessels to load or belonging to the Depressed Classes. The unload at the same time. The execution of the truther work at the port has been held over pending settlement of certain questions connected with the harboni administration. The matter was discussed at a Conference held in November 1935 and the question of giving effect to the conclusions arrived at the conference is under consideration. The Shoranor Ernakulam line has been converted from metre to broad-gauge principal educational institutions in the province and opened for traffic. The line is to be are the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai Uni-extended to the whirves at the reclamation, versities, the Presidency College, the Christian. These developments will enhance the utility College, the Law College, and the Queen in that put of the port to the planting and agricultural areas College, the Law College, and the Queen in that put of the Presidency. To facilitate maying a to the port of the planting and agricultural areas to be understood to the planting and agricultural areas to the college, the Law College, and the Queen in that put of the Presidency. To facilitate maying and a lotel has been constructed to provide there accommodation for passengers the Government College, the College, the College, and the Government College, the College, and the Government College, the College, and the Government College, the College, the College, and the Government College, the College, and the Government College, the College, the College for Women Madras; the St. of the planting and agricultural areas to the planting and agricultural areas to the college, the College for Women Madras; the St. of the planting and agricultural areas to the province and the planting agricultural areas to the province and the planting agricultural areas to the province and the planting agricultural areas to the planting agricultural areas t and opened for traffic. The line is to be

Local Self-Government.

Local bodies in the Madras Presidency are administered under the following Acts.—

The Madras City Municipal Act, 1919,

The Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, as amended by Madras Act X of 1930, and

The Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, as amended by the Madras Act XI of 1930.

The amending Acts of 1930, which came into force on the 26th August 1930, provide, inter alia, for the abolition of the system of nominations to local bodies, for the inclusion of village panchayats within the scope of the Madras Local Boards Act with a view to making the village the unit of local self-government, for direct elections to district boards, for the creation of a municipal and local boards service for the Presidency of Madras, for the removal of the disqualification of women as such in respect of elections to municipal councils and for the cossation of office of the President or Chairman on a motion of non-confidence being passed against him by a prescribed majority. The Acts have undergone subsequent amendments Taluk Boards have been abolished with effect nom the 1st April 1934

In the interests of administration, commissioners have been appointed to almost all the Municipalities in the presidency and these have i placed non-official charmen as executive authorities.

Under an Amending Act of 1944, the tabuk boards were aboushed with effect from 1st April 1934. This step was undertaken as these bodies became financially embariassed. Then finite for have been entrusted to district boards, with a view to avoid extreme centralisation of administration of district boards, it has been decided to bitineate them. Up to the end of 1935, the number of district boards bituricated was four

Local bodies are now enabled under the Madras Local Authorities Entertainments Tax Act, 1926, to levy a tax on entertainments given within their jurisdiction.

Irrigation.

In March 1925, the Secretary of State sanctioned the Cauvery Reservoir Project, the estimated cost of which amounted to about £4½ millions. The project has been framed with two main objects in view. The first is to improve the existing fluctuating water supplies for the Cauvery Delta irrigation of over a million acres, the second is to extend irrigation to a new area of 301,000 acres, which will, it is estimated, add 150,000 tons of rice to the food supply of the country. The scheme which was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic fect of water and load a canal nearly 88 milles long with a connected distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing aid quate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods or 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate thands at about £5½ millions. A saving of nearly 44 millions,

ant project is the Perlyar project which is intended not only for irrigation purposes but also for providing water power for generating elec-tricity. Taking its rise in the Western Ghats, the river flows into the Arabian Sea through Travancore State territory, After prolonged negotiations, the Travancore Durbar consented to the water being caught and stored in the Travancore hills for being diverted towards the East, Some three thousand feet above sea-level a concrete and masonry dam has been constructed and nearly 50 feet below the crestlevel of the dam a channel through the summit of the range carries the waters into the eastern water-shed where they are led into the river Vaigai. The total quantity of water impounded to crest level is 15,660 million cubic feet. By this work, a river ordained by Nature to flow into the Arabian Sea has been led across the Pennsula into the Bay of Bengal irrigating on its way well over 100,000 acres of land. The irrigable area commanded by the Periyar system is 143,000 acres, while the supply from the lake was sufficient only for 130,000 acres To make up for this deficit, a scheme to increasing the effective capacity of the lake by lowering the water-shed cutting is in progress. The area already under irrigation in the Madras Presidency total about 7.5 milhon acres. Of this over 3 million acres are served by petty irrigation works numbering about 36,000.

Electric Schemes.

The first stage of the Pykaia Hydro-Electric project which was under construction by the Government of Madias has now been completed and is in operation from 1st April 1933. It consists in utilising a tall of over 3,000 ft. in the Pykara river as it descends the Nilgins Plateau tor the generation of electrical energy and its transmission for supply to the neighbouring distilcts, riz, the Aligiris and Coimbatore, and parts of Malabar, Salem Trichmopoly and Tanjore The Glen Morgan scheme started in 1928 with the object of supplying power to the main construction works of the Pykara project has now been merged with it in its present completed form the project consists of the main power house at Singara with an installed plant capacity of 33,000 B H P. an instance pant (aparty of 33,000 BHP, and the transformer station, the receiving station at Combatote, 10 other sub-stations, 189 miles of 66 kV line, 173 miles of 22 K.V. line and 135 miles of 11 kV line The booked cost up to 31st March 1935 is Rs 1,30,15 082 and the revised estimates for 1934-35 include an expenditure of Rs 5,22,000. The revenue realised during 1934-35 is about Rs 10 38 lakhs against an estimated revenue of Rs. 4,70,000.

Co-operation.

was completed in 1934 provides for a large dam at Metur on the Cauvery to store 93,500 million cubic feet of water and for a canal nearly 88 miles long with a conscited distributary system. Owing to the necessity for providing adequate surplus arrangements to dispose of floods similar to the phenomenal floods of 1924 and to other causes the estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate stands at about £ 5½ millions. A saving of necessity for the providing and the revised estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate to be revised and the revised estimate had to be revised estimate had to be revised and the revised estimate had the revised and the revised had to be revised and the revised and the revised had to be revised and the revised had to be revised and the revised had to

Rs. 26.36 lakhs and the Government have since relaxed the restrictions on the deposits of funds of local bodies. The policy of cautious registration of societies was continued. Only 100 tion of societies was confinied. Only 100 societies were registered during the year as against 140 in the previous year, while 28 Societies were liquidated. Under the scheme of subvention by the Provincial Bank for the rectification of Societies the non-official staff was able to reduce Societies the non-official staff was able to reduce overduos in 1,034 bad societies to below 40 per cent. Almost all the Central Banks have adopted the registrars scheme for the examination of individual loans in affiliated Societies with the result that, at the end of the year, additional securities were obtained in respect of loans amounting to Rs. 14.08 lakhs which were ill secured. The South India Co-operative were ill secured. The South India Co-operative Insurance Society started in March 1932 continued to do satisfactory work during the year The Central Land Mortgage Bank which was rate of interest, one Bank converted debentures of a total value of Rs. 10,83,200 and the benefit of the reduction in the rate was passed on to the ultimate borrowers in the primary banks. Funds are now made available to them at 6 per cent interest. The Government have guaranteed

of Central Banks were still further reduced to debentures issued by the Bank's stisfying certain conditions and debentures so guaranteed have become trustee securities according to an amendment of the Indian Trusts Act.

Law and Order.

The Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Judicial work in the Presidency is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and thirteen pulsue judges. The existing law provides for a maximum of 20 High Court Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 29 Sessions Judges in the Mufassal, (including three for agency tracts) Additional and Assistant Sessions Judges being provided to assist Courts in which the work is heavy. Then there are the District Magistrates, the Subordinate Magistrates and Honorary Magistrates Insurance Society started in March 1932 continued to do satisfactory work during the year by 26 District Judges, and 41 Subordinate The Central Land Mortgage Bank which was Judges and 144 District Munsiffs. In the started in 1929 for the purpose of financing primary land mortgage Banks by floating consisting of one Judge and Small Causes debentures had another successful year it court consisting of a Chief Judge and two issued debendures to the extent of Rs. 28,72,800 other Judges. Madras is a litigious province and the records show one suit for every 74 with its policy of counting of high interest persons. The Police department is under an bearing debentures into ones carrying a lowel inspector-General who has six deputies, four in page of interest on Rank converted debentures. The administration of civil justice is carried on charge of ranges of the Presidency, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras ultimate borrowers in the primary banks. Funds are now made available to them at 6 per cent interest. The Government have guaranteed both the principal of and the interest on the both the principal of and the interest on the Malabar Special Police.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.	HEADS OF AUCOUNTS,	Budget Estimates 1935-36.
REVENUE.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs
II.—Taxes on Income		5.—Land Revenue	18,34,800
IIISalt	1 1	6.—Excise	36,07,600
V.—Land Revenue	7,36,93,700	7.—Stamps	5,69,200 38,97,000
VI.—Excise	4,23,70,800	8A.—Forest Capita¹ outlay charged to Revenue	2,70,700
VII.—Stamps	2,17,94,000	9.—Registration	29,52,200
VIII.—Forest	44,08,900	15.—Irrigation—O t h e r Revenue Expendi-	, , , , , , ,
IX.—Registration	31,45,400	ture financed from Ordinary Revenues	44,48,000

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.
REVENUE—contd.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE—contd.	Rs.
XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Gross Receipts	6,16,300	XIII.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Working Expenses	48,79,700
XIV.—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept.	1,72,000	16 —Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works. 19.—Interest on Ordinary	3,78,100
XVI.—Interest	22,51,700	Debt	67,47,700
XVII —Administration of Justice	16,04,000	20.—Interest on other Obligations 21.—Appropriation for Re- duction or Avoid-	9,700
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,34,400	ance of Debt	28,01,000
XIX.—Police	5,50,800	22—General Administration	2,80,82,600
XX,-Ports and Pilotage		24—Administration of Justice 25—Jails and Convict Settle-	99,79,000
XXI.—Education	8,67,000	ments	21,45,100
VEIT Western		26Police	1,67,11,500
	9,59,700	27—Ports and Pilotage 30—Scientific Department	10,300
XXIII.—Public Health	1,59,600	XXXA—Hydro-Electric Schemes	86,000
XXIV.—Agriculture	4,56,300	Working Expenses	6,89,900
XXV.—Industries	14,64,900	31—Education	2,52,29,800
XXVI.—Miscellaneous De-	1	32—Medical	93,56,500
partments	45,89,800	33—Public Health	26,59,900 41,08,600
XXX.—Civil Works	19,90,500	35—Agriculture	24,40,200
XXX-A.—Hydro-Electric Sche- mes—Gross Receipts	13,49,800	37-Miscellaneous Depart- ments	53,37,600
XXXII.—Transfers from the Famine Relief Fund,	2,40,300	41Civil Works 41BCapital Expenditure on	1,38,37,900
XXXIII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,07,500	Hydro-Electric Sche- mes met from Revenues 43—Famine	1,25,000
XXXIV.—Stationery and Print-	4,69,500	45-Superannuation Allow-	
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	9,22,500	ances and Pensions . 45A—Commuted value of Pensions financed from	80,77,200
Total Revenue	16,49,09,400	Ordinary Revenues	7,97,200 19,33,900 4,20,100
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure	4,85,000	Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue.	16,44,24,400
I cans and Advances by Provincial Government	33,43,800	Excess of Expenditure over Revenue	

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-30	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1935-36.
REVENUE-contd	Rs.	DISBURSEMENTS	Rs.
Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund Government of India	 4,29,200	55—Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage works 56C—Capital outlay on Industrial Development . 58—Capital Outlay on Hydro-	37,26,300 21,000
Subventions from Central Road Development Account	13,00,000	Electric Schemes 60—Civil Works—Not charged	52,66,000
Civil Deposits	1,92,400	to Revenue .	8,28,700
Depreciation Funds	2,16,000	Total	98,42,000
Famine Relief Fund	1,51,100 28,01,000	Loans and Advances by Provincial Government	36,70,100 28,01,000 4,29,200
Total—Receipts	17,33,42,900	Development Account Civil Deposits . Depreciation Funds .	10,45,000 1,93,000 1,74,800
Opening Famine Relief Fund Balance General Balances .	61,41,931 2,14,53,100	Famme Rehef Fund Total-Disbursements Closing Famme Relief Fund Balance General Balances	2,40,300 18,28,20,800 60,52,731 1,50,64,400
Grand Total	20,39 37,931	Grand Total	20,39,37,931

Governor.

His Excellency the Lord Erskine, G.C I.E.

Personal Staff.

Private Secretary, D. H. Elwin, 1 C S.

Multary Secy., Capt. T. F. H. Kelly, O.B E. Surgeon, Major D P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B E., R.A.M.C. (Retd)

Audes-de-Camp, Lieut R. W Madoc, Lieut A. R C Southby and Lieut A C. S. Delmege

Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Major Sher Bahadur Khan

Commandant, H E the Governor's Body Guard, Capt. R F. Ruttledge, M.C.

Members of Council.

The Hon, Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt. The Hon Mr A T Pannirselvam

The Hon, Sir Charles Souter, K.C.L., C.S.L.

The Hon. Mt. G. T. H. Bracken, CS.L., Clk. 108

Monsters.

The Hon Mr. P. T. Rajan; (Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Vetermary Industries Fisheries, Medical, Religious and Charitable Endowments, Public Works and Registration).

The Hon, Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswama Reddiai (Education, Excise, Local Self-Government and Public Health)

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, C. F. Brackenbury, C.S.1, I.C.S. Secretary, Finance Department, C. E. Jones, I.C.S.

Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, T B Russell, I C S

Secretary, Home department, H M Hood, CIE,

Secretary, Public Works Department, W Scott Brown, 108,

Secretary, Development Department, ('. A., Hendelson, V.D., I.C.S.

Secretary, Recenue Department, H. R. Uzielli, Cl.E., ICS

Secretary, Education and Public Health Department C H Masterman, 1 C S

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Rao Salub P Appu Nan

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Members of the Board of Revenues.
(1) The filon M1. E. F. Thomas, Cs.L., Cl.E., LCs.

17.0 1.200070	
(2) Mr J F Hall, CIE. OBE, ICS	Robert Palk 1763
(3) Diwan Bahadui N Gopalaswami Ayyangar,	Charles Bourchier 1767
C1F	Josias DuPre 1770
To add and To 11. Included an III To Compiler	Alexander Wynch 1778 Lord Pigot (Suspended) 1775
Director of Public Instruction, H F Saunders	George Stratton
Inspector-General of Police, Sir Charles B Cunningham, Kt., CSI	John Whitehill (Acting) 1777
	Sir Thomas Rumbord, Bart 1778
Surgeon-General, Major General Sir F. P. Connor, Kt., D S O., K H S., I M S.	John Whitehill (Acting) 1780
Director of Public Health, Lieut -Col C M	Charles Smith (Acting) 1780
Ganapathy, M C, IM	Lord Macartney, KB 1781
Accountant-General, L B. Ward.	Governors of Madras.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt -Colonel M M.	Lord Macartney, K.B 1785
Khan, 1 M S	Alexander Davidson (Acting) 1785
Postmaster-General, G B Power, CIE.	Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B. 1786
Collector of Customs, C R Watkins, C 1 E.	John Hollond (Acting) 1789
Commissioner of Excise, J. F. Hall, CIF,	Edward J. Hollond (Acting) 1790
OBE ICS	Major-General William Medows 1790
Inspector-General of Registration, Diwan Bahadur	Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart 1792
B V Sri Hari Rao Nayudu	Lord Hobart 1794
Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories,	Major-General George Harris (Acting) 1798
T Royds, D Sc , A. L. Narayan, M.A., D. Sc.	Lord Clive 1799
Supat., Gort. Central Museum, and Principal	Lord William Cavendish Bentinck 1803
Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr F H. Gravely.	William Petrie (Acting) 1807
Director of Agriculture, D. Ananda Rao	Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart., K.B 1807
Director of Industries, L. B. Green	LieutGeneral the Hon. John Aber- 1818 cromby.
Director of Fisheries, Dr B Sundaia Raj.	The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot 1814
Chief Conservator of Forests —T A Whitehead,	Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., 1820 K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827.
Director of Veterinary Serives, P T. Saunders,	Henry Sullivan Græme (Acting) 1827
OBE, MRCVS, J.VS.	Stephen Rumbold Lushington 1822
Presidents and Governors of Fort	LieutGeneral Sir Frederick Adam. K.C.B. 1832
St. George in Madras.	George Edward Russell (Acting) 1837
	Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., P.C 1837
Ellhu Yale	LieutGeneral the Marquess of Tweed- 1842
Nathaniel Higginson 1692	dale, KT., C.B.
Thomas Pitt 1698	Henry Dickinson (Acting) 1848
Gulston Addison 1709	Major-General the Right Hon. Sir 1848 Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.
Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1709	Daniel Eliott (Acting) 1854
Edmund Montague (Acting) 1709	Lord Harris 1854
William Fraser (Acting)	Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B 1859
Lucanh Gallet 1716	William Ambrose Morehead (Acting) 1860
Francis Hastings (Acting) 1720	Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G 1860 Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.
Nathaniel Elwick 1721	William Ambrose Morehead (Acting) 1860
James Macrae 1725	Sir William Thomas Denison, R.C.B 1861
George Morton Pitt 1730	(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1863 to 1864.)
Richard Benyon 1735	Edward Maltby (Acting) 1863
Nicholas Morse 1744	Lord Napier of Merchistoun, Rt. (a) 1866
John Hinde	(Acting Viceroy and Governor-General,
Thomas Saunders	1872) Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E 1872
George Pigot	(Acting).

Lord Hobart	1872	Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, 1911 Bart., G.C S.I, G.C.I.E., E.C.M.G. (b)
	1875	Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April 1912 Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. 1912 (Acting).
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos,	1875	Right Hon. Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.t., 191
The Right Hon. W. P. Adam, P.C., C.I.E Died at Ootacamund, 24 May, 1881.	1880	Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., 1918 G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (c)
William Hudleston, C.S.I. (Acting) The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I.,	1881 1881	Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. (Acting). 1919 Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (Acting). 1924
C.I.E. The Right Hon. Robert Bourke, P.C. Lord Connemara, 12 May, 1887 (by	1886	Lord Goschen, P.C., G.C.S I., G C.I E., C.B.E. 1924 (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1929)
creation.)	1890 1891	Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Acting) 1929
Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G	1896	Licut -Cof. the Right Hon'ble Sir George 1929 Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M G.
Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G C.I.E., K.C.B Acting Viceroy and Governor-General 1904.	1900	Lord Erskine, GCIE 1934. (a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1904	of Ettrick.
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I. (Acting) Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1906 1906	(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling. (c) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT:

The Hon, Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi. DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Diwan Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.

I .- MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-Officio.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt

The Hon, Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannirsel-

The Hon. Sir Charles Souter, K C.I.E , C.S.I.,

The Hon Mr. G. T. H. Bracken, C.S I. C I.E., 1.C S.

II .- ELECTED MEMBERS.

(a) Manusters

The Hon. Raja Sri Ravu Sir Swetachalla-pathi Ramakrishna Ranga Rao Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of Bobbili.

The Hon. Mr. P. T. Rajan. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.

(b) Elected Members.

Abdul Hameed Khan Sahib Bahadur. Moulvi Hafeez Anumanthakudi Mustapha Ahmed Meeran Sahib Bahadur.

Rao Sahib A. S. Alagannan Chettiyar. S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiyar. H. B. Ari Gowder.

Diwan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai, Basheer Ahmed Sayeed Sahib Bahadur, S. M. K. Beyabani Sahib Bahadur. R. Dalavai.

J. A. Davis, M.B.E. K. M. Duraiswami Reddiyar. Diwan Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar. Diwan Bahadur M. Gopalaswami Mudaliyar A. Harischandrudu Nayudu.

C. Indraiah. Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumarakrishna Yachendra Bahadur Varu, Kumara, Raja of Venkatagiri,

Rao Bahadur G. Jagannadha Razu J. Kuppuswami Choudari.

I. C Iswaram Pillai.

P. V. Krishnayya Choudari.

R. Madanagopal Nayudu.

Lieut.-Colonel Sri Raja Velugoti Sir Govinda Krishna Yachendrulu Varu Bahadur, Krishna Yachendrulu Varu B K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Venkatagiri.

Mahboob Ali Baig Sahib Bahadur.

Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.

M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar. Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Nayudu. K. Kesava Ramamurthi Nayudu.

Khan Bahadur P. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur.

Rai Sahib C. Kolanda Reddi.

ELECTED MEMBERS-(contd.)

K. Koti Reddi.

W. K. M. Langley.

Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur

P. C. Moses.

K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.

Diwan Bahadur A. M. M. Murugappa Chettivar.

M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Muthu Chettiyar.

K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.

A. Pl. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.

T. Narasa Reddi.

Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami.

V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.

C Obi Reddi

R. M. Palat.

C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.

Sriman M. G. Patnaik Mahasayo.

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, K.C.I.E.

K. Pattabhiramayya.

B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur.

Pattagar of Palayakottai.

P. Peddi Raju.

P. Ratnavelu Thevar.

Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo Garu, Raja of Kallikote.

Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo, Maharaja of Parlakimedi.

P. K. Ramachandra Padavachi.

A. Ramakrishna Reddi.

Diwan Bahadur T A. Ramalingam Chettiyar

C. Ramalinga Reddi.

K. P. Raman Menon.

T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.

V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar.

A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.

Mrs. A Rukmani Lakshmipathi D M Reld.

M. B. Rangaswamı Reddi.

Diwan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.

G. Rameswara Rao.

I. Sandana Gounder.

Rao Bahadur B. P. Seaha Reddi.

A. B. Shetty.

Gade, Simhachalam l'antulu.

K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar,

J. M Smith.

M. S. Sreshta.

T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.

F J Stanes.

Dr. P. Subbarayan.

U. C. Subrahmania Bhatt.

T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.

Khan Sahib, Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur. Thomas Daniel.

Rao Sahib M. Vedachala Mudaliyar.

K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar.

Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu. Sir William Wright, Kt

Khan Bahadur Ya'ıya Ali Sahıb Bahadur.

Yakub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.

T. V. K. Kama Raja Pandia Nayakar,

Zamındar of Bodinayakanur. Sri Vyrıcherla Narayana Gajapati Raju, Zamındar of Chemudu.

K. C. M. Venkatachala Reddiyar, Zamindar of Minampalli.

Mırzapuram Raja alıas Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar of Mirzapuram.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mrs. K. Alamelumanga Thayarammal.

V. T. Arasu.

C. Basu Dev.

A. V. Bhanoii Rao

G T Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S.

M. Devadason.

Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai.

G. F F. Foulkes,

H. M. Jagannatham.

C. E. Jones, 1.0.9.

Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurthi.

C. Krishnan.

Diwan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, KT.

P. Madhusoodhanan Thangal.

Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.

Rao Bahadui Subadur-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur

G. R. Premayya.

P. V. Rajagopala Pillai.

Rao Sahib Pandit Ganala Ramamurti.

Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj.

T. B. Russell, I C.S.

W. Scott Brown, 1 C s W. P. A. Soundara Pandian

Diwan Bahadur R. Sriniyasan.

G. Srıramulu

Rao Sahib P. Subrahmaniam Chetti A. S. Swami Sahajanandham.

H R Uzielli, C.I.E., 1 C S. V. G. Vasudeva Pillai

Sri Raja Ravu Ramakrishna Ranga Rao, Zamindar of Kırlampudi

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Rao Bahadur Khan Bahadur Javad Hussain Rao Bahadur R. Subbiah Nayudu.

W. Erlam Smith, M A., I.E S. Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

The Bengal Presidency.

Presidency divisions and the district of Dargeling which were formerly administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong divisions which by the partition of the old Province had been placed under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assum area of the Presidency is 82,955 square miles, and it possesses a population of 51,087,338 persons, included within this area are the two Indian States of Cooch Behar and Tippiin, which are now placed in direct political relations with the Government of Indra. The Governor of Bengal in Council acts as Agent to the Governor-General of Indra for these States. The area of the British territory is 77,521 square unles. The general range of the country however is very low, and a great fertile plain extends southward from Jalpaiguri to the forests and swamps known as the Sunderbans, which he between the area of cultivation and the Bay of Bengal.

The People.

Of thornhabitants of the Presidency 27,810,100 or 54 44 per cent, are Mahomedaus and 22,212,069 Hindus. These two major religious embrace all but 2 09 per cent of the population, Christians, Buddhists and Animists combined, number 1,043,049

Bougali is spoken by nucty-two per cent of the population of the Presidency and Hudi and Urdu by 3 7 per cent

Industries.

According to the returns of the census of 1931 10,593,384 persons or 20.7 per cent of the population derive their support from pasture and agriculture, and of these 6,041,495 are cultivators, and 2,718,939 are agricultural labourers The area under jute in 1933 is estimated at 2,168,700 acres against 1,845,700 in 1932 Bengal is the most important nee-producing area in Northern India, and it is computed that 87 per cent, of the cultivated area of the Piesidency is devoted to its production. Other crops include barley, wheat, pulses and oil-seeds Sugar is produced both from the sugar-cane and from the date-palm, and tobacco is grown for local consumption in nearly every district of Bengal The area under tea in 1933 was 209,688 acres There were 440 plantations employing a duly average of 184,762 permanent and 7,841 tem porary hands.

Manufacture and Trade.—Agriculture is the principal industry of Bengal In addition to this there are the jute null industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaigni) including the Dooars and Daijeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the tuparian tracts of the districts of Howish and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the Presidency

the year 1928-29) due to a rise in the piece of On its appellate side, the High Court disposes

The Presidency of Bengal, as constituted on traw jute, as a result of the policy of voluntary the 1st April 1912, comprises the Burdwan and restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the restriction of jute crop, undertaken by the Government of Bengal

> The trade of Bengal during 1934-35 showed an unprovement over the previous year ownig to the gradual lifting of the world-wide depression. The aggregate value of the total trade of the province (excluding treasure) with foreign countries and other Indian ports increased from Rs 1,11 58 croics in 1933-34 to Rs 1,19,20 croics m 1934-35 (priports of private incrchandise increased from Rs. 32.13 (1918) in 1933-34 to Rs 35 032 grores in 1934-35, which exports of private merchandise decreased from Rs 5846 crores in 1933-34 to Rs. 57 30 (101cs m 1934-35.

Administration.

The present form of administration in Bengal dates from January 1921. In 1912 the Government of the Province underwent an important change, when, in accordance with the Proclamation of His Majesty the King-Emperor at Delhi, the Province was raised from the status of a Lieutenant-Governor to that of a Governor-in-Council, thus bringing it into line with the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay In 1921, under the Reform Scheme, the Local Government was reconstituted, certain of the departments being placed under the control of Minuters appointed from among elected members of the Legislative Conneil. There are normally four urembers of the Executive Council who are in charge of the "reserved subjects", and three charge of the "reserved subjects", and three Ministers, who are in charge of the "transferred subjects" subjects.

Bengal is administered by five Commissioners, the divisions being those of the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong. The unit of administration is the District Magistrate and Collector As Collector he supervises the ingathering of the reverue and is the head of all the Departments connected with it, while as District Magistrate he is responsible for the administration of criminal justice in the district. The immediate superior of the District Magistrate is the Divisional Commissioner Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and the Government In certain revenue matters they are, in their turn, subject to the Board of Revenue in Calentta, in other matters they are under the direct control of Government,

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta which consists of the Chief Justice who is a Barrister and 15 Puisne Judges including one additional judge who are Barristers, Civilians or Vakils Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Comt and Sahordinate Judges and Munsils Of these others, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the one dustry of the Presidency

There was some improvement in the jute the High Court, the Courts of Session and the trade of Bengal (which began to decline since Courts of the various classes of Magistrates

of appeals from the order of a Court of Session, and it also confirms, modifies or annuls sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts Calcutta has six Stipendiary Presidency Magistrates, including one temporary Additional Magistrate in charge of the Traffic Court One of the Presidency Magistrates is in charge of the Children's Court, is helped by Hony Women Magis-trates. It has also two Municipal Magistrates and it possesses a Court of Small Causes with Judges who dispose of cases of the class that are usually heard in County Courts in England.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

Local Self-Government.

By Bengal Act III of 1884, and its subsequent amendments, which hisherto regulated municipal bodies in the interior, the powers of Commissioner of municipalities were increased and the elective hanchise was extended Bengal Act III of 1884 was repealed by Act XV of 1932 by which material changes have been introduced, eq, the franchise of the electors have been further widened, women have been enfranchised, the proportion of elected commissioners has been increased and the term of office of the Commissioner has been extended from three to lour vears. Municipal expenditure now comprises a large number of objects, including veterinary institutions, employment of health officers, vaccinators and sanitary inspectors, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the provision of model dwelling houses for the working classes, the holding of industrial sanitarv and health exhibitions and the improvement of breed of cattle The Commissioners also have large powers in regard to the water supply and the regulation of buildings.

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923 This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, and Executive Officer, and Deputy Executive officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointment of the Chief Executive Officer is subject to the approval of Government The total number of councillors, after the enactment of the Calcutta Municipal (Second Amendment, Act, 1932, is 91 with 5 Aldermon elected by the Councillors. Of the 91 seats. 81 are clocted. Councillors. Of the 91 scats, 81 are elected, of which 21 are reserved for Muhammadans. Ten of the councillors are nominated by Government and the rest elected by the general or special constituencies In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers. In the motusul, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduces the new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union

with the village police, village roads, water supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispen-saries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the Presidency except Midnapore and up to March 1933 over 4,701 Union Boards were actually constituted.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of Secretary to Government in the Department of Agriculture and Industries,

The Public Works Department deals with questions regarding the construction of public buildings and roads.

The Railway Department deals with questions regarding acquisition of lands required by the several Railways, the alignment of new lines of Railways, and with Tramway projects.

There is a Clincf Engineer who is the principal professional adviser of Government.

Marine.

The Marine Department deals with questions connected with the administration of the port of Calcutta and inland navigation, including the control and administration of Government launches except the police launches, and the Government Dockyard, Narayangani,

Irrigation.

The Irrigation Department deals with irrigation, navigation, flood protection by means of embankments and draining, the latter including relief from congestion of draininge by regulating the available supplies of water to suit the requirements of agriculture combined with the supply of water for irrigation in cases in which a supply is available.

Police.

The Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police, the Railway Police, and the River Police. The Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Imperial Police Service. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Dacea Range, the Rajshahi range, the Presidency range, the Burdwan range and the Bakarganj range and also one Deputy Inspector-General in Charge of the C I D and the Intelligence Branch Each district is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents The Railway Police is divided into three distinct charges, each under a Superintendent. The River Police is also under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. There is also a Villago Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidais, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. There is a training college and school at Sardah in the district of Rajshahi where newly appointed officers and men of the Bengal Police learn their duties The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained chaukidari by Government under a Commissioner who is board, replaces gradually the old chaukidari by Government under a Commissioner who is Danchayats and the union committees and deals responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, missioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, head constables and constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is over 277 lakhs.

The head of the Medical Department is the Surgeon General with the Government of Bengal In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work There are 44 hospitals and dis pensaries in Calcutta, 11 of which are supported by the Government and 860,540 persons were treated at these institutions of whom 57,177 were in-patients. In the Motusil districts there are 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number ore 1,200 hospitals and dispensaries, the number or patients treated in them as well as in several huts, fairs, melas, subsidised and temporary dispensaries and in various medical centres was 9,083,248.

Education.

In the Presidency of Bengal education is imparted partly through Government agency imparted partly through Government agency and partly through private bodies, assisted to some extent by Government grants-la-aid. Government maintains four Arts Colleges In Calcutta (of which one is a college for women, one is for Mahomedans and one the Sanskrit College), one at Hughli, one at Krishnagar, three, including the Islamic Inter College, at Dacca, one at Rajshahi and one at Chittagong It also maintains two training Chittagong. It also maintains two training colleges, one at Calcutta and one at Dacca, for teachers who teach in secondary schools through the medium of English, and 5 normal schools, one in each division, for the training of teachers in secondary schools who teach through the medium of the vernacular: also an engineering college at Siburr and an engineering school at Dacca, two medical colleges, a veterinary college, a school of art and a commercial school college, a school of art and a commercial school in Calcutta, and a weaving school at Serampore. It also provides at the head quarters of all districts except Burdwan and Midnapore, and also at certain other mofusal centres, English high schools for the education of boys, while to some Government Arts Colleges high schools are attached. In Calcutta there are five Government high schools for boys, two of which are attached to the Presidency College and one to the Sanskrit College. Government high schools for girls exist only in the headquarters stations of Calcutta. Dacea Mymnensingh. Comilia and Chit. cutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comilla and Chittagong. The other secondary schools, with the exception of a few middle schools managed either by Government or by municipal and district boards, are under private control. The adminisboards, are under private control. The administration of primary education in all areas, which are not under municipalities, rests with the district boards, grants being given from provincial revenues to the boards, which contribute only slightly from their own funds. Only in backward localities are such schools either entirely managed, or directly aided, by Government. Apart from the institutions referred to above, 80 institutions called Guru Training Schools are maintained by the Department for the training of primary school teachers. For the training of primary school teachers. For the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli

for technical and industrial education. institutions for technical and industrial education (except B. E. College, the Ahsanullah School of Engineering, Dacca, the Government Commercial Institute and the Government School of Art, Calcutta) are now under the control of the Director of Industries. A large proportion of educational work of every grade is under the control of various missionary bodies, which are assisted by Government grants-in-aid.

The municipalities are required to expend a certain proportion of their ordinary income on education. They are mainly responsible for primary education within their jurisdiction, but schools in these areas are eligible also for grants from Government. These bodies maintain a high school at Burdwan, a high school at Santipur, a high school at Kushtia and a high school at Chittagong.

In 1932-33 there were in the Presidency :-RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

	Institutions	. Scholars.
Universities	2	1,857
Arts Colleges	 45	20,867
Professional Colleges	15	5,040
High Schools	1,122	269,309
Middle Schools	1,864	161,599
Th	44,673	1,620,101
Special Schools	2,818	119,103

Trecognism) Insi	11011	OND FOR P E	MALIES.
Arts Colleges		6	508
Professional Colleges		3	53
High Schools	• •	64	16,285
Middle Schools		71	8,882
Primary Schools		18,076	466,745
Special Schools		44	2.162

UNRECOGNISED SCHOOLS. Males 1.243 54,327 ٠.

٠.

11,377

311

Females ..

ne Department is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, assisted by an Assistant Director, a special officer appointed temporarily, an Assistant Director for Muhammadan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is an elegence of madan Education and a Director of Physical Education. Each division is in charge of a Divisional Inspector assisted by a certain number of Additional or Second Inspector and Assistant Inspectors for Mahommedan Education according to the requirements of the several divisions. Similarly the administrative charge of the primary education of each district is in the hands of a District Inspector assisted by Sub-Divisional Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, the latter class of officers being in some instances helped by officers of humbler status instances helped by officers of humbler status called Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits and Maulvis. High education is controlled by the Universities of Calcutta and Dacca established in 1857 and 1921, respectively administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fallows. The University of the training of primary school teachers. For and nominated fellows. The University of the education of Mahomedans, there are senior Calcutta maintains a Law College, called Uni-Madrasas at Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Hughli vand Rajshahi which are managed by Government. also has a Law Department attached to it. There are also certain Government institutions Calcutta University is mainly an examining

pody, but it has now made itself responsible for and also the Islamic Matriculations and Interdvanced teaching for which purpose it employs mediate Examinations. in agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

The Education of Europeans is mainly conducted by private agency, assisted by Government grants. Government however maintain a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, The University at Dacca is of the residential ment grants. Government however maintain type. There is a Board for Secondary and a special Inspector, and also a school for boys, intermediate Education at Dacca. It conducts a school for girls (both residential) at Kurseong, the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinal and attached to the latter a Training College tions for the students of Institutions at Dacca (for women only).

THE FINANCES OF BENGAL.

Estimated	Revenue	for	1035-38

The figures are in Thousands of Rs Heads of Revenue. Sanctioned Sanctioned Estimate Estimate 1935-36, 1984-85. Rs. Rs. Salt 2.00 1.00 Land Revenue 3,25,89 3.15.46 Excise 1,42,00 1.38.00 Stamps 2,94,00 2,96,00 Forest 15,26 18,03 Registration 19,00 25,00 Scheduled Taxes 12,50 12,50 Subsidised Companies ... 55 25 Irrigation. Navigation. Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept -4,28 -6,49 Irrigation, Navigation. Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are 2.60 2,10 Interest .. 3.98 5.65 Administration of Justice. 12,54 13,23 Jails and Convict Settlements .. 6.81 7,20 Police 11,15 8,20 Ports and Pilotage 77 on Education . . 13,69 14.13 Medical .. 9,97 10,68 Public Health ٠. 1,37 1,42 Agriculture . . ٠. 5,46 6,06 Industries 7.98 10.34 Miscellaneous Departments .. 13.04 17.79 Civil Works 18.82 19,66 Transfer from Famine Relief Funds 66 51 Receipts in aid of Superannuation 1,39 1,27 Stationery and Printing 4,50 4,62 Miscellaneous 8,29 6,64

Estimated Revenue for 1935-36-contd.

The figures are in Thousands of Rs. Sanctioned Sanctioned Heads of Renvenue. Estimate Estimate 1934-35. 1935-36 Rs. Rg Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and Provincial Governments 1.44 1,58,16 Extraordinary receipts ... 1,00 1,07 Receipts in England 3 1 Total Revenue receipts 9,19,47 11,02,33 Transfer from Famine Relief Fund .. ብብ Famine Relief Fund 84 49 Deposit Account-Imperial Council Agricultural Research 61 62 Depreciation Fund for Government presses .. Nil NII Advances from Provincial Loans Fund, 25,66 14.23 Government of India.. \ 1,94,18 65,18 Appropriation for duction or Avoidance of Debt .. NII 10,55 Subvention from Central Road Development Account 13,70 ٠. 14.00 Suspense .. 5.50 6,80 Recoveries of loans and advances by the Government of Bengal. 9.67 10.90 Total Receipts on Capital Account 2,50,76 122,77 Total 11,70,23 12,25,10 Total Opening balance ... 12,33 Grand Total .. 11,83,09 12,37,43

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1935-36.

The figures ar	e in Thouss Sanctioned	nds of Rs.
Heads of Expenditure	Estimate	Estimat 1935-36
	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	Rq
Land Revenue	38,97	36,98
Excise	17,24	18,48
Stamps	4,95	5,24
Forest	14,48	15,50
Forest capital outle	ay	
charged to Revenue	29	29
Registration .	. 17,21	18,55
Scheduled taxes	. 5	5
Interest on works for which	h	
capital accounts are ker	t 24,28	22,22
Irrigation-Other Revenu	1e	
expenditure finance		
from ordinary revenues	. 10,05	12,09
Irrigation,—Other Reven		
expenditure financed fro		
Famine Relief Grants Construction of Irrigation		••
Navigation, Embankme		
and Drainage works	nı 36	
		16,74
Interest on ordinary debt. Interest on other obligation		
Reduction or Avoidan		5
of Debt .	1.0	10.55
General Administration	1,23,08	1,31,92
Administration of Justice	95,48	99,82
Jafls and Convi	et.	യത്,നച്ച
Settlements	44,89	44,41
Police	2,24,65	2,29,93
Ports and Pilotage .	5,68	4,46
Scientific Departments	29	30
•		
Reserved	12,31	12,66
Education { Transferred	1 10 -1	1.10.00
•	1,10,71	1,19,00
Medical	49,41	50,41
Public Health	. 36,98	36,94
Agriculture	23,80	23,23
Industries	. 12,21	14,60
Miscellaneous Department	s. 2,22	2,27
Civil Works	94,03	93,73
Famine Relief	56	1.00
Superamuation Allowance		
and Pensions	58,45	62,14
Commutation of pension		
financed from ordinar		•
revenues Stationery and Printing .	. Nil	10.0-
• "	. 18,95	19,37
Miscellancous	23.49	24,23
Expenditure in England	. 41,00	42,88
Total expenditure from		
ordinary revenue .	. 11,28,69	11,70,04
	-	

The figures are i		nds of Rs. Sanctioned
Heads of Expenditure	Estimate	
ZZOWES OF ZESPERGIOUTE	1934-35.	
	Rs.	Rs ·
Forest capital outlay not charged to Revenue — In England		14
•••		
Construction of In India Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Diamage works not charged to	9,93	2,79
Revenue . Un Engla	nd 12	Nıl
Civil works In India	33	3,14
to Revenue (In Englan		$N_{1}l$
(not charged to revenue)	5,72	5,50
Famine Relief Fund	1,16	51
Deposit Account—Imperia Council of Agricultural Research		62
Depreciation Fund for Government presses		24
Repayments to the Government of India of Advances from Pro- ymetal Loans Fund		10,55
Subvention from Centra	1	,00
Road Development Account		13,33
Suspense	5,60	6,80
Loans and Advances by the Government of Bengal Total expenditure on Capi-	. 8,78	11,46
tal account	41,86	55,08
Total expenditure	11,70,55	12,25,12
Closing balance in Famine Reliet Fund	12,54	12,31
Other closing balances	• • •	
Total closing balance	12,54	12,31
GRAND TOTAL	11,83,09	12,37,43

Administration.

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL. His Excellency The Right Hon Sir John Anderson, P.C., G C.B., G.C.I.E.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, L. G. Pinnell, I.C.S.
Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Butler,
C.B.E., M.C.

Honorary Physicians —Lt.-Col. J. D Sandes, LM S., Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling. Assistant Surgeon, Dr. B. A. Irvine.

Addes-de-Camp, Capt L H Methuan, O.B.E., M C.
The Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders,
Lieut. A. P Sykes, The King's Royal Rifle
Corps., Lieut. E W. H Worrall, The Somerset
Light Infantry.

ADMINISTRATION—contd.

ADMINIO	110111101111011111111111111111111111111
fony Ardes-de-Camp —Sardar Bahadur S. W. Laden La, C.B.E.	Surgeon-General, Major-General, D P Goll,
LieutCol. A. H. Bishop, Mc. V D, Com- manding The Calcutta Presidency Battalion Lieut-Col J. A Polwhele, V.D, Command-	Collector of Customs, Calcutta, W J Ward, B.A. Commissioner of Exciseand Salt, 1) Macpheison 1.C.S.
ing Northern Bengal Mounteu Rifies. Laptain L. W. R. T. Turbett, O.B.E., R.I.M., Principal Officer, Mercantile Maine Dept	Accountant-General, M Subramanyan, B 4 Inspector-General of Prisons, LtCol. R. E.
Lieut -Col W R Elliot, M.C., Commanding the Calcutta Scottish. Indian Aude-de-Camp, Risaldar Ishar Singh,	Flowerdew, I.M S. Postmaster-General, Rai Bahadur P. N. Mukerji, C.B E.
Hudson's Horse. Hony, Indian Aide-de-Camp, Honorary Lieut. Gobordhan Gurung, Subedar Major, Late of	Inspector-General of Registration, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Ahmad, B L
2-10th Gurkha Riffes Commandant, II E The Governor's Body Guard — Major T M Lunham, Poona Horse	Director of Agriculture, K. Mclcan, (Offg) Director of Industries, A. T. Weston, M.S.,
(17th Queen Victoria's Own Cavairy). Superintendent, H. E. Governor's Estates —	M.I.G.E., etc. Rural Development Commissioner, H. P. V Townend, I C.S
E. F Watson. MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.	Protector of Emigrants, Lt -Col. Arthur Denham White, I M S , M.D
The Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter, Kt., KCST. The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, KCIE,	Superintendent, Royal Bolanic Garden, Calcutta, C C Calder.
Bar-at-Law. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Reid, KT CSI, CIE, ICS	Leibour Commissioner, R. L. Walker, I C S Reforms Commissioner, R. N. Gilchrist, C 1 E.,
The Hon Sir John Woodhead, k C S 1, C 1 E, 1 C S	TES Curator of Herburum, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kalipada Biswas.
MINISTERS	-
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur M Azızul Haque (Education)	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL Frederick J. Halliday 1854
The Hon Nawab Sir Kazi Ghulam Molnuddin	John P Grant
Farogui, k T (Public Works and Industries)	Cecil Beadon 1862
Faroqui, k. T. (Public Works and Industries.) The Hon Sii Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, kt	William Grev
(Local Self-Government)	George Campbell
	George Campbell . 1871 Sir Richard Temple, Bart, K C S 1 . 1874
BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.	
The Hon Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray	Sn Steuart C Bayley, K c s.i (Offig) . 1879
Chaudhuri, Kt., of Santosh (President)	A Rivers Thompson, CSI, CIE. 1882
Mr Razur Rahman Khan, B L. (Dy. President).	H. A Cockerell, C.S.1 (Officiating) 1885
J W Mckay, I So., (Secretary)	Sir Steuart C Bayley, KCSI, CIE . 1887
Chantenana	Sir Charles Alfred Elhott, K c S I . 1890
SECRETARIAT	Sir A P MacDonnell, K C S I. (Offig) 1893
Thief Secretary to Government, G P Hogg,	Su Alexander Mackenzie, K C S L 1895
Peputy Secretary and Press Officer, S Basu,	Retired 6th April 1898
108	Charles Cecil Stevens, c s I (Offig) 1897 Sir John Woodburn, K c s I 1898
Secretary, Revenue Department, L R Fawons	Sir John Woodburn, K C S I 1898 Died, 21st November 1902.
I ('S.	J. A Bourdillon, c s I. (Officiating) . 1902
Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Depart-	Sir A H Leith Fraser, K.c 8 1 1903
ments, D. Gladding, 1 C S	Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., CIE (Offig) 1906
Suretary, Legislative Department, G. G	F A Slacke (Officiating)
Hooper, I C S.	Sir E N. Baker, K C S I
Suretary, Agriculture and Industries, H. S. E. Stevens, CIE, ICS.	Retired 21st September 1911
Suratana 7 4 C. Dent & T. Heller - and	
Secretary, L S. G. Dept, S K Haldar, 108 Secretary, Judicial Department, N. G. A Edgley,	The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal
1 CS, Bar-at-Law. **Cretary, Education Department, H. R. Wilkinson, CIF, ICS	was raised to a Governorship. GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.	WILLIAM IN BENGAL
"ember, Board of Revenue-F. A. Sachse, C.I E.	The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G 1912
108	The Rt Hon. Earl of Ronaldashay,
rector of Public Instruction, J. M. Bottom-	G.C.I.E 1917
rector of Public Instruction, J. M. Bottom- ley, B. A. (Oxon), IE.S.	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton 1922
""(107 0) Public Health, Dr. R B Khambata	The Rt. Hon Sir Stanley Jackson, PC,
ommissioner, Calcutta Police, L. H. Colson.	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C.,
(I.E.	G.O.B. G.O.I.E

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhurl, Kt., of Santosh, President. Razur Rahman Khan, B.L., Deputy President.

Secretary: Mr. J. W. McKay, I.S.O.

Asst. Secretary: Mr. K. All Afzal, Bar-at-Law. MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ex-officio-The Hon'ble Sir John Woodhead, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I C S. Sir Robert Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. Sir Brojendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I.

Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C I.E.

MINISTERS.

Elected-The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Faroqui, Kt., of Ratanpur.

Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kr. Khan Bahadur M. Azizul Haque.

Official Nominated Members-

Mr. G. P. Hogg, C.I.E. Mr. S K. Haldar, Mr. D. Gladding.

Mr. G. G. Hooper.
Mr. H. G. Hooper.
Mr. H. P. V. Townend, C.I.E.
Mr. H. S. E. Stevens.
Mr. O. M. Martin.
Mr. H. Graham, C.I.E.
Mr. T. L. V. Boyburgh, C.I.E. Mr. H. Granam, Cle Mr. T. J. Y. Roxburgh, Cl.E. Mr. S. Basu Mr. R. N. Gilchrist, Cl. E. Mr. A. E. Porter. Mr. A. K. Chanda, Mr. S. C. Mitter.

Nominated Non-Officials-

Rev. B. A. Nag.

Babu Guruprosad Das.

K. C. Ray Chaudhuri.

Maulvi Latafat Hussain.

D. J. Cohen.

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizar Rahman

Chaudhuri.

P. N. Guha.

Mukunda Behary Mullick.

Elected Members.

Name of Members.		Name of Constituency.
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu	•••	Calcutta North (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law	••	Calcutta East (Non-Muhammadan).
Seth Hunuman Prosad Poddar	• •	Calcutta West (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Dr. Haridhan Dutt Bahadur		Calcutta Central (Non-Muhammadan).
Sir Hari Sankar Pau., Kt	••	Calcutta South Central (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Sir Nilratan Sircar, Kt., M.D		Calcutta South (Non-Muhammadan).
Munindra Deb, Rai Mahasai		Hooghly Municipal (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Amulya Ratan Ghose		Howrah Municipal (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Profulla Kumar Guha	••	24-Parganas Municipal, North (Non-Muham- madan).
Rai Jogesh Chandra Sen Bahadur	••	24-Parganas Municipal, South (Non-Muham-madan).
Rai S. K. Das Bahadur		Dacca City (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Saileswar Singh Roy		Burdwan North (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Jitendralal Bannerjee		Birbhum (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., M.B.E		Bankura West (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Satya Kinkar Sahana Bahadur		Bankura East (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Hoseni Rout	••	Midnapore North (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. R. Malti, Bar-at-Law		Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Sahib Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhaya		Midnapore South-East (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Satish Chandra Mukharji Bahadur	••	Hooghly Rural (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Haribansa Roy		Howrah Rural (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Sarat Chandra Mittra	••	24-Parganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. P. Banerji	••	24-Parganas Rural South (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Debendra Nath Ballabh Bahadur	••	24-Parganas Rural North (Non-Muhammadan).

Name of Members.	Ì	Name of Constituency.
Mr. Narendra Kumar Basu		Nadia (Non-Muhammadan).
Brijut Taj Bahadur Singh	••	Murshidabad (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Amulyadhan Roy		Jessore South (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Jitendra Nath Roy		Jessore North (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Suk Lai Nag		Khulna (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Keshab Chandra Banarji Bahadur		Dacca Rural (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Naresh Chandra Sen Gupta		Mymensingh West (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Satish Chandra Ray Chowdhuri, B.I		Mymensingh East (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Bahadu: Akshoy Kumar Sen		Faridpur North (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Bal		Faridpur South (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law		Bakargan North (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Sahib Lalit Kumar Bal		Bakarganj South (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Kamini Kumar Das Bahadur, M.B.E.	••	Chittagong (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Khetter Mohan Ray		Tippera (Non-Muhammadan).
Rai Bahadur Hem Chandra Roy Choudh		Noakhali (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Kishori Mohan Chaudhuri	••	Rajshahi (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Prem Hari Barma	••	Dinajpur (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Kshetra Nath Singha		Rangpur West (Non-Muhammadan).
Babu Nagendra Narayan Ray, B.L		Rangpur East (Non-Muhammadan).
Dr. Jogendra Chandra Chaudhuri	•••	Bogra cum Pabna (Non-Muhammadan).
Mr. Shanti Shekhareswar Roy	••	Malda (Non-Muhammadan).
,, Prosanna Deb Raikat		Jalpaiguri (Non-Muhammadan).
,, A. Raheem, C.I.E		Calcutta North (Muhammadan).
,, H. S. Suhrawardy, M. A. (Oxon and B.SC., B.C L. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law.	d Cal.)	Calcutta South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Shaik Rahim Baksh	•••	Hooghly cum Howrah Municipal (Muhammadan
Maulvi Muhammad Solaiman	• • •	Barrackpore Municipal (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Muhammad Saadatullah		24-Parganas Municipal (Muhammadan).
Nawabzada Khwaja Muhammad Afzul Bahadur.	, Khan	Dacca City (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abul Kasem		Burdwan Division North (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abdul Karim	•••	Burdwan Division South (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur A. F. M Abdur Rahman		24-Parganas Rural (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abdus Samad		Murshidabad (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Syed Majid Baksh		Jessore North (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Syed Nausher Ali		Jessore South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abul Quasem, M.A., B.L		Khulna (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abdul Ghani Chowdhury, B.L		Dacca West Rural (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Azizur Rahman		Mymensingh North-West (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Nur Rahman Khan Eusufji		Mymensingh South-West (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abdul Hamid Shah		Mymensingh East (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Abdul Hakim		Mymensingh Central (Muhammadan).
Vacant		Faridpur North (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan		Faridpur South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Muhammad Hossain		Bakargani North (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Hashem Ali Khan		Bakarganj West (Muhammadan).

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Maulvi Nural Absar Choudhury	Chittagong North (Muhammadan).
Haji Badi Ahmed Choudhury	Chittagong South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Syed Osman Haidar Chaudhury	Tippera North (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Momin, CIE	Noakhalı East (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah	Noakhalı West (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin	Rajshahi North (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emaduddin Ahmed	Rajshahi South (Muhammadan).
Maulvi Hassan Alı	Dinajpur (Muhammadan).
Mr. A F. Rahman	Rangpur West (Muhammadan).
Kazı Emdadul Hoque	Rangpur East (Muhammadan)
Maulvi Rajibuddin Tarafdar	Bogra (Muhammadan).
Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muazzam Alı Khan	Pabna (Muhammadan).
Nawab Musharruf Hosain, Khan Bahadur	Malda cum Jalpaiguri (Muhammadan).
Mr F. C Guthrie	Presidency and Burdwan (European).
" W. L Armstrong	Do.
" W. W. K. Page	Do.
" J. W. R. Steven	Dacca and Chittagong (European).
,, R. H. Ferguson	Rajshahi (European).
,, L. T Maguire	Anglo-Indian.
Vacant]	Do.
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur.	Burdwan Landholders
Mr. Sarat Kumar Roy	Presidency Landholders
,, Arun Chandra Singha	Chittagong Landholders
Kumar Sahib Shekhareswar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders,
Mr. Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta University.
lai Shashanka Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, C I.E .	Dacca University,
Mr. T. Lamb	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
,, W. H. Thompson. C S L	Do.
" F T. Homan	Do
., G. W. Leeson	Do.
"CC Miller	Do.
,, W. C. Woodsworth	Do
,, J R Walker	Indian Jute Mills Association.
" C G Cooper	Do.
Vacant	Indian Tea Association
Ir J. B Ross	Indian Mining Association.
"H.R. Norton	Calcutta Trades Association.
. Surendra Nath Law	Bengal National Chamber of Commerce
,, 541011414 214411 114 11	Do
"	270
faharaja Sris Chandıa Nandy, of Kasimbazar	Bengal Marwari Association.
Iaharaja Sris Chandta Nandy, of Kasimbazar	

The United Provinces.

a practically the centre of Upper India. They re bounded on the north by Tibet, on the orth-east by Nepal, on the east and south-ast by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota Vagpur States of the Central India Agency and he Saugor district of the Central Provinces, nd on the west by the States of Gwallor, Dholour, Bharatpur, Sirmoor, and Jubbal, and by the runjab. Their total area amounts to 106,248 quare miles, to which may be added the area of the three Indian States of Rampur, Tchristrhwal and Benares with an area of 5,943 square miles, giving a total of 112,191 square miles. The total population is 49,614,833.

The Provinces, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, receiving their present designation in 1902, include four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himaleyas, including the Kumaon livision which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one a half in the submontane belt, the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain, and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive Canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought. The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though better populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses an extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the Provinces as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other Province in India save Delhi and Bengal. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhyan mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, dothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until is reached the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the provinces consists of level plain, teeming with highly-ulityated fields and watered by three rivers the Ganges, Jumna, and Gogra.

The People.

The population is mainly Hindu, 84 4 per cent ranking as such whilst Mahomedans number 15 or cent., the total of all other religions by mg 0 6 per cent. composed of Christians (Buropeans and Indians), Jains, Sikhs, Parsis, Butdhists and Jews. Included among the Hindus are the Arya Samajists, followers of the Arya Samaj sect, which obtains widely the Punjab and has extended its influence to the United Provinces. The three main the United Provinces. The three main itsical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mangoloid, the latter being confined to the

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh lie practically the centre of Upper India. They the people, however, show a mixed Aryaroth-east by Nepal, on the east and southsit by Bihar, on the south by two of the Chota agpur States of the Provinces. Most relationship with Persian and Arabic on the one hand and Hindi on the other, forming the lingua franca of the Province.

Industries.

The thief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of 71,1 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8 2 per cent. The soils of the Provinces fall into three groups: the valley soils of the Himalayas, the main alluvium and the Central Indian alluvium. the chief characteristic soil or the Central Indian alluvium is the black soil, with a lighter variant, though here also there are light loams and gravel. The Hunalayan solls are of local origin and vary with the nature of the rock from which they have been formed, whilst the main alluvium soils peen formed, whilst the main alluvium soils are sand, clay and loam, the loam being naturally the most productive. The soil generally yields excellent crop of rice, millet, maize, linseed, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, pulses, and barley, nee being grown mostly in low-lying, heavy clays. The greater part of the Provinces is highly cultivated, the rainfall varies from 50 to 60 inches in the Rena. to 60 inches in the Hills, to 40 inches in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, whilst the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions, in the past; improved drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvements. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water table still continue to react against full agricultural returns Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals Commodity prices showed a definite decline throughout the year 1934 Though in some cases the pieces in January of 1934 ruled higher than those of 1933, by December all commodity prices were at a lower level than at the corresponding date of the previous year. In general the harvested crop of 1934 was poorer than that of 1933. It cannot be said that those solely dependent on agricultural produce are in any way better off than in the previous year. Land is held mostly on the ryotwari tenure in Bundelkhand and Kumaon, on zemindari tenure in Agra and taluqdarı tenure in Oudh The prinopal landowners in Oudh are the Talugdars, The area some of whom own very large estates held in taluquari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

Manufactures.

The provinces are not rich in minerals. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, and there were mines of importance there formerly, but owing to high cost of production and maccessibility, most of them have been Jugoloid, the latter being confined to the closed Gold's found in minute quantities by malayan and sub-Himalayan districts and washing the sands in some of the rivers in former to South Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, the hills Limestone is found in the Himalayas whilst the high-caste Aryans frequent the and in the Etawah district, and stone is

largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the Western districts of the provinces as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms, is carried on in most districts. Cawnpore is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the census of 1931, 45,128 persons were employed on cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing and 408,033 on spinning and weaving. Silk weaving used to be confined to Benares (where the iamous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made) but considerable work is now done at Shahjahanpur and Mau and some at Agra as well Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Benarcs, where gold and silver work on silk, velvet, crepe and sarsenet obtains. Benarcs uses local gold thread for embroidery work and Kimkha b' weaving. The glass industry is important at Firozabad, Bahod, Balawah and Naini (Allaha-bad). Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass-work, Benares for brassware-engraving and repousse. Farrukhabad for its calico prints and Agra for its carpets and marble and alabaster articles, glazed pottery is made at Chunar and Khurja and clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farukhabad and Oel (District Kheri): the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Panda and Mau, the lock and brass fittings industry of Aligarh, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the durries of Agra and Bareilly, the pottery of Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the ivory work of Lucknow also deserve mention.

Cawnpore is the chief industrial centre, It has tameries, soap factories, oil mills, cotton, woollen and other mills. The woollen mill is the largest in India. Lucknow possesses an important paper-mill and also a cotton mill. There are cotton ginning and pressing factories at Aligarh, Mecrut and Bareilly and cotton mills at Argari, succrut and parenty and couldn't man at Agra, Hathras, Lucknow, Benares and Moradabad Many sugar mills have been recently started, mainly in the Gorakhpur, Rohlikhand and Meerut divisions Excellent furniture is made at Barcilly mostly on cottage

The largest trade centres are Cawnpore, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Lucknow, Meerut, Aligarh, Hathras, Muttra, Agra, Farrukhabad, Moradabad, Chandausi, Barcilly, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Ghaziabad, Khurja, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur.

Administration.

The Province was until the close of 1920 administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, chosen from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Reform scheme the Province was raised to the status of a Governor-in-Council. the Governor being assisted by two members of the Executive Council in charge of the Reserved Subjects and two Ministers in charge

Deputy Legal Remembrancer who are ex-Officio Deputy Secretaries in the Education and Judicial Departments respectively. There are also 4 Under-Secretaries (including the Deputy Director of Public Instruction who is ex-Officio Under-Secretary in the Education Department) and 4 Assistant Secretaries The Chief Secretary is in charge of Appointment, General Administration, Executive, Political, Newspaper and Police Departments; the Finance Secretary deals mainly with the Finance Department; the Revenue Secretary is in charge of the Revenue Scarcity, Ecclesiastical and Forest Departments and also the Buildings and Roads branch of the Public Works Department; the Education Secretary is in charge of the Education, Industries, Agriculture and Excise Departments; the L. S. G. Secretary is in charge of the local Self-Government, Municipal, Medical and Public Health Departments and the Judicial Secre-Health Departments and the Judicial Secretary is in charge of the Judicial and Legislative Departments. The seventh Secretary belongs to the Public Works Department (Irrigation Branch) and is also Chief Engineer for the Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D. Government spends the cold weather, October to April, in Lucknow and Allahabad, mostly in Lucknow, though the Secretariat remains throughout the year at Lucknow. The Governor and the Secretaries spend the hot weather in Naini Tal, but during the monsoon the Governor tours the plains, as he does also in the cold weather. The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within appeal in revenue and rent cases lying within its jurisdiction. being the chief revenue authority in the province. There are forty-sight British districts, thirty-six in Agra and twelve in Oudh, average area 2,200 square miles and average population a milion Each district is in charge of a District Officer, termed a Magischarge of a District Officer, cerimical and an English rate and Collector in Agra and a Deputy Commissioner in Oudh and Kumaon. The districts are grouped together in divisions. Each division is under a Commissioner, except the Kumanu division, the charge of which the ball with the Division of the Commissioner. is held by the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, in addition to his own duties. There are ten divisions, having an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of nearly 5 millions. The districts are sub-divided into tahsils, with an average area of 500 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each Tahsil is in charge of a Tahsildar, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. Tahsildar are divided into paraganas which are units of importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the Tahsildars are naib tahsildars and kanungos. Ordinarily there are three kanungos and one naib tahsildar to a tahsul. The Kanungos supervise the work of the privaris, or village accountants, check their papers and form a link direct between the villagers and Government. For judicial purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more miles and an average population of 236,000. Each signs a sub-division, consisting of one or more Reserved Subjects and two ministers in charge signs a sub-division, consisting or one or more of the Transferred Subjects. The medium for tabile, as the case may be to each of his subordithe transaction of public business is the nates, who may be covenanted civilians (Joint Secretaries (including ChiefiSecretary), two joint members of the Provincial Service (Deputy Secretaries and 7 Deputy Secretaries including Collectors and Magistrates). The Commissioner the Director of Public Instruction and the of the Robilkhand Division is Political Agent for

Justice is administered by the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad in the province of Agra and by the Chief Court of Oudh sitting at and by the Chief Court of Ouan sitting at purposes of expenditure on the construction, Lucknow which are the final appellate authorities in both criminal and civil cases. The chief source of municipal meome is the octrol or former consists of a Chief Justice and eight terminal tax and toll which is an octrol in modifier and three temporary pulsae judges fied form. Local opinion is strongly in favour six of whom including the Chief Justice are of indirect as opposed to direct taxation for Indians, and the latter consists of a Chief numerical purposes

Judge and four judges four of whom Indians, and are Indians. There are thirty-two posts (twenty-four in Agra including two posts temporarily held in abeyance and eight in Oudh) of district and sessions judges of which nine are held by Indians not belonging to the Indian Civil Service as they have been listed to the provincial service and the bar. They have both original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and occasional appellate metalled roads maintend from Provincial pursdiction in rent cases. District Officers and funds and construction of all buildings their assistants including tabsildars, preside in coating more than Rs. 20,000 are in charge criminal courts as magistrates and as collectors of the Buildings and Roads branch. and assistant collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Kumaun has been brought under the Civil jurisdiction of the High Court from 1st April 1926. The deputy and assistant commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this division which has schemes. The province is divided into circles no separate civil courts. In the rest of the and divisions provinces there are subordinate judges, judges of small cause courts and munsifs who dispose of a large number of civil suits. In Agra the jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsif can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000, and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000. In Oudh the ordinary jurisdiction of a subordinate judge extends to suits valuing not more than Rs. 20,000 and the ordinary jurisdiction of a munsif to suits of Rs. 2,000 value, provided that in special cases the limit of pecuniary jurisdiction can be removed altogether in the case of a subordinate judge and that of the munsif raised up to Rs. 5,000. Appeals from munsif always lie to the district judge while those from the subordinate judges go to the High Court or the Chief Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the district judge. Small cause court unders try units to the value of Rs. 500. There judges try suits to the value of Rs. 500. There are also honorary munsifs limited to Rs. 200 suits, and village munsifs whose jurisdiction is fixed at Rs. 20.

district and municipal boards which, with the fans and minor industries, it provides energy for exception of two municipal boards, have non-irrigation pumping from rivers and low level official Chairmen. Most of the municipal boards canals as well as from tube and open well-having an annual income of Rs. 50,000 or over Out of the ultimate output of 28,000 kilowatts. have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The administrative and State tube-wells which are being sunk in the functions of the municipal and district boards districts of Moradabad, Bijnor. Muzaffarnagar, are performed by the Chairman and Executive Merut, Bulandshahr and Budaun. Some 1460 Officer or the secretary, but the boards them-tube-wells are now under construction of which

the Indian States of Rampur and Tehri-Garhwal rate levied from the landowners. Some of the and the Commissioner of Benares is the Political boards have recently imposed a tax on ofroum-Agent for Benares State.

Justice

Motor Vehicles Taxation Act has come into force with effect from January 1st, 1936. The tax realised under this Act will also be utilized in the payment of grants to local authorities for purposes of expenditure on the construction,

Public Works Department.

The Buildings and Roads branch is ad-The Buildings and Roads branch is administered by a Civilian Secretary and the principal administrative officer is a Chief Engineer. The Province is divided into circles and divisions Each circle is in charge of a Deputy Chief Engineer and each division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. All

The Irrigation branch is administered by a Secretary and for the present, two Joint Secretaries, all of whom are also Chief Engineers. The third Chief Engineership is a temporary post to further the organisation of development

The Irrigation branch administers the various irrigation works, the Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid, the tube-well scheme, and other development works, such as the Daurala other development works, such as the Dauran Sugarcane trainway The hydro-electric works, tube-wells and development schemes are in charge of the Chief Engineer (Development), the Sarda Canal and the Bundelkhand Canals in charge of the Chief Engineer (East), and the Ganges, the Eastern Jumna and the Agra ('anals

are in that of the Chief Engineer (West).

3. The Sarda Canal—a work of the first magnitude—was opened in 1928 for introducing irrigation into most of the districts of Oudh.

4 The Ganges Canal Hydro-electric Grid supplies power at cheap rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 10 districts in the west of the provinces Six of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and another fall is in course of development. Combined with a steam station being built at Chandausi in the cast of the electrified area, a total of 28,000 kilowatts or 42,000 H P. ted at Rs. 20.

Local Self-Government.

The main units of local self-government are the 5 thou and or over, with cheap power for light, 12,000 kilowatts have been reserved for operatselves are directly responsible for most of labout 800 are in operation for the current the administration. The district boards obtain sugar season. By the end of 1937, one and a 41% of their income from Government grants, half million of acres of dry land outsale the exist. The other chief sources of income is the local ing canal areas will thus receive protection. The annual irrigation expected is 183,000 acres of remainder are under private management and sugarcane, 350,000 of wheat and 90,000 acres of are aided by Government.

In addition to direct local irrigation from such tube-wells, water is being pumped from some 75 additional wells of larger capacities into the channels of the Ganges Canal system in the Moerut district thereby releasing 220 cusees of river water for extending urigidion in the less fortunate tracts of the Agra and Muttra districts where local tube-wells cannot be sunk for geological reasons

The Ganges Grid scheme thus furnishes the means of supplying a total of 3,160 cusees for additional irrigation in the western districts or about 3rds of the cold weather flow of the Ganges river

5. In the east of the provinces a project has been recently sanctioned for lifting 180 cusees from the Gogra river by electric pumps to be operated by a steam generating station near Fyzabad.

The construction of the Daurala sugarcane trainway for tapping an area of 14,000 acres of canal imagated sugarcane in the Meeting district has been completed. This trainway will carry 105,000 tons of cane from remote areas to the rail-head on the North Western Railway at a rate of half a pie per maund per nule

Police.

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, with three Deputies and two Assistants, forty-six Superintendents, forty-six Assistant Superintendents and fifty-six Deputy Superintendents including three temporary officers There is a Police Training School at Moradabad under a Superintendent of Police as Principal There is a C I D form ing a separate department, under a Deputy Inspector-General with three Assistants The armed police of the three police ranges have recently been rearmed with the '410 musket, the 476 musket and th' Martini Henrille having formed their previous armament ministration of the Jail Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons, who is a member of the Indian Medical Service

Education.

Education is maintained in part by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are five universities, the four residential universities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Benares (Hindu) and the affiliating Univerand Benares (Hindu) and the attinating University of Agra. The last named was established in 1927 and consists, besides six affiliated colleges situated outside the United Provinces, of the eight colleges, formerly associated with Allahabad University on its external side, viz., the Agra and St. John's Colleges at Agra, the Christ Church, D.A.V. and Sanatan Dharma Calleges at Caymore, the Meer. it Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore, the Meer at College, Meerat, the Barelly College, Barelly and St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur. There are Intermediate Colleges and anglo-vemacular high and middle schools which prepare boys tor the high school and intermediate examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, which prescribes courses for high school and intermediate education.

There are 48 Government High Schools and anglo vernac 8 Government Intermediate Colleges; the their circles.

The Isavella Thoburn College at Lucknow and the Crosthwaite (4nls' College at Allahabad impart university education to Indian gris and the Theosophical National Gris' School and Women's College at Benares, the Muslim Guls' Intermediate College at Aligarh Mahila Vidvalaya Intermediate College at Lineknow and Balika Vidyalaya Intermediate College, Cawipore teach up to the intermediate stage. In addition to these there are A V. High Schools, English Middle and vernacular Lower Middle schools and primary schools throughout the province for the education of Indian Grils, they are controlled by Chief Inspectiess of Grils' school, under the Director of Public Instruction The St George's Intermediate College, Mussoorie, the Philander Smith College, Naim Tal, the St Joseph's College, Naim Tal, and La Martiniere College, Lucknow, are the well-known institutions for European and Anglo-Indian children in the province which teach upto the intermediate stage. Besides these, there are many excellent educational institutions for European boys and girls both in the hills and plains which are attended by students from all over India. Government maintain Training Colleges for teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad and Agra, and a training department is attached to Christian Intermediate College, Lucknow. There are training departments attached to the Aligath Muslim University and the Be-Hudu University There is a Government Engineering College at Roorkee (Thomason College), a School of Art and Crafts in Lucknow and an Agricultural College, and a Technological Institute at Cawnpore; there is also a non-Government Agricultural Institute at Naim, Allahabad. Education in law is given at the four residential universities and at the Agra and Meerut colleges, and at the Dayanand Auglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Cawnpore and at the Barelly College Instruction in commerce for the B Com degree of the Agia University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D A V Colleges at Campore and in the St John's College at Agra; a commerce department for B Com degree is also attached to Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. The king George's Medical College, Lincknow, now merged in the Lucknow University, prepares candidates for the M B B S degree of the Lucknow University Besides this there are two medical schools at Agra tor men and women and also a College of Ayurveda and Tibbyas is attached to the Benaies Hindu and the Aligarh Muslim Universities respectively Public schools for secondary and primary vernacular education are almost entirely maintained or aided by district and municipal boards and vernacular education is administered through them and the expenditure of grants for vernacular education is in their hands. Government maintains eight Normal Schools and seventeen Central Training Schools for the training of vernacular teachers Each district has a deputy inspector of schools who is the Secretary of the Education Committee of the district board, assisted by several sub-deputy inspectors. There are seven inspectors who supervise both angle vernacular and vernacular education in

Medical.

The Medical Department is in charge of an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is assisted by a lady Superintendent for Medical aid to women in the administration of the Duffern fund affairs A post of Personal Assistant to the I G. Civil Hospitals has also been created from December 8, 1934, to relieve the I G. of the routine duties in connexion with the control of his office A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Rankhet and Roorkee) Medical Officers in military employ hold collateral civil charge. There are 102 Provincial Medical service officers in charge of important Moffusil dispensaries and on the reserve list and a large number of Provincial subordinate medical service officers. Lady doctors and women sub-assistant surgeons visit pardanaskin women in their own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Indian patients are the Thomason Hospital at Agra, King George's Hospital and the Balrampur Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cawnpore, King Edward VII Hospitals, Cawnpore, King Edward VII

tal, Benares, the Civil Hospital at Allahabad (for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians living in European style) and Saint Mary's Cottage Hospital, Mussoorie. The Ramsay Hospital for tersonal is also release in the Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals. King George's Medical College, Lucknow, relieved in the Europeans at Naini Tal is a first class institution and there are also the Lady Dufferin Hospitals of the stage of the best equipped colleges in the country, with a staff of highly efficient proposed in the first in the Province. The Queen Mary's Hospital for women and children, completed in 1932, charge and provides clinical material for the employ instruction of students in midwifery and gynaecology. There are also male and female medical schools at Agra. The X-Ray institute at Dehra Dun has been closed, but a scheme for the appointment of a Provincial Institute at Dehra Dun has been closed, but a scheme for the appointment of a Provincial in X-Ray at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, where every facility or such work where every facility for such work would be forthcoming is under the consideration of the Government. There are sanatoria for the Government at Bhowali in the district of Naini Tal is an up-to-date and well-equipped institution for the treatment of European and Indian consumptives

THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

As explained in the chapters on the new constitution of India, under the Reforms Act of 1919, the financial position of the Provinces underwent a remarkable change. The Provinces are, for all practical purposes, financially independent of the Government of India. The contribution payable by the Local Government has been remitted entirely by the Government of India with effect from the year 1928-29. As the finances of the Provinces thus become of greater importance, the position is set out in some detail in the following pages:—

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1935-36.

	TANKET TOTAL TANKE
Principal Heads of R	evenue.
	Rs.
Taxes on Salt	20,000
Taxes on Income	
Land Revence	5,80,54,492
Excise .	1,32,06,000
Stamps	1,70,15,500
Forests.	46,03,900
Registration	11,50,000
Scheduled Taxes	21,00,000
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•
Total	. 9,40,25,892
Railways	
Subsidised Companies	1,44,000
Irrigation.	
Works for which capital accoun-	ts are kept
(1) Productive Works—	•
Net receipts .	1,29,80,851
(2) Unproductive Works-	
Net receipts	
Mac tecesbes	. —5,11,820
Total, net receipts	1,34,92,671
orks for which no capita	
accounts are kept	11,000
Total Irrigation .	1,35,03,671
+oom milanion .	. 1,000,00 ₁ 0/1

	Debt Serve	ces.	
Interest			Rs. 12,80,000
	Total	•	12,80,000
C	ivil Adminis	tration.	
Administration Jails and Convi Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Industries Miscellaneous D	ct Settlement		11,71,000 4,63,500 2,38,500 12,45,000 2,93,750 2,41,600 5,91,109 1,93,960 87,500
Buildings, Roa		···—	40,20,919
neous Public	Improvement	it	
Civil Works—(a (b) Transfer t		Road	3,64,000
	pment Accoun		17,85,870
		_	21,49,870

98 The Onne	w 170077000.
Miscellaneous. Rs	Railway Revenue Account.
Transfers from Famine Relief	State Railways—Interest on debt 7,490
rund	Subsidised companies 400
Treceibes if aid or substantiant	
Stationery and Printing 6,25,280 Miscellaneous 8,13,100	Total 7,890
m isobitations	
Total 17,40,350	Irrigation Revenue Account.
h.gtraordinary receipts	Works for which capital accounts are kept—
Governments	Interest on Irrigation Works 1,07,84,337
Total Revenue 11,73,69,702	Other revenue irrigation expen-
Dobt deposits and advances :- Rs	diture financed from ordinary
Dent, deposits and advances	revenues —91.400
(a) Government Press Depreciation Fund 46,500	
(b) Famine Relief Funds 1,23,770	Total 1,06,92,937
(c) Loans and advances by	<u> </u>
Provincial Governments 32,41,000	Irrigation Capital Account
(d) Advances from Provincial Loans Funds 91,94,000	(charged to revenue).
(r) Appropriation for reduc- tion or avoidance of	Construction of Irrigation Works—
Debt-Sinking Fund 14,00,000	A.—Financed from ordinary revenues 2,70,800
(f) Transfer from Famine Relief Fund for repayment of advances from the Pro- vincial Loans Fund 95,000	Debt Services.
(g) Subventions from Central	Interest on ordinary debt 31,99,116
Road Development	Sinking Fund 14,00,000
(h) Subventions from the Im-	Payment to the Provincial loans
perial Council Agricultural Research and Indian ('en- tral Cotton Committee 1,18,989	fund
(1) Giant for the C/I for develop-	Total 45,99,116
ment of hand loom	
industry. 72,000	Civil Administration.
Total 1,48,51,259	
Total receipts13,22,20,961	General Administration 1,38,98,688 Administration of Justice 74,97,565
Opening Balance —70,35,511	
Grand Total 13,92,56,472	00.400
RETIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1935-36.	Scientific Departments
Direct demands on the Revenues.	Medical 34,52,454
Taxes on Income	Public Health
Land Revenue 75,37,408	Agriculture
Excise 12,30,279	Industries
Stamps	Amation 4,000
Forest Capital outlay charged to	Miscellaneous Departments . 82,756
revenue 23,200	Exchange
Registration 4,80,240	
Total1,23,89,067	Total 7,20,99,937

_				99
	Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	•	Debt, and Deposits Advances— (a) Famine Relief Fund	Rs.
Civi	Works—(a) Provincial ex-	Rs.	(b) Civil Contingencies Fund	••••
p	enditure 49,	50,398	(c) Loans and Advances by	
ti	mprovement and communica- ons from Central Road Deve- pment Account	85,870	Local Governments (d) Sinking Fund Investment	16,08,000
	phone Recoding 11,	00,010	Account	14,00,049
	Total . 67,	36,268	(e) Government Press Deprecia- tion Fund	35,000
	Miscellaneous.		(f) Repayment of Advances from Provincial Loans	
Wa r	nine Relief and Insurance—	Rs.	Fund	30,26,975
			60-B. Payment of Commuted	
		26,770	Value of Pensions	8,72,500
В	—Transfers to Famine Insurance Fund	1	60 Civil Works	1,81,200
_		• • • •	60-A. Other Provincial Works	
	erannuation Allowances and ensions 71.	49,800	not charged to revenue.	
		, . I	61. Payments to Retrenched	
		,54,674	Personnel	9,200
	•		Transfer from Famine Relief Fund	
Ext	raordinary Charges	69,500	for repayment of advances from	
	Total 92.	,23,578	the Provincial Local Fund	95,000
	Total 92,	,20,010	Subventions from Central Road	
Exp	enditure in England-		Development Account	17,85,870
8	ecretary of State 2.	14,360	Famine Relief Fund—Transfer to	
	•		Promonent Delt de la company	26,770
-	igh Commissioner 41,	,77,000	Premanent Debt discharged (UP	
		i.	Development loan discharged)	1,00,000
	Irrigation and other capital expendit not charged to revenue.	ture	Charges against grants from the Imperial Council and Agriculture Research Indian Central Cotton	
(a)	Construction of irrigation	.32,700	Committee	1,17,539
(c)	Hydro-electric scheme	,,-,	Charges against grant for this G/I for development of hand loom	
(d)	Outlay on Improvement of public health		industry	72,000
(e)	Outlay on Agricultural im-	•••	Total	93,11,703
	provement	••• [Total Disbursements ., 1	3,67,52,956
(b)	Forest outlay	•••		25,03,516
	Total 70,	,32,700	Grand Total 1	3,92,56,472

Administration.

Governor—His Excellency Sir Harry Graham Haig, MA, KCS.I, CIE, I.CS. Private Secretary.—Major D. A. Brett, MC. Aides-de-Camp—Capt R. Caulfelld and Capt R. W Burkis.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Home Member Also Vice-President.

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt,
M.A., C.I.E, (Bar-at-Law).

Finance Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. M. Clay, CS.I, C.I.E, O.B E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS

Local Self-Government

The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

The Hon'ble Sir Jawala P. Srivastava, Kt , M.Sc., A M S T

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, H Bomford, Cl.E., I.C.S.

Finance Secretary, J L Sathe, 1 C S.

Revenue and P. W. D. (B. & R) Secretary to Government, A. A. Waugh, I.C.S.

	A service was a service of the servi
Local Self-Government and Public Health Secre-	
tary, A. B. Reid, (IE, ICS.	R Money, In charge 1863
Judicial Secretary, L. S. White, 1 C.S.	The Hon Edmund Drummond 1863
Industries and Education Secretary, P. M.	Sir William Muir, R C 9 I 1868
Kharegat, CIE, ICS	Sir John Strachey, K C S I 1874
Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch, Sir William Stamp, kt, Cle, 18E.	Sir George Couper, Bart, CB 1876
MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMIS-
Opium Agent, Ghazipur, G. S. V. Paterson	SIONERS OF OUDH.
Chief Conservator of Forests, F Canning, 1FS	
(on leave up to April, 10, '36) E O Shebbeare,	Sir George Couper, Bart, CB, KCSI 1877
IF.S (Offg).	Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K C B 1882 Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M.G., C I E. 1887
Director of Public Instruction, H. R. Harrop, MA	,
(Oxon)	Sir Chas H. T Crosthwaite, K C S I . 1892
Inspector-General of Police, R. A. Horton, C. I. E. (Offy).	Alan Cadell (Officiating) 1895
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. H. ('	Sir Antony P MacDonnell, K C S 1 (a) 1895
Buckley, M.D., FROS.E., I.M S.	Sir J J D La Touche, K C S.I 1901
Director of Public Health, Kishori Lal Chaudhri,	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.
OBE., MB.BS (Punjab), D.PH. (Lond), Rai	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED
Bahadur.	PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
Commissioner of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, A N Sapru, ICS	Sn J J D La Touche, K c S I 1902
Inspector-General of Prisons, Major H M Sala-	Sn J P Hewett. KCS1, CIE 1907
mat Ullah, MC, MB, DTM, MRCP1, FRF	L A S Porter, CS1 (Officiating) 1912
rs, Ims	Sir J S Meston, K c S I 1912
Director of Agriculture, J H Ritchie M A , B.Sc.,	Sir Haicourt Butler, KCSI, CLE 1918
JAS.	GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH- WESTERN PROVINCES	Sn Harcourt Butler, KCS1, C1E . 1920
Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart , G C B 1836	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
The Right Hon the Governor-General 1838	Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, KCIF,
in the North-Western Provinces (Lord	C 5 1 (Officiating) 1926
Auckland)	Sir Alexander Muddiman, KCS1, C.I.E. 1928
T C Robertson 1840	Died at Nami Tal.
The Right Hon the Governor-General 1842 in the North-Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough)	Capt Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said 1928 Khan of Chhatari, Cle, Mbe,
Sn G, R Clerk, k CB 1843	Incharge
James Thomson Died at Bareilly . 1843	Sir Malcolm Haday of the Lord IV 1000
A W Begbie, In charge . 1853	Sir Chargo Report Tembert v.c. 1 1090
J R Colvin Died at Agra 1853	Sir Mulcom Hulov cret care 1091
E A Reade, In charge 1857	Captam Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad 1933
Colonel H Fraser, C.B. Chief Commis- sioner, NW Provinces	Said Khan of Chhatari, k C S L, K C.I.E , M B E., J.L.D.
The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General 1858	Sir Malcolm Hailey, G C S I , G C LE 1933
administering the N-W. Provinces (Viscount Canning)	Sir Harry Graham Haig, KCSL,CIE, 1934 (afternoon Dec. 6.)

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt., M.A., LL.B.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Nawabzada Muhd. Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law Elected Members.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.

Name.

Allahabad, Jaunpur aud Mirzapur Districts The Hon. Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf, Kt., Barat-Law, Minister for Local Self-Government. (Muhammadan Rural). Upper India Chamber of Commerce The Hon'ble Sir Jwala P Siivastava, Minister for Education. Agra City (non-Muhammadan Urban) Mr Perma. ('awnpore City (non-Muhammadan Urban) Rai Bahadur Babu Awadh Behari Lal. Allahabad City (non-Muhammadan Urban) Rai Bahadur Babu Kamta Prasad Kakkar. B.A , LL B. Chaudhii Ram Daval. Lucknow City (non-Muhammadan Urban) Benares City (non-Muhammadan Urban) Chaudhii Jagarnath. Barcilly City (non-Muhammadan Urban) The Hon'ble Sir Sita Ram, Kt., M.A., LL B. Meerut-cum-Aligath (non-Muhammadan Urban) Chaudhri Baldeva Rai Bahadur Sahu Jwala Saian Kothiwala. Moradabad-cum-Shahjahanpur (non-Muhammadan Urban) Mr Tappu Ram Dehra Dun District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Pandit Moti Lal Bhargava Saharanpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Muzaffarnagaz District (non-Muhammadan Raja Bahadur Kushalpal Singh, M.A., LL.B. Rural) Chaudhu Ram Chandra. District (North) (non-Muhammadan Meerut Rural) District (South) (non-Muhammadan Chaudhri Ghasita, Mecrut Bulandshahr District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rai Bahadur Chaudhii Raghuraj Singh. Rural). Bulandshahr District (West) (non-Muhammadan Chaudhri Ariuna Singh. Ruial) District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rao Bahadur Thakur Pratap Bhan Singh. Alıgarlı Rao Salub Thakui Shiva Dhyan Singh. Aligarh District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural) Muttra District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Rai Bahadur Kunwar Girwar Singh Pandit Joti Prasad Upadhyaya .M A . LL B. Agia District (non-Muhammadan Ruial) Chaudhri Dhirya Singh, M B E. Mampuri District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Rao Krishna Pal Singh Etah District (non-Muhammadan Ruial) Rai Bahadur Kunwar Dhakan Lal. Barcilly District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Bijnor District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Thakui Balwant Singh Gahlot Rai Bahadur Mr. Brit Lal Badhwar, M B E. Budaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Moradabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Rao Bahadur Kunwai Saidar Singh. Shahjahanpur Rai Bahadur Babu Manmohan Sahai District (non-Muhammadan Rurall Filtblit District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Babu Ram Bahadur Saksena 'hansi District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Lala Shvam Lal Jalaun District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Rai Sahib Babu Kamta Nath Saksena, B A., LL B. Hamirpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) . Kunwar Jagbhan Singh, B.A., LL.B. Banda District (non-Muhammadan Rural) Thakur Keshava Chandta Singh, M.Sc., LL.B.

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name,
Farrukhabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Mr. Brijnandan Lal, Barat-Law.
Etawah District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rao Narsingh Rao.
Cawnpore District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Rai Sahib Ram Adhin.
Fatchpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Mr Bhondu Ram
Allahabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Bhagwati Prasad Singh
Benares District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Govindchandra, M.A
Mirzapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Shri Sadayatan Pande.
Jaunpur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube.
Ghazipur District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Babu Jagadeva Roy.
Ballia District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Mr Daharı
Gorakhpur District (West) (non-Muhammadan Rural).	Rai Salub Rai Rajeshwari Prazad, M A , LL B.
Gorakhpur District (East) (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Sahib Babu Adya Prasad, B A , LL B.
Basti District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Shiva Pati Singh.
Azamgarh District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Giriraj Singh, B A , LL B.
Nami Tal District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Pandit Prem Ballabh Belwal
Almora District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh Bisht, B A., LL.B.
Garhwal District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Sardar Bahadur Thakur Narayan Singh Negi.
Lucknow District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Pandit Brahma Dutt Bajpai ahas Bhaiya Sahib.
Unao District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Thakui Hanuman Singh.
Rae Bareli District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Lal Sheo Pratap Singh.
Sitapur District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Kunwar Diwakar Piakash Singh.
Hardon District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Thakur Muneshwar Bakhsh Singh, B.A , LL.B.
Khen District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Thakur Jaindra Bahadur Singh.
Fyzabad District (non-Muhammadan Rural) .	Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narayan Singh
Gonda District (non-Muhammadan Rural)	Raja Ambikeshwar Pratap Singh.
Bahraich District (non-Muhammadan Ruial)	Raja Birendra Bikram Singh.
Sultanpur District (no.1-Muhammadan Rural)	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Surendra Pratap Sahi.
Partabgarh District (non-Muhammadan Ruial)	Mr C Y. Chintamani
Bara Banki District (non-Muhammadan Ruial).	Rai Rajeshwar Bali, BA, OBE.
Allahabad-cum-Benares (Muhammadan Urban)	Mr Zahur Ahmad, Bar-at-Law.
Lucknow-cum-Cawnpore (Muhammadan Urban)	Sved Ali Zaheer, Bar -at-Law.
Agra and Mecrut-cum-Aligarh (Muhammadan Urban). Bareilly and Shahjahanpur-cum-Moradabad, (Muhammadar Urban).	Khan Sahib Sahibzada Haji Shaikh Muhammad Rashid Uddin Ahmad Syed Yusuf Ali, B A , LL B
Dehra Dun District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Maqsud Ali Khan.
Meerut District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain. Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan,
Muzaffarnagar District (Muhammadan Rural) .	M.B.E Nawabzada Muhammad Liaquat Ali Khan, M.A (Oxon), Barat-Law
Bijnor District (Muhammadan Rural)	Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, B A., LL B.
Bulandshahr District (Muhammadan Ruial)	Mr. Muhammad Rahmat Khan.
Aligarh, Muttra and Agra Districts (Muhamma- dan Rural).	Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Obaidur Rahman Khan
Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad Districts (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hadiyar Khan.
Etawah, Cawnpore and Fatchpur Districts (Muhammadan Rural).	(Vacant).
Jhansi Division (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saiyid Habibullah,

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Khan Bahadur, Haji M. Nisarullah, B.A.
Gorakhpur District (Muhammadan Rural) .	Khan Bahadur Saiyid Zahid Ali Sabzposh.
Basti District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain.
Moradabad (North) (Muhammadan Rural) Moradabad (South) (Muhammadan Rural) Budaun District (Muhammadan Rural) Shahjahanpur District (Muhammadan Rural) Bareilly District (Muhammadan Rural)	Khan Bahadur Hafiz Ghazanfarullah Khan Bahadur Saiyid Jafer Hosain, Bar-at-Law. Khan Sahib Shaikh Afzal-ud-din Hyder. Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Fazlur Rahman Khan, BA, LL B Khan Bahadur Shidar Muhammad Shakirdad
Kumaun Division-cum-Pilibhit (Muhammadan	Khan. Khan Sahib Muhammad Indiaz Ahmad.
Rural). Gonda and Bahraich Districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Raja Saiyid Muhammad Sa'adat Ali Khan.
Kheri and Sitapur Districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Shaikh Muhammad Habibullah, o B.E.
Hardoi, Lucknow and Unao Districts (Muham-	Raja Saiyid Ahmad Ali Khan Alvı, c.B E.
madan Rural). Fyzabad and Bara Banki Districts (Muham- madan Rural).	Raja Sir Muhammad Ejaz Rasul Khan, Kt
Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Bareli Districts (Muhammadan Rural).	Raja Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi.
European	Mr L M Medley. Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup. Rai Bahadur Lala Bihari Lal.
	Chaudhri Muhammad Alı Raı Bahadur Lala Prag Narayan.
Taluqdars	Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, B SC, F C.S Raja Jagannath Bakhsh Singh.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce	Mr. E. M Sovter, CIE.
United Provinces Chamber of Commerce . Allahabad University	Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh, B.A., LL B , M.B K. Munshi Gajadhar Prasad, M A , LL B

EX- OFFICIO MEMBERS

The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Kt, MA., OIF The Hon'ble Mr. J. M Clay, C.S.I., CIE, O.B E., ICS.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

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Rai Sahib Babu Rama Charana, BA, LLB. Mr C S. Venkatachar, I C.S Rai Bahadur Ram Babu Saksena, M A , LL.B (Depressed Classes).

SECRETARY TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. G. S. K. Hydrie, B.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law. SUPERINTENDENT, LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEPARTMENT. Mr. Durga Charan Sinha.

The Punjab.

The Punjab or land of the five rivers, is so in the rainfall involves distress, if not actua called from the five rivers by which it is enclosed, namely, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, etfies of Lahore and Amritsar, and the populables and Sutlej. Together with the North-tion in comparison with the western Punjab west Frontier Province and the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir which lie to the north, an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of the Punyab contribute the extreme particular than the state of the puncture the Punjab occupies the extreme north-west-ern corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-mentioned province comprises all of British India north of Sund and Rajputana and west of the river Jumna. Previous to October 1912, the Punjab with its feudatories embraced an area of 186,830 square miles and a population at the Census of 1911 of 24,187,750 (inclusive of 28,587 transfrontier Baluchis), that is to say, about one-thirteenth of the area and population of the Indian Empire. But the formation of a separate province of Delhi reduced the area and population of the Punjab by about 450 square miles and 380,000 souls, respectively. The total population of the Province in 1931, including the Baloch tribes on the border of the Dehra Ghazi Khan District, was 28,400,857 of whom 4,910,005 were in the Indian States.

Physical Features.

The greater part of the Punjab consists of one vast alluvial plain, stretching from the Jumna in the east to the Suleman Range in the west. The north-east is occupied by a section of the Himalayas and the Salt Range forms its north-western angle. A few small spurs of the Aravalli mountain system traverse the extreme south-east and terminate in the the extreme south-east and terminate in the Ridge at Delhi. The Punjab may be divided into five natural divisions. The Himalayan tract includes an area of 22,000 square miles, with a scanty population living scattered in tlny mountain hamlets. The Sait Range tract includes the districts of Attock, Rawalpindi and Jhelum and part of Shahpur district. Its physical configuration is broken and confused and the mountainous tracts of Murree and Kahuta approximate closely in character-istics to the Himalayan tract. Except in the hills, the rainfall leaves little margin for protection against distress in unfavourable seasons and irrigation is almost unknown. Skirting the base of the hills and including the low range of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane tract. This tract, secure in an ample rainfall, and traversed by streams from the hills, comprises some of the most fertile and thickly populated portions of the province. Its population of over four millions is almost agricultural and pastoral but it includes one large town in Sialkot. Of the piains of the Punjab, the eastern portion covers an area of some 36,000 square miles with a population of 104 millions. East of Lahore, the rainfall one-third Sikh and one-such Hindu. In disis everywhere so far sufficient that cultivation is possible without irrigation in fairly favourable seasons, but over the greater part of the area the margin is so elight that, except where intrigation is employed, any material reduction of the Siwaliks, runs the narrow sub-montane

in the rainfall involves distress, if not actual famine. Within the eastern plains lie the large cities of Lahore and Amritsar, and the population in comparison with the western Punjab is largely urban. The western plains cover an area of 59,000 square miles, with a population of a little over six millions. The rainfall in this area, heaviest in the north and east and decreasing towards the west and south east and decreasing towards the west and south is everywhere so scanty that cultivation is only possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or possible with the aid of artificial irrigation or upon the low-lying river-banks left moist by the retreating floods. In this very circumstance, these tracts find their security against famine, for there cultivation is almost independent of rain, a failure of which means nothing worse than a scarcity of grass. So little rain is sufficient, and absolute drought occurs so seldom that the crops may be said never to fail from this cause. The western plants embrace the great colony areas on plains embrace the great colony areas on the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now the Chenab and Jhelum Canals which now challenge the title of the eastern plains as the most fertile, wealthy and populous portions of the province. Multan and Lyallpur are the largest towns in the western area. Owing to its geographical position, its scanty rainfall and cloudless skies, and perhaps to its wide expanse of untilled plains, the climate of the Punjab presents greater extremes of both heat and cold than any other portion of India. The summer. from April to Septem-India. The summer, from April to September, is acorchingly hot, and in the winter, sharp frosts are common. But the bright sun and invigorating air make the climate of the Punjab in the cold weather almost ideal.

States.

The Indian States of the Punjab were formerly in the Political charge of the Punjab Government. In 1921, however, the thirteen most important States, including Patiala, Bahawalpur, Jind and Natha, were formed into a separate "Punjah States Agency" under the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjah States. The only States remaining in the charge of the Punjah Government are the Simla Hill States, for which the Deputy Commissioner of Simla is Political Officer, and three small States in the Ambala Division, Kalsia, Patandi and Dujana, which are supervised by the Commissioner of Ambala.

about a fourth are Hindus and a very few Sikhs. They are widely distributed over the province. Both Jats and Rajputs of the Punjab provide many of the best recruits for the Indian Army. In fact all the agricultural classes of the Punjab, except in the southwestern districts, made a magnificent response to the appeal for recruits in the great war and the province's contribution of upwards of 400,000 men to the man power of the Empire 400,000 men of the man post of the speaks for itself. The Gujars are an important agricultural and pastoral tribe, chiefly found in the eastern half of the province and in the extreme north-west. In organisation they closely resemble the Jats and are often absorbed closely resemble the Jata and are often absorbed into that tribe. There are many minor agricultural tribes, priestly and religious castes (Brahmans, Sayads and Kureshis), most of whom are landholders, the trading castes of the Hindus (Khatris, Aroras and Banias), the trading castes of the Mahomedans (Khojas, Parachas and Khakhas), and the numerous artisan and menial castes. There are also vagrant and criminal tribes, and foreign elements in the population are represented by the Baluchis of Dera Ghazi Khan and neighbouring districts in the west, who number about districts in the west, who number about balf a million and maintain their tribal vystem, and the Pathans of the Attock and Misnwall districts. Pathans are also found scattered all over the province engaged in horsedealing, labour and trade. A small Tibetan element is found in the Himalayan districts.

The mair language of the province is Pun-labi, which is spoken by more than half the population. Western Punjabi may be classed population. Western Funian may be classed as a separate language, sometimes called Lahndi, and is spoken in the north and west. The next most important languages are West-ern Hindi, which includes Hindustani and Urdu (the polished language of the towns) Western Pahari, which is spoken in the hill tracts; and Rajasthani, the language of Rajputana. Baluchi, Pushto, Sindhi and Tibeto-Burman languages are used by small sections of the population.

Agriculture.
Agriculture is the staple industry of the province affording the main means of subsistence to 65.5 per cent. of the population. It About one-sixth of the total area in British districts is Government property, the remaining five-sixths belonging to private owners, and a large part of the Government land is so situated that it cannot be brought under to stuated that it cannot be brought under cultivation without extensive irrigation. Thus the Lower Chenab Canal irrigates 1,261,177 acres of what was formerly waste land, the Lower Jhelum Canal, 4,18,000 acres, and the Lower Bari Doab Canal, adds 1,005,000 acres to this total On account of the opening of the Sutlej Valley Canals an area of about 1,244,000 acres more has been brought under cultivation Large has been brought under cultivation. Large areas in the hills and elsewhere which are unsuited to cultivation are preserved as forest lands, the total extent of which is about 6,000 square miles. Of the crops grown, wheat the most important and the development of irrigation has led to a great expansion of the wheat area. Next in importance to wheat

is gram. Other important staples are barley rice, millets, maize, oilseeds (rape, toria and sesamum), cotton and sugarcane. In the canal colonies large areas of American cotton are grown but in the other cotton-growing districts the short staple indigenous varieties are predominant. The country being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in live-stock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kulu and Kangra and throughout the plains generally. The production of hides and skins is also an important industry. industry.

Industries.

The mineral wealth of the Punjab is small, rock salt, saltpetre and limestone for road building being the most important products. There are some small coal mines in the Jhelum, Shahpur and Mianwali districts. Gold washing is carried on in most of the rivers not without remunerative results. Iron and copper ores are plentiful but the difficulty of carriage and the absence of fuel have hitherto prevented smelting on a large scale. The Puniab is not a large manufacturing province, the total number of factories being only 730 the majority of which are cotton ginning and pressing factories. Blankets and woollen rugs are produced in considerable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar detable quantities and the carpets of Amritsar are famous. Silk weaving is also carried on and the workers in gold, silver, brass, copper and carthenware are fairly numerous Ivory carving is carried on extensively at Amritsar and Lenah and also in the Pathala State. Mineral oil is being extracted and refined in the Attock and Rawaipindi Districts and a cement factory is established at Wah near Hassanabdal. There are three match factories in the Punjab, vis, one at Shahdara and two at Gujranwala and a factory for the hydrogenation and refining of oils at Lyallpur.

Administration.

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administraof India Act in 1919 the head of the administration was a Leutenant-Governor, drawn from
the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under
the amended Act the province was raised
to the status of a Governorship, with an
Executive Council and Ministers, the Governorin-Council being in charge of the Reserved
Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of
the Transferred Subjects. The general system
of provincial administration under this scheme
is sketched in the section "Provincial Governments" (a. n) where is also given a list of the ments" (q v.) where is also given a list of the Reserved and Transferred Subjects. Associated with the Governor and the Council and Ministers is an enlarged Legislative Council, with wide powers, whose scope and authority are given in the section "Legislative Councils" (q.v.), the system being common to all the major provinces. The business of Government is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, and (4) Transferred Departments, (5) Electricity and Industries Deptt's, one Deputy Secretary, two Undersecretaries, and one Assistant Secretary. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers (Secretarics except in the case of Hydro-Electric Branch) one in the Buildings and

Roads Branch, one in the Hydro-Electric Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch, while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of Education Department is Joint Secretary to Government. The Government where in Lahore and the summer (from the middle of May to the middle of October) in Simia. Under the Governor, the province is administered by five Commissioners (for Ambala, Juliundur, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Multan) who exercise general control over the Deputy Commissioners—29 in number—each of whom is in charge of a district.

The principal heads of Department in the province are the two Financial Commissioners (who are the highest Court of Revenue jurisdiction, and heads of the departments of Land and Separate Revenue and of Agriculture and the Court of Wards), the five Chief Engineers, the Inspector-General of Police, the Director of Public Instruction, the Inspector-General of Pilsons, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Director-General of Registration, the Eggistra of Co-operative Credit Societies and Joint Stock Companies and the Legal Remembrancer.

Justice.

The administration of justice is entrusted to a High Court, which is the final appellate authority in civil and criminal cases, and has powers of original criminal jurisdiction in cases where European British subjects are charged with serious offences and original civil jurisdiction in special cases. The Court sits at Lahore and is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges (either civilians or barristers), and temporary Additional Judges, two Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (25 in number) each of whom exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in a civil and session division comprising one or more districts. In districts in which the Frontier Crimes Regulation is in torce the Deputy Commissioner on the finding of a Council of Eiders (Jirga) may pass sentence up to seven years imprisonment.

Local Self-Government.

Local Self-Government is secured in certain branches of the administration by the constitution of District Boards, each exercising authority over a district; of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees each exercising authority over an urban area, and of Panchayats, each exercising authority over a revenue estate or a compact group of revenue estates. The funds of District Boards are derived from a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area Committees from octroi or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the

Roads Branch, one in the Hydro-Electric Branch and three in the Irrigation Branch, while elected committee or Panchayat possessing the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary conferment in Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Jont Segretary and of Education Department an Under Secretary to Government. The Govern- or now elected and elections are as a rule keenly ment writer in Labors and the summer (from the contested.)

Police.

The Police iorce is divided into District Police, Railway Police and Criminal Investigation Department. The combined force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who is a member of the gazetted force and has under him three Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts and a fourth Deputy Inspector-General in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur controlled by a Principal of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police are under an Assistant Inspector-General. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents, each of whom is in charge of a district and has under him one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

Education.

The strides which have been made in the past decade especially in the concluding years of the period, have brought the Punjab into line with the older and more forward provinces. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains sixteen arts colleges (including one for Europeans and three for women), three normal schools for males, sixteen training classes, and combined institutions for females, one hundred and twenty-two secondary schools for boys and girls and sixty centres for vocational training. Apart from these institutions for general education, Government maintains seven higher grade professional institutions, viz., the King Edward Medical College and Veterinary College at Lahore, the Agricultural College at Lyallpur, the Engineering College at Moghalpura, the Central Training College, Lahore the Lady Maclagan Training College, Lahore the Lady Maclagan Training College. Lahore the Lady Maclagan Training College at Ghoragali, and two schools, viz., the Medical School at Amritsar and the Engineering School at Rasul. In addition there are thirty-five technical and industrial schools (thirty-two for males and three for females) scattered over the province.

The Department of Education is in charge of the Minister for Education who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction.

Medical.

a cess on the land revenue of the district supplemented by Government grants, profession taxes and miscellaneous fees, and those of Municipal, Small Town, and Notified Area (Committees from octrol or terminal tax and other forms of taxation from Government grants and from rents and miscellaneous fees. The Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of the Indian Medical Service holding the rank of Colonel. He is assisted by an officer of the Assistant Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is at present an officer of Panchayat system is an attempt to revive the

Public Health.

The Department of Public Health is controlled by the Director of Public Health who has, working under him, four Assistant Directors of Public Health, 37 District Medical Officers of Health, and twenty-eight District Santary Inspectors. In addition there is a temporary staff of 10 Sub-Assistant Health Officers and 15 Santiary Inspectors for assistance in combating epidemic diseases. The ancillary services comprise

- (1) A Vaccine Institute which is in charge of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Punjab (Technical) Vaccination, assisted by a Superintendent and which prepares sufficient vaccine lymph to meet the needs not only of the Punjab, but of the Army in Northern India and of several provinces and Indian States in and beyond the confines of India.
- (2) An epidemiological bureau, which is in charge of the Epidemiologist to Government where, in addition to routine bacteriological examination, research work in matters bearing upon public health problems is carried out.

- (3) An Education Bureau, to which is attached a photographer and a draftsman.
- (4) A Chemical Laboratory in charge of a fully trained chemist whose duties comprise the chemical analysis of water samples and food stuffs.
- (5) A Public Health Equipment Depot which supplies Government Institutions, local bodies, etc., with reliable disinfectants, vaccine sera, etc.
- (6) A Public Health School, the staff of which is responsible for the training of health visitors. The Principal, who is also Inspectress of Health Centres, supervises the maternity and child welfare work throughout the province.
- In matters connected with sanitary works the Director of Public Health works in close touch with the Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Punjab, who acts as technical adviser of the Public Health Department in engineering matters. This officer and the Director of Public Health are also the technical advisers of the Sanitary Board whose duty it is to examine and report upon sanitary schemes put forward by local bodies.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
REVENUE RECEIPTS.	(In thousands of Rupees.)		(In thousands of Rupees)
Principal Heads of Revenue.		XIV-Irrigation-Works for	1,77
II—Taxes on Income V—Land Revenue (gross).	1,00 4,66,00	which no capital ac-	1,77
Deduct—Revenue credit- ed to Irrigation.	-1,94,37	Total	4,09,41
Total Land Revenue	2.71.63	Debt Services.	
		XVI—Interest	9,08
VI—Excise	98,92	Civil Administration.	
VII—Stamps	1,09,69	XVII—Administration of Justice	10,00
VIII—Forests	18,23		-
X—Registration	9,18	XVIII—Jails and Convict Settle- ments.	3,73
	5,08,75	XIX—Police	1,36
Total Irrigation.	3,08,73	XXVI—Miscellaneous Departments.	8,57
XIII-Irrigation-Works for		Total	23,66
which capital accounts are kept—		Beneficent Departments.	1
Direct Receipts	4,00,68	XXI—Education	18,42
Indirect credits (Land Revenue due to Irriga-	1,94,37	XXII-Medical	10,67
tion).		XXIII—Public Health	1,68
Gross amount Deduct—Working Expenses.	5,95,05 1,87,41	XXIV—Agriculture	8,34
		XXV—Industries	4,01
Net XIII—Irrigation Receipts.	4,07,64	Total .	43,62

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
Buildings and Roads.	(In thousands of Rupees.)	Depreciation Reserve Fund for	(In thousands of Rupees).
XXX-Civil Works	16,86	Government Presses	50
Hydro-Electric	1	Revenue Reserve Fund	••
XXX-A-Hydro Electric	13,81	Central Road Fund	7,00
Deduct-Working Expenses.	-7,00	Miscellaneous Government	0.1-
Net XXX-A—Hydro Electric scheme.	6,81	account	3,15 2,14
		Total	26,76
Miscellaneous.		TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS.	11,13,04
XXXII—Transfers from Insurance Fund.	••••	Opening Balance Grand Total	1,65,08 12,78,12
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	1,10	EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE. Direct demands on the Revenue.	
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2,95		1
XXXV—Miscellaneous	16,92	5—Land Revenue	38,25
Total	20,97	6—Excise	11,36
Contributions and Assignments		7—Stamps	1,83
to Central and Provincial Governments.		8—Forests	21,51
XXXIX-A—Miscellaneous adjust- ments between the Con-		9—Registration $\{(T,),\ldots,$	74
tral and Provincial Gov- ernments.		Total .	73,69
XL-A-Transfers from the Rev-		Irrigation Revenue Account.	
enue Reserve Fund		14-Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest	1,37,09
Total Revenue Receipts	10,39,16	on debt.)	
Extraordinary Items.	25,80	15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Ex penditure.	8,36
XL-Extraordinary Receipts		Total	1,45,45
Total Revenue	10,64,96	Debt Services.	
Advance from Provl. Loans Fund	75,00	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt .	-31,22
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVIN- CIAL GOVERNMENTS		21-Reduction or Avoidance o	
Recoveries of loans and advances	21,32	Debt.	
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		Total .	18,20
Famine Relief Fund	95	Civil Administration.	
Appropriations for reduction of avoidance of debt:—		22—General Administration (Reserved).	1,07,32
Sinking Fund for Provincia Loans	2,78	22General Admin is tration (Transferred).	1,97
Other appropriations	. 10,24	24—Administration of Justice .	. 54,95

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
25—Jails and Convict Settlements.	(In thousands of Rupees) 30,42	51-A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	(In thousand of Rupees.)
37—Miscellaneous Departments	1,99	Total	••••
(Reserved)	,	Extraordinary Items.	
37—Miscellaneous Departments (Transferred).	24	52—Extraordinary charges	••••
Total	3,19,36	62-1—Transfers to Revenue Reserve Fund.	••••
Beneficent Departments.		Total Revenue Expenditure	10,38,06
30—Scientific Departments	33	charged to Revenue.	
31—Education(Reserved)	6,30	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	
31—Education (Transferred)	1,53,71	CHARGED TO REVENUE]
32Medical $\{ \begin{pmatrix} R \\ (T.) \end{pmatrix} \dots \dots$	6	8-A—Forests	1,80
32- Medicar (T.)	47,23	16—Irrigation Works	••••
33—Public Health	11,34	35-A—Industrial Development .	
34—Agriculture	50,68	41-A—Civil Works	16,04
85—Industries	13,12	41-B—Hydro Electric Scheme	•••
Total	2,82,77	45-A—Commutation of Pensions	
Buildings und Roads.		Total Capital Expenditure	17,84
41—Civil Works Reserved Transferred .	1,22 95,99	charged to Revenue.	
Hydro-Electru		Total Expenditure charged to Revenue.	10,56,44
41-C Civil Works, Hydro Electric Scheme-Interest on Capital	32,07	Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	
Outlay.		52-A-Forest Capital Expenditure	
M is cellaneous		55-Construction of Irrigation Navigation Embankment	
43—Famme	2,00	and Drainage Works. 56-C—Industrial Development	
45Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	68,29	Capital Expenditure. 58—Hydro Electric Scheme Capital Expenditure	53,10
46-Stationery and Printing (Reserved).	9,19	60-Civil Works-Capital Expen- diture.	7 04
46—Stationery and Printing (Transferred).	60	60 B—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions Capital Expenditure.	7,86
47—Miscellaneous (Reserved)	8,31	Total Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue.	69,77
47—Miscellaneous (Transferred)	17,86		
Total	1,06,25	Loans raised in the Market:— 61 per cent. Punjab Bonds, 1933	55
Contributions and Assignments.		5 , ,, ,, 1937	51 2,09
1-Contribution to the Central Government.		Total	3,15
	1		

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1935-36.
Advances from Provincial Loans Funds (Repayments).	(In thousands of Rupees.) 10,24	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debts:-	(In thousands of Rupees.)
Loans and Advances by Provin- cial Governments —		Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans. Suspense	2,82
Loans and Advances (Reserved).	6,88	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Govt. Presses.	69
,, ,, (Transferred)	3,80	Revenue Reserve Fund Central Road Fund Government Accounts	8,70
		Research Fund	2,14
Total	10,68	Total Total Provincial Disbursements	14,35
		Closing Balance	1,13,49
Deposits and Advances .— Famine Relief Fund		Grand Total	12,78,12
Administration.	1	MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTS	TENIA.
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S. Personal Staff. Private Secretary, Major R. T. L. M. C., Hodson's Horse. Aides-de-Camp.—Lieut. L. P. Le.I. Royal Ghurkha Billos (F.F.), Stevenson-Hamilton, 4th P. Riffes; Lieut, W. H. Skine. R. Indian Andes-de-Camp.—Hony. Chand, Bahadur, 1D S.M. Int. Regiment, Subodar Sirajuddin, Regiment, Hony. Captain S. Chanda Sing, I.O. M. MEMBERS OF COUNCI. The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Na Khan, C.I. E. (Revenue). The Hon'ble Mr. D. J. Boyd (Finance). MINISTERS. The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jo Minister for Agriculture The Hon'ble Dr. Gokul Chand	awrence, CIE, Maichand, 5th Capt VEO WO Gurkha oval Artillery Capt Sansar te 12th F. F. late 12th F. F. ardar Bahadur L. twab. Muzaffar l, C.I.E, I.C.s gendra Singh	Inspector General of Police, Sir J. M. Chief Conservator of Forests, I I.F.S. Inspector-General of Civil Hosp C. H. Reinhold, M.O. F.R. C.S.I Director of Public Health, Khan K. A. Rahman, O.B.E. Inspector-General of Prisons, Puri, I.M.S. Accountant-General, Mr C. N. G. LIEULENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE Sir John Lawrence, Bart., Sir Robert Montgomery, K.O.B. Donald Friell McLeod, C.B. Major-General Sir Henry K.O.S.I., C.B., died at Tonk, 1871.	A Abdul Majid, E. Parkinson, I. Ewart, Ci.E. V. Parker, Itals, Colonel I., I M S. Bahadur, Dr. LtCol. N. D. dari, M A. arnier, O.B.E PUNJAB. G.O.B 1856 V. 1856 V. 1856 Durand, 1870 January
Ph.D., Minister for Local Self- CIVIL SECRETARIAT. Chief Secretary, F. H. Puckle, C Home Secretary, A. V. Askwith,	Government.	Sir Charles U. Aitchison, K.C.S I., James Broadwood Lyal	1871 1877 C.I.E 1882 1883

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Chaudhri, Sir Shahab-ud-Din, Kt., K.B., Kangra-cum-Gurdaspur (Muhammadan Rural.- President.

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

Ex-Officio.

The Hon'ble Sir D. J. Boyd, K C I E, I C S., Finance Member to Government, Punjab.
The Hon'ble Sir D. J. Boyd, K C I E, I C S., Finance Member to Government, Punjab.
The Hon'ble Sardar Sir Jogendra Singh, Kt, Minister for Agriculture (Sikh), Landholders.
The Hon'ble Dr Sir Gokul Chand Narang, Kt, M.A., Ph D., Minister for Local Self-Government (North-West Towns Non-Muhammadan), Urban

NOMINATED.

Officials.

Anderson, Mr. J. D., ICS, Legal Remembraneer and Secretary to Government, Legislative Department
Dobson, Mr. B. H., C.B.K., ICS, Financial Commissioner, Development.
Fazal Habi, Khan Saheb Shaikh, Director, Information Bureau
Askwith, Mr. A. V., ICS, Home Secretary to Government.
Bradford, Mr. W. G., ICS, Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments.
Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Mian, C.B.E., Financial Commissioner, Revenue.
Parkinson, Mr. J. E., M. A., IES, Director of Public Instruction
Puk kle, Mr. F. H., C. IE, ICS, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab
Bourne, Mr., F. C., ICS, Secretary to Government, Punjab, Electricity, Industries and Labour
Departments.
Gringal, Mr. A. D., Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Finance Department.
Rahman, Khan Bahadur Dr. K. A., O. B. E., Director of Public Health, Punjab.
Stubbs, Mr. S. G., Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings & Roads Branch.

Non-officials.

Ghani, Mr M A Janmeja Singh, Captain, Sardar Bahadur Sardar,	Representative of Labouring Classes Representative of the Punjab Officers and
ORI	Soldiers of His Majesty's Indian Forces.
Labh Chand Mehra, Rai Sahib Lala	Representative of General Interests.
	Representative of Indian Christians.
Mushtaq Ahmad, Gurmani, Khan Bahadur,	Representative of General Interests.
Mian.	are probability of watering and of the
Nawab Khan, Shah Nawaz Khan	Representative of General Interests.
	Representative of the European and Anglo-
Roberts, Prof W. C I E	Indian Communities.
Shave, Dr (Mrs.) M. C	Representative of the European and Anglo-
····	Indian Communities.
Sheo Narain Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar,	Representative of General Interests
C I.E.	1.

ELECTED.

Name of Member.	Constituency.
Abdul Ghani Shaikh Ahmad Yar Khan, Daultana, Khan Bahadur Mian.	West Punjab Towns (Muhammadan), Urban. (Muhammadan), Landholders.
	Ferozepore (Muhammadan), Rural Ambala Division, North-East (Muhammadan) Rural
Bahadur Khan, Sardar, M.B.E. Balbir Singh, Rao Bahadur Captain, Rao, O.B.E Bansi Lal, Chaudhri	Hoshiarpur and Kangra (Sikh), Rural. Dera Ghazi Khan (Muhammadan), Rural. Gurgaon (Non-Muhammadan), Rural. Lahore City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
Bhagat Ram, Lala Bishan Singh, Sardar Buta Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar, BA., LL B.	Jullundur-cum-Ludhiana (Non-Muhammadan Rural. Sialkot-cum-Gurdaspur (Sikh), Rural. Multan Division and Sheikhupura (Sikh), Rura
Chetan Anand, Lala, B.A., LL.B	West Punjab Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban.
Chhotu Ram, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri, B.A., Ll. B Chowdhry, Mr Sajan Kumar Faqir Husain Khan, Chaudhri	Rural. Hissar (Non-Muhammadan), Rural. Amritsar (Muhammadan). Rural.
Fazl Ali, Khan Bahadur Nawab Chaudhri, o.B.E.	Gujrat East (Muhammadan), Urban.

Name of Member.

Sewak Ram, Rai Bahadur, Lala

Ujjai Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar, M A Umar Hayat, Chaudhui Abdullah Khan, Chaudhui Zaman Mehdi, Khan Bahadur Mahk, B A

Constituency.

Gopal Das, Rai Sahib Lala Lahore and Ferozepore-cum-Sheikhupura (Non-Muhammadan), Rural Gurbachan Singh, Sardar Sahib Sardar Juliundur (Sikh), Rural Habib Ullah, Khan Bahadur, Sardar Haibat Khan Daha, Khan Lahore (Muhammadan), Rural Multan East (Muhammadan), Rural Hoshiarpur-cum-Ludhiana (Muhammadan) Afzal Haq, Chaudhri Rural Lyallpur North (Muhammadan), Rural Ferozepore (Sikh), Rural Jagdev Khan Kharal, Rai Jaswant Singh, Gurn Jawahar Singh Dhillon, Sardar, B Sc (Agri) Lahore (Sikh), Rural (Wales), M.S.P (London). Jyoti Prasad, Lala, B.A., L.L. B Kesar Singh, Rai Salub Chaudhii South-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban Amritsar-cum-Gurdaspui (Non-Muhammadan) Rural Labh Singh, Mr , M.A , LL B (Cantab.) Rawalpindi Division and Lahore Division North, (Non-Muhammadan), Rural Malak, Mr Muhammad Din Lahore ('ity (Muhammadan), Urban Manuraj Singh Chohan, Kanwar, BA, LLB. Manohai Lal, Mr. MA Ambala-cum-Simla (Non-Muhammadan) Rural. Punjab Umversity East & West Central Towns (Muhammadan), Mazher Alı Azhar, Maulvi, BA, LLB Urban Lekhvatı, Shrimati North-East Towns (Non-Muhammadan), Urban, Mangal Singh Man, Sardar Rawalpindi Division and Gujranwala (Sikh), Rural Mohindar Singh, Sardar Ludhiana (Sikh), Ruial Mubarak Ali Shah, Sayad Jhang (Mnhammadan), Rmal Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan, Chandhu Jullundui (Muhammadan), Rural Attock (Muhammadan), Rural Muhammad Amin Khan, Khan Bahadur, Malik, O.B E Muhammad Ensoof, Khwaja South-East Town (Muhammadan), Urban, Shahpur West (Muhammadan), Rural Muhammad Hayat, Qureshi, Khan Bahadur Nawab Mian, CIE Muhammad Hasan, Khan Salub, Makhdum, Muzaffargarh (Muhammadan), Rural. Shaikh Muhammad Jamal Khan Leghari, Khan Baha-Baluch Tumandars (Landholders) dur, Nawab Muhammad Raza Shah Gilam, Makhdumzada, Multan West (Muhammadan), Rural Savad Muhammad Sadiq, Sharkh Amutsai City (Muhammadan), Urban Muhammad Saifaraz Ah Khan, Raja Jhelum (Muhammadan), Rural. Muhammad Yasın Khan, Chaudhri, BA, LLB Gurgaon-cum-Hissar (Muhammadan), Rural Mukand Lal Puri, R ii Bihadur M A Punjab Industries Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Mukern, Rai Bahadur Mr. P. Association Commerce Muzaffar Khau, khau Bahadur Captam Malik Narendra Nath, Diwan Bahadur Raja, M A Nathwa Singh, Chaudhii Mianwali (Muhammadan), Rural Punjab Landholders (General) Funjab Landnonders (deneral) Karnal (Non-Muhammadan), Bural East and West Central Towns (Non-Muham-madan), Urban Nihal Chand Aggarwal, Lala Montgomary (Muhammadan) Rural Rawalpindi (Muhammadan), Rural Neor Ahmed Khan, Khan Salub Mian Nur Khan, Khan Sahib, Risaldar Bahadin Nurulah, Mian, B. Com. (London), F.R. & S Lyallpur South (Muhammadan), Rural Pancham Chaud, Thakur Kangra (Non-Muhammadan), Rural Hoshiarpui (Nou-Muhammadan), Rural Amiitsar (Sikh), Rural Pandit, Mr Nanak Chand, M.A. . Raghbir Singh, Honorary Lieutenant Sardar, OBE Ramii Das, Lala Amutsar City (Non-Muhammadan), Urban Ram Sarup, Chaudhri Ram Singh, 2nd-Lieut-Sardar Salub Sardar Riasat Ali, Khan Salub Chaudhri, B A , LL B Sampuran Singh, Sardar North-West Rohtak (Non-Muhammadan), Rural, Ambala Division (Sikh), Rural

Abnasha Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sırdar, Bar at-Law, Secretary, Legislative Council, 11, Court Street, Lahore.

Sikh (Urban).

Gujranwala (Muhammadan), Rural Lyallpur (Sikh), Ruial

Gujtat West (Muhammadan), Rural Sialkot (Muhammadan), Rural. Sheikhupura (Muhammadan), Rural,

Multan Division (Non-Muhammadan), Rural

Hakım Ahmed Shujaa, Khan Sahib, B A , Assistant Secretary, Legislative Council, 3, Qutab Road, Lahore.

Burma.

mast, and between the Bay of Bengal on the West and South-West and Siam on the Southwest and South-west and Siam on the South-fast. Its area is approximately 261,000 acquare miles, of which 192,000 are under direct British Administration, 7,000 are unadministered and 62,000 belong to semi-independent Native States. The main geographical feature of the country is the series of rivers and bulls, running features. hills running fan-like from North to South with intertile valleys in between widening and flattening out as they approach the Delta Differences of elevation and rainfall produce great variations in climate. The coastal tracts of Arakan and Tenasserim have a rainfall of both 200 nother the Delta between the coastal tracts. about 200 inches, the Delta less than half that amount. The hot season is short and the monoon breaks early. The maximum shade temperature is about 96°, the minimum about 60°. North of the Delta the rainfall decreases rapidly to 30 inches in the central dry zone which lies in a "rain shadow" and has a climate resembl-ing that of Bihar. The maximum temperature is twenty degrees higher than in the wet zone, but this is compensated by a bracing cold season To the north and east of the dry zone lie the Kachin hills and the Shan plateau. The average elevation of this tableland is 3,000 feet with peaks rising to 9,000. Consequently it enjoys a temperate elimate with a rainfall of about 70 inches on the average. Its area is over 50,000 square miles. There is no other region of similar area in the Indian Empire so well adapted for European colonization. The magnificent rivers, the number of hilly ranges (Yomas, and the abundance of forests, all combine to make the scenery of Burma exceedingly varied and picturesque.

The People

The total population of Burma at the census of 1931 was 14,667,146. There were 9,092,214 Burmans, 1,037,406 Shans, 1,367,673 Karens, 153,345 Kachins, 348,994 Chins, 534,985 Arakanese and Yanbye, 336,728 Talaings and 138,739 Palaungs. There is also a large alter population of 193,594 Chinese and 1,017,825 Indians while the European and Angle Indians Indians, while the European and Anglo-Indian population numbered 30,441, and Indo-Burmans,

The Burmans, who form the bulk of the population, belong to the Tibetan group and their language to the Tibeto-Chinese family They are essentially an agricultural people, 80 per re essentially an agricultural people, 80 per cent of the agriculture of the country being in their hands. The Burmese and most of the hill tribes also, profess Buddhism, but Arimsm, or the worship of nature spirits, is almost Universal

In appearance the Burman is usually somewhat short and thick set with Mongolian

The Province of Burma lies between Assam round his waist, reaching to his ankles. The on the North-West and China on the North-Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type Burmese women, perhaps the most pleasing type of womanhood in the East, lead a free and open life, playing a large part in the household economy and in petty trading. Their dress is somewhat similar to the men's minus the silk kerchief on the head, and the longy is tucked in at the side instead of being tied in front. A well dressed and well groomed Burmese lady would, for grace and neatness, challenge comparison with any woman in the world.

Communications.

The Irrawaddy, and to a less exten the Chindwin, afford great natural thoroughfares to the country. At all seasons of the year these rivers, especially the Irrawaddy, are full of salling and steam craft. In the Delta the net-work or waterways is indeed practically the only means of communication The Irrawaldy flotilla Company, with a fine fleet of mail, cargo and ferry boats, gives the Irrawaddy and the Delta rivers and creeks a splendid river

The Burma Railways has a length 2,059.89 miles open line. The principal lines are from Rangoon to Mandalay, from Mandalay to Mytkylna, the most northern point in the system; the Rangoon-Prome line; and the Pequ-Martaban line, which serves Moulmein on the further bank of the Salween River.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the province and supports nearly three-fourths of the population The next total cropped area is 162 million acres of which nearly 1 million acres are cropped more than once. Irrigation works supply water to nearly 1½ million acres. India is very largely dependent on Burma for her supplies of kerosene, benzine and petrol which rank second to rice in order of importance. Teak wood is exported in large quantities from Burma to India.

Forests play an important part in the industrial life of the Province. The forest reserves cover some 34,793 square miles, while unclassed forests are estimated at about 1,81,697 square miles. Government extracts some 25,333 tons of teak annually, private firms, of whom the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation and Steel Brothers are the chief, extract over 4,20,085 tons. Other timber extracted by licensees amounts to 3,28,694 tons and firewood 10,28,396 tons.

Tin and wolfram are found chiefly in the Tayoy and Mergui Districts. Wolfram and tin are found together in most mining areas in Tavoy, the proportion varying from almost pure tin to almost pure wolfram. There has been an improvement in the price of tin.

The improvement in the output of tin and concenst snort and thick set with mongonau leatures. His dress is most distinctive and wolfram continues. The output in 1934 was exceedingly comfortable. It consists of a silk 315,705 tons as against 2943.62 tons in 1933. handkerchief bound round his forchead, a loose Silver, lead and zinc ore are extracted by the jacket on his body and a long skirt or longyi tied Burma Corporation at Bawdwin in the Northern

Shan States. Copper in small quantities is also found there. There are small deposits of Molybdenite in Tavoy and Mergui and of platinum in Mytikyina Mining ofor precious stones in the Mogok Stone Tract of the Katha District contimogok Stone Tractor the Natina Disarce valua-nined to be carried out by nativemmers working under Heenees. The output of jubies during 1934 was 21,810 carats as compared with 1,106 carats in 1933 The output of amber in 1934 was 3,696 cwt The output of Burmese Jadeite during 1934 compared with that of the previous year showed an increase of 923 137 cwts. The oldest and largest Orlfield in the province is at Yenangyaung in the Magwe District where the Burma Oil Company has its chief wells. There were increases in the output from the wells in the Venangyaung Oilfield and in the Minbu Thayetmyo, Upper Chindwin and Pakokku Inayethyo, topler thindwin and Tabokko Districts due to increased drilling operations in these areas. There were decreases in the output in the Chauk Orlfield and in the Kyaukpyn District due to the natural decline in the production of oil from existing wells. The outout of petroleum during 1934 exceeded that of 1933 by 57,59,172 gallons, the increase being mainly from wells in the Pakokku District and the Yenangyaung Oilfield of the Magwe District The increase in the Pakokku District may be ascribed to greater activity on the part of the Burma Oil Company and Butish Burma Petroleum Company at Yenaugyat, but more certocom company at renaugeat, but more especially to the development at Lanywa by the Indo-Petroleum Company. The Burma Oil Company take their oil to the refineries at Rangoon by pipe line from the Venangyaung and Singu Oilhelds. Other companies take it down by river flats. 18 109,353 acres

Manufactures.

There are 1,007 factories, more than half of which are engaged in milling rice and nearly one-seventh are sawmills. The remainder are, chiefly engineering works, cotton gunning mills, oil mills for the extraction of oil from groundnuts, printing presses, ice and aerated water factories, and oil refineries connected with the petroleum industry. The total number of persons employed in establishments under the Indian Factories Act in 1934 was 89,095. Perennial factories cmployed 40,967 and seasonal factories 48,128. At the Census of 1931, 1,850,176 or 29 79 per cent. or the total population were engaged outside agriculture and production

As is the case in other parts of the Indian Empire, the imported and factory made article is rapidly ousting the home-made and indigenous. But at Amarapura in the Mandalay District a revival has taken place of hand silk-weaving. Burmese wood-carving is still famous and many artists in silver still remain, the finish of whose work is sometimes very fine. Bassein and Mandalay parasols are well known and much admired in Burma. But perhaps the most famous of all hand-made and indigenous industries is the lacquer work of Pagan with its delicate patterns in black, green, and yellow traced on a ground-work of red lacquer over bamboo. A new art is the making of bronze figures. The artists have gone back to nature for their models, breaking away from the conventionalized forms into which their silver

work had crystallized and the new figures display a vigour and life that make them by far the finest examples of art the province can produce.

Administration.

Burma, which was originally administered as a Lieutenant-Governorship, was deliberately excluded from the operation of the Reform Act of 1919. It was felt that the Province differed so markedly from the other Provinces in the Indian Empire that its requirements should be separately considered. After repeated discussions the question was referred to a special Burma Reforms Committee, which in 1922 recommended that all the essential provisions of the Reform Act should be applied to the Province. This recommendation was accepted and its prophsals became law. Under this Act Burma became a Governor's Province, with an executive council and ministers, and conforms to the provinces recreated under the Act of 1919 (q v.). The main difference is in the size of the electorate. Under the franchise accepted, the rural electorate is estimated at 1,979,450 and the urban electorate has been put as high as 99,882. The Legislative Council consists of 103 members, of which 80 are elected and the balance nominated Owing to the special status of women in Burma, female franchise was adopted from the beginning.

Burma is divided administratively into Upper Burma (including the Shan States, the Kachin and Chin Hills) and Lower Burma. The Shan States are administered by the Chiefs of the States, subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Federated Shan States, who is also Superintendent for the Southern Shan States, and the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States were formed into a Federation on the 1st October 1922, and are designated the F. S. States. The other Shan States in Burma are subject to the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division. The Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration is vested in the Chief of the State, subject to the restrictions contained in the sanad. The law administered is the customary law of the State.

Under the Governor are eight Commissioners of divisions, three in Upper, four in Lower Burma, and one in the Federated Shan States.

Justice.

The administration of Civil and Criminal Justice is under the control of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, which consists of a Chief Justice and ten other permanent Judges. The Superior Judicial Service consists of District and Sessions Judges; there are also separate Provincial and Subordinate Judicial Services,

All viliage headmen have limited magisterial powers and a considerable number are also invested with civil jurisdiction to a limited extent.

In pursuance of the policy of decentralization steps were taken in 1917 to restore to the village headmen the power and influence which they possessed in Burmese times before the centralizing tendencies of British rule made them practically subordinate officers of the administration.

Public Works.

The P.W.D. comprises two Branches, viz., the Buildings and Roads Branch and the Irrigation Branch.

The B. & R. Branch of this Department which is under the Ministry of Forests is administered by one Chief Engineer. There is also a Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer. There are five permanent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, three of which are stationed at Rangoon and two at Maymyo. These are officers of the administrative rank.

Those of the executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers who number 24 (twenty four), including the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering Service (Class I) which has been constituted for the purpose of gradually replacing the Indian Service of Engineers in the B & R. Branch, so far 18 appointments have been made to the latter service. There are 16 officers in service at present.

The Irrigation Branch of the P.W.D., which is under the control of the Hon'ble Finance is under the control of the Hon hie Finance Member, is administered by the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Burma Irrigation Branch, who is assist-ed by a Personal Asstt. There are two perma-nent Superintending Engineers in charge of Circles, one of whom is stationed at Rangoon and the other at Maymyo. These are officers of the Administrative rank.

Those of the Executive rank are the Executive Engineers and Asst. Executive Engineers who number 17 on the cadre of the Indian Service of Engineers. Besides this there is also the Burma Engineering service, which is a Provincial Service.

Further, there is a River Training Expert On account of reduction of works due to the financial stringency the number of temporary Engineers recruited to augment the permanent staff has been reduced to one.

Police.

The Police Force is divided into Civil, Military and Rangoon Town Police. The first two are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the latter is under the orders of the Commissioner of Police, Rangoon, an officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector-General, one each for the Northern, Southern and Western Ranges, one for the Railway and Criminal Investments. Department, and one for the Military Police.

A special feature of Burma is the Military Police. Its officers are deputed from the Indian Army. The rank and file are recruited rom natives of India with a few Kachins Karens and Chins. The experiment of recruiting Burmese on a small scale has been successful. The organisation is military, the force being divided into battalions. The object of the force to supplement the regular troops in Burma. Their duties, apart from their military work, are to provide escorts for specie, prisoners, etc., July 1915 The Director is a member of the and guards for Treasuries, Jails and Courts. Indian Medical Service.

Education.

Under the Minister for Education there is the Director of Public Instruction with an Assistant Director, both belonging to the Indian Educational Service. There are eight Inspectors of Schools drawn from the Indian Educational Service, and the Burma Educational Service (class I) while the Burma Educational Service (class II) provides eight Assistant Inspectors. There is provides eight Assistant Inspectors. one Asstt. Inspector of School Physical Training, appointed on a Temporary basis. There is also one Inspectress of Schools. There is a Chief Education Officer for the Federated Shan States.

A centralized, teaching and residential University for Burma, has been established in Rangoon. It now provides courses in Arts, Science, Law, Education, Economics, Engineering, and Medicine.

English and A. V. Schools are controlled by the Education Dept. A remarkable feature of education in Burma is the system of elementary education evolved, g nerations ago, by the genius of the people. Nearly every village has a monastery (hooongy)-kvaung); every monastery is a village school and very Burman boy must, in accordance with his religion, attend that school, shaving his head and for the time wearing the yellow robe. At the hoongyi-kyaungs the boxs are taught reading and writing and an elementary native system of arithmetic. The result is that there are very few boys in Burma who are not able to read and write. Vernacular education is in the hands of Local Educational authorities.

Among special institutions, the Government Technical Institutc, Insein, provides courses in Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering and the Agricultural College, Mandalay, courses in Agriculture. The Mary Chapman Training College for Teachers and School for the Deaf cysts in Rangoon and schools for the blind, at Moulmein and Rangoon.

A liberal scheme of State Scholarships provides for the despatch of 6 to 12 scholars to Europe each year.

Medical.

The control of the Medical Department is vested in an Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals Under him are 37 Civil Surgeons. There are also a Director of Public Health, two Assistant Directors of Public Health, the senior of whom is also Director, Public Health Institute, at which there is now a Public Analyst (which post is at present held in abeyance for purposes of economy) and to which is also attached a Malaria Bureau. There are also an Inspector-General of Prisons, three whole-time Superintendents of Prisons, a Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and a Superintendent of the Mental Hospital. There is also a post of Hygienne Publicity Officer, which for the present is held in abevance.

THE FUTURE OF BURMA.

Throughout the discussions on the Indian Reorms proposals the question of Burma's future ecupied a secondary position, as nothing could be definitely settled until the Burmans themselves lecided whether they would join the proposed ill-India Federation and shale the lot of the ndian provinces, or become a separate unitary ntity with constitutional advance analogous o that conferred on India, subject to similar afeguards—It was thought that a new election o the Burma Legislative Council would give he electorate an opportunity to express itself in this question. The election was held and esulted in a majority for the antiseparationists When, however, the new Council was called non to give a straight answer to the question reparation or Federation on the lines of is Majesty's Government's proposals it delined to do so. A large number of resolu-ions were tabled, but not one of them proyided elear indication of the people's mind. Even he anti-separationists did not vote for Federaion, but expressed a desire to cast their lot vith India as an experimental measure, reserving the right to withdraw from the Federation it a later date. Several adjournments were granted to enable the parties to arrive at a ompromise resolution and, after the Governor and refused further to prolong the sittings, which had lasted several days, the special ession of the Council was prorogued.

If Burma herself gave an inconclusive verdict he British (lovernment could not remain idle, hat would have been unfair both to India and Burma Therefore, a few months later (in August) Sir Samuel Hoare presented to the loint Parliamentary Committee a memoranium embodying Government's proposals for he future constitution of Burma it it were lecided to separate Burma from India. He, lowever, made it clear that if the Joint Comnittee decided that Burma should be included the Indian Federation, the proposals of the White Paper (subject to consequential idjustments) would apply to Burma in the same way as they would apply to any other province of India. As the Burma Council had refused to choose separation on the basis of the constitution outlined by the Premier, he suggested that the Committee should invite some Burma epresentatives for consultation to assist in determining which of the two courses would be in the best interests of Burma Assuming that Burma was to be separated, he outlined a scheme; of constitutional advance under which executive authority in a unitary Burma would vest in the Governor, who would also be the Commander-in-Chief. He would himself direct and control the administration of finance, external aftairs, ecclesiastical affairs, monetary policy, currency, coinage, and matters connected with scheduled areas. Other subjects would be administered by Ministers elected by, and responsible to, the Council. The Legislature would be bicameral.

Shortly after the submission of this memorandum Sir Samuel expressed the opinion that an overwhelming body of Burmans had

supported separation from India. He added that Burma could not be granted the right of secession, as it would be a bad precedent and would be fatal to Federation.

In pursuance of the policy of giving Burmans the fullest opportunity to determine the future form of their constitution, the Joint Parhamentary Committee decided in November to invite twelve representative Burmans for consultation. A prolonged discussion took place in December, in which both sides freely ventilated their respective points of view. "The result of the elections to the special session of the Burma Council should be construed as a vote against separation"; "There are no two opinions in Burma, all are for separation, the so-called federationists are also for separation—but after a time" These were the conflicting views expressed in London on behalf of His Majesty's Government, Sir Samuel made it plain that Britain had no axe to grind and that she was actuated solely by the desire to do the best for Burma. The controversy was set at rest by the publication of the report of the Joint Parhamentary Committee (see Joint Parhamentary Committee section) which provided for the separation of Burina and the establishment of a separate unitary constitution to Burma.

The Joint Pathamentiary Committee's Report, was discussed by the Burma Legislative Council, which rejected a motion opposing separation and rejecting the constitution proposed by the Committee A proposal favourable to the immediate grant of Dominion Status to Burma was carried

Shortly after the publication of the J. P. C. Report, which covered Buina also, representatives of the Burnan and Indian Governments entered into negotiations to settle the future financial and commercial relations between the two countries. These negotiations resulted in an agreement maintaining the status quo for a period of five years, a proposal to allow a certain latitude for low revenue duties having been abandoned. Commenting on this agreement in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare advised representatives of British trade not to ask for any special sateguards for British trade and industry at the present stage on the ground that any attempt to obtain concessions which the Indian and Burman Governments were unwilling to offer of their own accord would adversely affect British trade with India.

A tribunal was also appointed to advise the Secretary of State on the formulation of a just financial settlement between India and Burma. The tribunal's report was published in May, 1935. Taking the figures up to the year ending March, 1933, the Tribunal declared, that on the basis of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent interest. Burma would pay India over two crores of rupees annually for 45 years to redeem principal and interest.

THE FINANCES OF BURMA.

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangement between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodelling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Province obtained substantial financial independence. The present position is set out in the following statement—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1935-36.	ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR
(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS-ORDINARY.	1935-36.
Rs.	(A) EXPENDITURE CHARGED
Salt	TO REVENUE Rs.
Land Revenue 4,32,51,000 Excise . 83,47,000	Land Revenue
Stamps 42,02,000	Excise . 17,77,000 Stamps . 1,00,000
Forest . 83,80,000	Stamps 1,00,000 Forest . 58,04,000
Registration 3,43,000	(a) Forest (apital Outlay 17,000
Scheduled Taxes 10,88,000	Registration 1,46,000
Irrigation, etc., Works with Capital Accounts 32,25,000	Scheduled Taxes 1,000
Irrigation, etc., Works (No Capi-	Int on wks with cap Accounts. 26,59,000
tal Accounts) . 1,41,000	Other Revenue Expenditure 7,63,000 Interest on Ordinary Debt 6,95,000
Interest 3,18,000	Appropriation for reduction of
Administration of Justice 8,40,000 Jails and Convict Settlements 8,64,000	avoidance of debt 16,92,000
Jails and Convict Settlements 8,64,000 Police 9,71,000	General Administration 98,99,000
Ports and Pilotage . 1,84,000	Administration of Justice 56,72,000 Jails and Convict Setts. 28,82,000
Education 5,02,000	Police . 1,52,74,000
Medical 5,75,000	Ports and Pilotage . 3,45,000
Public Health 1,60,000 Agriculture . 1,03,000	Scientific Departments 58,000
Agriculture . 1,03,000 Industries . 26,000	Education 81,82,000
Miscellaneous Departments 4,56,000	Medical
Civil Works . 15,55,000	Agriculture 16,57,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation 92,000	Industries 1,83,000
Stationery and Printing 1,37,000 Miscellaneous 1,76,000	Miscellaneous Departments 3,15,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments bet-	Civil Works 90,03,000
ween Central and Provincial	Famine 10,000 Supra Allways & Pensions 77,94,000
Governments 18,00,000	Stationery and Printing 7,82,000
make) (a) 7 79 71 000	Miscellaneous 12,54,000
Total (a) $\frac{7,78,71,000}{}$	Extraordinary Charges . 1,000
(b) REVENUE RECEIPTS,	Total (a) 8,71,72,000
EXTRAORDINARY	as alternative more at the
Estavordinami Damiete C 000	(b) EXPENDITURE NOT
Extraordinary Receipts 6,000	CHARGED TO REVENUE
Tota (a) & (b) 7,78,77,000	Capital Outlay on Forests
	Construction of Irrgn., etc., Works 9,51,000 (1vil Works
(c) DEBT HE 1D8	Payment of Commuted value of
() = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	Pensions 1,17,000
Appropriation for reduction of	Payments to Retrenched Personnel 40,000
avoidance of debt . 16,92,000 The preciation Fund - Govern-	Total (b) . 10,28,000
ment Presses	
Subvention from the Central Road	Total (a) & (b) 8,82,00,000
Development Account 11,00,000	(c) DEBT HEADS.
toans and Advances by Provincial Government 16,74,600	(c) DEBT HEADS.
cial Government 16,74,600 (ivil Deposits 38,400	Subvention from the Central Road
Advances from Provincial Loans	Development Account 5,90,000
Fund 93,08,000	Depr Fund—Govt Presses 34,900 Loans and Advances . 7,25,300
M-4-1 (-)	Civil Deposits
Total (c) 1.38,13,000	Advances from Provincial Loans
Total (a) (b) & (c) 9,16,90,000	Fund 21,03,400
matter or the contract of	Total (c) 34,92,000
Opening Balance . 3,000	Total (a) (b) & (c) 9,16,92,000
Grand Total . 9,16,93,000	Closing Balance . 1,000
GIMIG 10001 8,10,80,000	Grand Total 9,16,93,000

Administration.

Jovernor, H E Commander the Hon Archibald	Director of Public Health, Lt -Col. E. Cotter,
Douglas Cochrane, D 9 0	MB., DPH, IM.S.
Private Secretary, Captain Arthur Denis Mac- namara, Skinners Horse	MA, MB, ChB, I.M.S.
Aides de Camp Lioutenant A M Hicks, 1st	Commissioner of Excise, U Saw Hla Pru (2) A T M
Battalion, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers (South Lancashire), ('R. D. Gray, Skinners	Financial Commissioner, H. O. Reynolds, 1 C.S. Postmaster-General, G. E. O. de Smith, D.S. O.
Horse	Chief Commissioners of Burma.
Yonorary Aides-de-Camp, Captain H. W B	Lieut Colonel A P Phayre, CB 1862
Livesay, OBE, RIN, Col F A G Roughton,	Colonel A. Fytche, CS I 1867 Lieut - Colonel R. D. Ardagh 1870
ndian Aides-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Lasang	The Hon Ashley Eden, C.S I . 1871
Gam, late of the 3-20th Burma Rifles Naib Commandant Atta Mohamed Khan, Khan	A. R. Thompson, C.S.I
Bahadur, Reserve Battn , Burma Military	C E Bernard, CSI 1880
Police	C HT Crosthwaite 1886 Sir C. E Bernard, K C S I 1883
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL	Sir C. E. Bernard, KCSI 1883 C. H. T. Crosthwaite, CSI 1887
The Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, K.S M	A P MacDonnell, CSI (a) 1889
'he Hon'ble Mr. Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, CSI.	Alexander Mackenzie, CSI
Ministers.	Sir F W R Fryel, KCS1 1892
'he Hon U Ba Pe	(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell.
'he Hon. Dr. Ba Maw, Bar-at-Law.	Lieutenant-Governors of Burma.
Miscellaneous Appointments.	10. IA W D Descrip Vac 1907
Parector of Agriculture, J. Charlton, M.Sc. FIC Commissioner, Federated Shan States, Taunggyr Southern Shan States, H. L. Nichols, ICS	Sir H S Barnes, KCSI, KC, V.0 . 1903 Sir H T White, KCIE . 1905
Southern Shan States, H L Nichols, 1 C S	Sir Harvey Adamson, KCS., LLD 1915
Superintendent, Northern Shan States, J. Shaw Director of Public Instruction, P. B. Quinlan, B.A.,	Sir Harcourt Butler, K C S I , C I E 1910
I E,S	mi sugman crannoca, a cost
wellbourne, O B E , I A.	Governors of Burma. Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I
'hief Conservator of Forests, H R Blanford, O B E	Sir Charles Innes, KCSI, CIE 1927
nspector-General of Cuul Hospitals, Col N S	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, GCIE., KCSI, KCIE 1932
Sodhi, MC, L.RCP, LRCS (Edin,), LRFPAS (Glas), D.M.RE. (Cantab), DTM (Edin),	
L.M., 1 M.S.	D.S O. 1939
CHOTHER THE DESIGNATION OF COLUMN	DIEG INDED CECH DEL DIEG TA
SECRETARIES, DEPUTY SECRETA TO GOVE	RIES, UNDEROSE REPARTES, Etc., RNMENT.
· · ·	ecretary, Home and Political Department.
'. F. B Pearce, 1 Cs Secreta	ry, Finance Department.
	ry, Education Department.
	ry, Revenue Department ry, Reforms Office
H. Seymour, ICS Secreta	ry, Reforms Office (Additional Secretary)
J Tin Tut, Bar-at-Law, I C S J Chit Maung (2) k S M, A T M. Secreta	ny, Forest Department, ny, Judicial Department,
	Secretary, Finance Department.
'. G. E. Nash. C.s Under-	Secretary, Home and Political Department.
	-Secretary, Finance Department Secretary, Forest Department
	Secretary, Revenue Department.
	Secretary, Judicial Department
	Secretary, Education Department int Secretary, Finance Department.
	int Secretary, Home and Political Department
V C. Fuller . Registr	ar. Home and Political and Judicial Departments.
	ar. Education Department ar, Finance and Revenue Departments
	rar, Forest Department.
FINANCIAL CO	ar, rorest Department.
	MMISSIONER.
	MMISSIONER.
I. O. Reynolds, 1 C.s Finance	MMISSIONER. nal Commissioner. ny to Financial Commissioner.

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble U. Chit Hlaing, Bar-at-law.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT.

Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law.

SECRETARY.

U Ba Dun, Bar-at-Law,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

H M Elliot (On leave)

U Ba Thaw (Officiating)

Ex-Officio Members

OFFICIALS.

The Hon'ble Sir Maung Ba, K S M The Hon'ble Mr Idwal Geoffrey Lloyd, CSI I.C.S

Nominated Members

OFFICIALS.

G N Martin, I C.

Lt.-Col C de M Wellborne, o.B E , 1.A.

H H Craw, ICS

P B Quinlan, I.E S.

C F B Pearce, I C.S

A J S White, OBE, 1C.S

A Williamson, ICS H O Reynolds, ICS.

J H W18e, 1 C 8

R G McDowall, CIE, ICS

Non-Officials.

Sir John Arnold Cherry, C I E , Bar-at-Law. U Po Lin, T P s., Landowner.

A M M Vellayan Chettiar.

U Po Yin, K S M , Merchant.

E P. Pillai, Pleader.

Arthur Eggar, Bar-at-Law. Herman Brooke Prior.

Khan Bahadur Mahomed Usooff Naikwarah

ELECTED MEMBERS.

U San Shwe Bu

U Kun, Bar-at-Law.

U Po Yin, A.T M. U Ba Shwe.

U Maung Maung Gyi.

U Ba Than.

The Hon'ble U Chit Hlang, Bar-at-Law,

Daw Hnin Mya

U Ba Than.

The Hon'ble U Pa Pe

U Maung Maung Ohn Ghin

L Choon Foung.

U Tun Aung

Khoo Hock Chuan.

S C Guha B N. Das.

Ganga Singh.

M. M. Rafi, Bar-at-Law.

S A. S. Tyabji.

Khan Bahadur Ibrahim

Tılla Mohamed Khan.

A. M. A. Kareem Ganni.

U Tun Baw.

Sra Shwe Ba, T.P.S

U Shwe Nvum.

Saw Pe Tha, Bar-at-Law

U Po Lav

Saw Ra Thein

U Shwe The

U Pho Khine.

U Po Mya.

U So Nyun, Bar-at-Law.

Ramri U Maung Maung.

U Thin Maung.

II Saw

U Kyaw Din, Bar-at-Law

Dr Ba Vin.

U Paw U.

U Sein Ba.

U Ba Tın

U Nyun.

U Kyaw Dun.

U Ba Saw

U Tun Min

U Pe Maung

U Ba Thaung.

U Mya.

Sir J A. Maung Gyi, Kr. Bar-at-Law.

U Pu.

U Tha Gvaw

U Thi

U N1, Bar-at-Law.

U Ba Chaw

U Po Them

U Kyı Myınt, K S M

U Kya Gaing, Bar-at-Law.

U Myat Tha Dun.

U Maung Gyee, Bar-at-Law.

U Lu Pe.

U Sein Win.

U Po Htu

U Min Oh

U Ohn Nyun

U Maung Gyi (Letpadan)

C P Khin Maung.

U On Maung.

U San Lu. U Ba Tin.

U Ba

U Ba Thaw.

The Hon'ble Dr. Ba Maw, Bar-at-Law,

C. H Campagnac, MBE, Bar-at-Law.

Sir Oscar de Glanville, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., Bar-at-

Law.

John Tait

W T McIntvre. U Ba Glav

Tan Cheng Hoe. J F. Gibson.

U Tun Pe, T P.4.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chandoo.

Bihar.

As in the case of Bombay Presidency, the rovince known intherto as Bihar and Orissa as suffered a territornal diminution owing to be constitution of the Orissa Division as a sparate province. The following details three reappertain to the new Bihar province after he separation of Orissa as from April 1, 1936.

Hihar lies between 20°-30' and 27°-30' N. attude and between 82°-31' and 88°-28' E. ongitude and includes the provinces of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district if Bengal; on the east by Bengal and the Bay of Bengal; on the south by the new province of Orissa, and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces

The arca of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 69,348 square niles The States in Chota Nagpur which vere included in the Province have since the st April 1933 been transferred to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, Eastern states and no longer form part of the Province. l'hota Nagpur is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Bihar comprises the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the erritories of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh till it enters Bengal near Rajmahal. South of Bihar lies Chota Following the main geographical lines there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur (for Tirhut), Bhagalpur and Ranchi (for Chota Nagpur). The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Banklpore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

The People.

The Province has a population of 32,371,000 persons. Even so with 467 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only four towns, which can be classed as citize, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur and Bhagalpur. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though the Muhammadans form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the province Animists account for 5.9 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a northeasterly direction.

Industries.*

The principal industry is agriculture, Bihar, more especially North Bihar, being the "Garden of India." Rice is the staple crop but the spring crops, wheat, barley, and the like are of considerable importance. It is estimated that the normal area cultivated with rice is 15,094,000 acres or about 48 per cent. of the cropped area of the Province. Wheat is grown on 1,221,800 acres, barley on 1,307,400 acres, maize or Indian-corn on 1,697,300 the latter being an autumn crop. Oil-seeds are an important crop, the cultivation having been estimated by the demand for them in Europe. It is estimated that 1,820,800 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in the Province. There is irrigation in Shahabad, Gaya, Patna and Champaran districts. The Indigo industry is steadily on the decline, the total area sown having decreased from 342,000 acres in 1896 to 500 acres in 1933. The principal cause of this was the discovery of the possibilities of manufacturing synthetic or chemically prepared indigo on a commercial scale. Its place as a crop manufactured for export has been largely taken by sugarcane, the cultivation of which has been considerably extended owing to the high prices given by sugar factories. In the district of Purnea and parts of the Tirhut Division jute is grown, but the acreage varies according to the price of jute. The last serious famine was in 1895-96, but there was a serious shortage of foodstuffs in the south of the Province in 1919. In any year in which monsoon currents from either the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea are unduly late in their arrival or cease abruptly before the middle of September the agricultural situation is very grave. It may be said that for Bihar the most important rainfall is that known as the hatia, due towards the end of September or up to middle of October. Rain at this time not only contributes materially to an increased outturn of the rice crop, but also provides the moisture necessary for starting the spring or rabi crops.

Manufactures.

Opium was formerly, with indigo, the chief manufactured product of Bihar, but in consequence of the agreement with the Chinese Government the Patna Factory has been closed. At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbum district are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The most important of these are the Tinplate Company of India, Agricultural Implements, Léd., Enfield

The figures given in this paragraph relate to British territory only.

Bihar. 121

Cable Company of India, Enamelled Ironware, though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. Limited, and Indian Steel Wire Products. The On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears population of Jamshedpur is rapidly approach appeals from Magistrates exercising first class ing 100,000 and it consumes 1 million tons of coal annually. This part of the province has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the province. The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Bokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh This same district is the most inportant mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually.

Administration.

The Province on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. Under the Reform Act of 1919 it was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers. The principles of the provincial administration are fully explained elsewhere. The Provincial Governorships, where the division of the administration into Reserved Subjects, in charge of the Governor and his Executive Council, and Transferred Subjects, in charge of the Governor and Ministers chosen from the Legislative Council, is set out in detail. In all these respects Bihar is on the same plane as the other Provinces in India.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department in the Province of Bihar consists of two separate branches, viz.:—(1) the Buildings and Roads which includes Railways and (2) Irrigation, which includes the Public Health Engineering Branch. Each has a Chief Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer Officer as Under-Secretary in while an Engineer Oncer as Under-Secretary in the Buildings and Roads branch and a non-pro-fessional Assistant Secretary and a Deputy Chief Engineer in the Irrigation branch under him The Electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electric Inspector and Electrical Engineer and a staff of subordinates.

Justice.

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice at Patna. In the administration or civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all

appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, cases of difficulty or importance being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the district. In the responsible for the peace of the district. In the non-regulation districts the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates exercise civil powers and bear rent suits

Land Tenures.

Estates in the Province of Bihar are of three kinds, namely, those permanently settled turee kinds, namely, those permanently settled from 1793 which are to be found in the Patna, Tithut and Bhagalpur divisions, those temporarily settled as in Chota Nagpur and estates held direct by Government as proprietor or managed by the Court of Wards, The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act (VIII of 1885) safeguarded the rights of the cultivators under the Parmaner Settlemant Act cultivators under the Permanent Settlement Act. Further, the Settlement Department under the supervision of the Director of Land Records makes periodical survey and settlement opera-tions in the various districts both permanently and temporarily settled. In the former, the rights of the undertenants are recorded and attested, while in the latter there is the re-settlement of rents. In the re-settlement proceedings, rents are fixed not only for the landlords but also for all the tenants. A settlement can be ordered by Government on application made by landlords or tenants.

In Chota Nagpur and the Santal Parganas' the rights of village headmen have been recognised. The headman collects the rents and is responsible for them minus a deduction as remuneration for his trouble.

Chota Nagpur has its own Tenancy Act. In the district of the Santal Parganas, the land tenures are governed by Regulations III of 1872 and II of 1886.

Police.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assis-tants. The Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are four Deputy Inspectors-General and 30 Super-intendents. There are also 25 Assistant Super-intendents of Police and 29 Deputy Superintenintendents of Police and 29 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigasuits in which the amount or value of the subject tions of crime of this class and other serious matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 1,000 action which its assistance may be invoked. There are three companies of Unmounted | Military Police and one company of Mounted | Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. There are also five platoons of armed police stationed at Patna to serve as a provincial reserve.

Education.

The position of education in the Province, with the numbers attending schools, is set out in the section Education and the tables attached thereto (q. v.) showing in great detail the educational status of the administration.

There is a University at Patna, whose functions are described under the Indian Universities, (q. v.)

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals who is a Member of the Indian Medical Service. Under him there are 21 Civil Surgeons who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are at Patna has been transferred to Darbhanga,

stationed. 60 Dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 626 Dispensaries maintained by Local bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. 7,089,290 patients including 70,909 in-patients were treated in all the dispensaries in 1933. The total income of the dispensaries in 1933. saries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounted to Rs. 32,39,058.

A large mental hospital for Europeans has been opened at Ranchi which receives patients from Northern India. A similar institution for Indians has been opened at Ranchi since September 1925 for the treatment of patients from Bihar and Bengal. A sanitorium at Itki in the district of Ranchi has also been established for the treatment of tuberculosis. An institute for radium treatment has also been established at Patna. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been started at Patna.

A medical college has been opened at Patna and the Medical School which was in existence

The finances of the province have undergone a change owing to the separation of Orissa from Bihar, so that it is not possible to give correct budget figures for Bihar for the year 1936-37.

ADMINISTRATION.

GOVEI NOR.

His Excellency Sir James David Sifton, K C S I . KCIE., ICS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary, Major P. T. Clarke
Aide-de-Camp, Lacut C. W. H. Rice, Lacut.
H. J. Kauter, & Licut D. G. Walker, (Offg.)

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Lieut-Col A I, Danby, Captain D J. Manfield, Major W O, Henderson, Risaldar Major & Hony, Lt. Henderson, Rısaldar Major & Muhammad Reza Khan, Bahadur.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Suha.
The Hon'ble Mr. P C Tallents, C.S.I., C.I.E, I.C.S.

Ministers

The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Dutta Singh, Kt (Local Self-Government).

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayid Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law (Education.)

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. O. R. Appointment Departments, W. B. Brett, C.I.F., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, H. C. Prior, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, J W. Houlton, 1 c s

Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, A. C. Davies, i.c.s.

Secretary to Government (P. W. D.), Irrigation Branch, F. A. Betterton.

Buildings and Roads Branch, J G Powell. Secretary to Government, Education and Develop-ment Departments, S. Lall, I C S.

Secretary, Local-self Government Department.— W G Lacey, 1.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Director of Public Instruction, G. E. Fawcus, M.A., C.I E.

Inspector-General of Police, Lt -Col A E. J. C. McDowell.

Conservator of Forests, J. S. Owden.

Ungers.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospital, Lt.-Col. P S. Mills.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. J. A. S Phillips.

Director of Agriculture, Daulat Ram Sethi.

Director of Industries, S. M. Dhar, I.C.S.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C	1920	Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I, K.C.I.E.	1927
Sir Henry Wheeler	1921	H. E. Sir James David Sifton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.	1932

Legislative Council

As the separation of Orissa from Bihar took place about the time this chapter was going to press, it is not possible to give an accurate list of officials and members of the Ligislative Council of Bihar. We give, however, the latest available list for Bihar and Orissa. The Orissa members of the Legislative Council now form part of the Orissa Advisory Council

The Hon'ble Babu	Rajandhari Sinha, (President)
Rai Bahadur Lakshn	idhar Mahanti.

Mr. S Anwar Yusoof, Bar-at-Law,
(Secretary.
Babu Raghu Nath Prasad, MA. BL
(Assistant Secretary)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha.

The Hon'ble Mr. P C Tallents, CSI., I.C.S

MINISTERS.

The Hon Syed Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-law . . . | Patna Donivsi (Muhammadan Uiban). The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt . . | East Patna (Non-Muhammadan Urban).

MEMBERS.

NOMINATED OFFICIALS.

Мľ	J. K. Dain, CI
,,	H C Prior
,,	W G. Lacey.
,,	S Lall
,,	J W Houlton
,,	J G Powell

Mr A C Davies
,, C L Philip C I E
,, S Solomon
,, Y A Godhole
Lt-Col. P. S Mills
Mr E A. O Perkin

NOMINATED NON-OFFICIALS

Mr B W. Haigh, European
Mr W. H. Meyrick, Bihar Planters
Mr S A Robberts, Indian Mining Association
Mr A E D'Silva (Anglo-Indian Community)
Rev. Brajananda Das (Depressed classes)
kumar Ajit Prashad Singh Deo, Nominated.
Mr R Chandra (Indian Christian Community)
khan Bahadur Shah Muhammad Yahya, C.I.E.
Babu Bimalal Charan Singh (Nominated).

Babu Ram Narayan (Depressed classes)
Rai Bahadur Ram Ranvijava Singh (Industrial
interest other than Planting and Mining)
Rai Bahadur Harendra Nath Banerji (Labouring
classes)
Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath Chakravartti
(Domiciled Bengali Community)
Mr Sagram Hembrome, MBE (Aborigines)

Mr. Garbett Captain Manki (Aborigines).

Babu Sheanand Premchand (Nominated)

ELECTED.

Name.	Constituencies.
Babu Madandhori Sinha	Patna Division Land-holders
Mahanth Manmohan Das	North-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Muhamad Yunus	West Patna (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Hafeez	Patna University.
Rai Bahadur Dalip Narayan Singh	Bhagalpur Division Landholders.
Babu Chandreshvar Prashad Narayan Sinha,	Tirhut Division Landholders.
Babu Maheshvari Prashad Narayan Deo	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders.
Babu Jagadeva Prashad Singh	North Saran (Non-Muhammadan Ruial).
Babu Sardananda Kumar	South-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Ramasray Prashad Chaudhuri	Samastipur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Jamuna Kanji	North-West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadan Ruial)
Rai Bahadur Sri Narayan Mahtha	East Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Rameshyar Prashad Singh, W.B.E.	East Gaya (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Mr. Chandburl Sharatat Hussain	Shahabad (Muhammadan Rural).
Mi Muhammad Yunus	West Patna (Muhammadan Rural)
Khan Bahadui Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadan Uiban).
Maulavi M. Fazlur Rahman	kishanganj (Muhammadan Ruiaf)
Khan Bahadur Hap Mahammad Bux Chaudhuri	Purnea (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Abdul Azız Khan	Santal Parganas (Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Kalvan Singh	Hazaribagh (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Buhadin Haldhar Prishad Singh	North Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Bhaiya Rudra Pratap Deo .	Palaman (Non-Muhammadan Kural),
Babu Shyam Narayan Singh Sharma	Patna (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Rai Bahadin Sarat Chandra Ray .	Ranchi (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhai Mahanti	North Cuttack (Non-Muhammagan Rural).
Babu Haribai Das	Oussa Division (Non-Muhammadan Urban)
Rai Bahadui Loknath Misia	South Puri (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Brajamohan Panda	Sambalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Birabar Narayan Chandra Dhir Narendra	Orissa Division Landholders
Babu Shib Chandia Singha	Santal Parganus (North) (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Devendra Nath Samantas .	Singhbhum (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Rameshwar Pratap Salu	North Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Badri Narayan Singh .	West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Rudra Pratap Singh .	Central Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural)
Babu Bishundeo Narayan Singh	North-West Monghyı (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Maulavi Khalilur Rahman	Gaya (Muhammadan Rural)
Maulavi Muhammad Abdul Ghani	Tirhut Division (Muhammadan Urban).
Maulavi Shaikh Muhammad Shafi .	Darbhanga (Muhammadan Rural).
Khan Bahadur Habibur Rahman	Chota Nagpur Division (Muhammadan Rural)
,	

ELECTED -concld.

Name,	Constituencies.
Maulavi Abdul Wadood Maulavi Muhammad Hasan Jan Mi Saiyid Akbari Khan Bahadur Saghir-ul Haq Mi Saiyid Muhammad Mehdi Maulavi Shaikh Abdul Jalili Babu Ramanugrah Naravan Singh Babu Ramanugrah Naravan Singh Mi Saiyid Abdul Aziz Babu Godavaris Misra Rai Bahadur Satis Chandia Sinha Mir Kamaldhari Lali Ras Bahadur Lachhmi Prashad Sinha Babu Jagannath Das Babu Jagannath Das Babu Nauja Kishore Das Babu Nikuija Kishore Das Babu Nikuija Kishore Das Babu Nikuija Kishore Das Babu Radharanjan Das Babu Radharanjan Bas Babu Radharanaha Dasa Babu Rama Mikuija Kishore Das Babu Rama Prashad Sinha Babu Rami Mahammad Nazai ul Hasan Babu Rami wan Himat Singka Mi Sachehidananda Sinha Raja Pirthwi Chand Lall Chowdiy Rai Bahadur Shvamnandan Sahav kumai Kalika Prashad Singh Babu Jogendia Mohan Sinha Babu Radha Prashad Sinha Mi, Nanda Kumar Ghosh Rai Bahadur Kishinadeva Narayan Mahtha Babu Lahta Pinshad Chaudhuri Babu Kunja Bihari Chandra Babu Manindra Nath Mukharji	Champaian (Muhammadan Rural) Muzaffarpur (Muhammadan Rural) East Patna (Muhammadan Rural) Saran (Muhammadan Rural) Monghyr (Muhammadan Rural) Monghyr (Muhammadan Rural) Orissa Division (Muhammadan Rural) Central Gaya (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Patna Division (Muhammadan Rural) Patna Division (Muhammadan Rural) South Buri (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Buri (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Balasore (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Suan (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Patna Division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Bhagalpur (Muhammadan Rural) Bhagalpur (Muhammadan Rural) Bhagalpur (Muhammadan Rural) Arrah (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Arrah (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Pun nea (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Pun nea (Non-Muhammadan Rural) Pun nea (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South-West Monghyr (Non-Muhammadan Rural) South Shahabad (Non-Muhammadan Rural)

Orissa.

lake Sind, Orissa was constituted a separate brownee on Aprill 1936. It Sind was a separate 2 ographical ethnological and Inguistic unit uside the administrative boundary of Bombay Presidency, the new province of Orissa is the esult of the annalgamation of various Oriya peaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate provinces, viz., Bihar and Orissa, Maduas and the Central Provinces.

the Oriyas are an intensely patriotic people who bein great love for their culture and language, they have always opposed any move to disminisher the Oriva-speaking tracts for political 1 administrative considerations. The Oriyas care their traditions far back to the days of Mahabharata when there was the ancient lingdom of Utkal embracing a wide territory now known as Orissa Through successive conquests and annexations in known history in Orivas passed through varying fortunes, until

at the time of the Moghill complest the Orissa country was broken up and the people gradually lost race consciousness, although common language and literature continued to act as a link

Race consciousness was revived with the spirit of education under the British regime and after the great famine of 1866. Sir Stayoid Northcote suggested the separation of Orissa from Bengal The proposal was turned down, but the patriotic fervour underlying the new move persisted and gave rise to a series of demands.

History of Separation.

The agitation for the unification of Oriya tracts first obtained official recognition in 1903 when the Government of India accepted the principle of bringing in the scattered sections administration About the same time, there was to be recognised at the Round Table Conference brought into existence the Utkal Union Conference, which has since carried on a sustained agitation to unify the Oriyas

The first stage success was achieved in 1912 when an area of modern Orissa was separated from Bengal and amalgamated with Bihar to torm what came to be known as the province of Bihar and Orissa Although the status of much better than before, the advocates of Onya unity continued to press their claim for the tormation of Orissa into a distinct admini-strative unit. The late Mi Montagu and Loid Chelmstord saw the justice of the Oriyas' claim and generally tavoured the redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis for the success of responsible government They left it, however, to the provincial governments concerned to tormulate opinions and make concrete proposals In January 1936, an Order-in-Council was atter the advent of the Montfold constitution issued by His Majesty's Government constituting ın 1920

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council endorsed the idea of amalgamation, but the Madras Council held an inconclusive debate The Madras Government was against the surrender of any of its territory, while the C.P. Government had an open mind.

The Government of India then appointed what is called the Phillp-Duff Committee to make local manifies with a view to ascertaining the attitude of Oriva speaking people in the north of Madras Piesidency on the question of their union with Orissa Messis C. L. Philip and A. C. Duft reported that there was "a genuine, long standing and deep scated desire on the part of the educated Oriva classes of the Oriva speaking tracts for amalgamation of these tracts with Orissa under one administration

The next stage came with the appointment of the Sunon Commission in 1927. A subcommittee of the commission presided over by Major Attlee recommended the creation of a separateadministrative unit for Orissa, agreeing with the Oriyas contention that under the by a purely advisory council autonomous conditions proposed by the Commission, the Orivas would be an ineffective minority in Madias, Bengal, Bihai and Orissa and the C P

Round Table Conference.

When the idea of a tederation of autonomous units dawned at the first Round Table Conference the Oriyas' demand was presented in a crystallised torm by the Maharaja (then Raja) of Parlakimedi, who asked for a separate province for Orissa "We want a province of province for Orissa "We want a province of our own," he said, "on the basis of language and race so that we can be a homogenous unit with feelings of contentment and peace, to realise, and be benefited by, the projected reforms and look to ward to the day when the race.

The Oriyas' demand derived adventitions support from the strength of the Muslim claim for the constitution of Sind as a separate province Those who backed up the case of Sind could not new province of Orissa:-

of the Oriya speaking population under a single loppose Oriyas' claim, which, therefore, came

In September 1931, the Government of India appointed the O'Donnell Committee to examine and report on the financial and other consequences of setting up a separate administration ior Orlssa and to make recommendations regarding the boundaries in the event of separation The Committee recommended the creation of a new province including the Orissa division, Angul, Orissa in the province of Bihar and Orissa was the Khaiiai Zamindaii of the Raipur district and the greater part of the Ganjam district and the Vizagapatam agency tract According to the Committee, the new Orissa province was to have an area of 32,681 square inles and a population of about 81,74 000 persons. On the question of financial and other consequences of separation, the Committee made recommendations generally on the lines of the Sind Committee

> the Orissa as a separate province to be brought into line with other provincial units when Provincial Autonomy is mangurated under the Government of India Act of 1935

> Order confers on Orissa the full status of a Governor's province to which all the provisions of the Act of 1935 will be applied when provincial autonomy becomes an accomplished fact

Meanwhile, as from April 1, 1936, until part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, is brought into force, the province will be under the administration of the Governor—The M. L. Cs. who represented the Oriva speaking places in the Legislative Councils of Biliar and Orissa, Madras and the C P cease to be members of these Connels as from April 1 Such portions of the Government of India Act of 1919 which apply to the Provincial Legislative Councils to Ministers and to the division of provincial subjects into transferred and reserved subjects will not apply to the new province during the transitional period. The Governor will be assisted in the administration of the province

The Order-in-Council makes elaborate provisions to the apportionment of financial assets and habilities arising out of the dismemberment of parts of Bihar and Orissa, Madras and the Central Provinces and their amalgamation with new Oussa These differ in their application to the three older provinces, but the principles underlying all three are the same, land, torests buildings, works and properties pass to the province in which they are situated. Arrears of taxes will belong to the province in which the taxed property is situated or the taxed transactions took place Of the outstanding Bihar and Oussa urigation debt incurred before April 1, 1921, Rs 2,56,85,136 will be the debt of Orissa and the remainder that of Bihar reforms and look totward to the day when the Orissa assumes, and Madias will be released United States of India will consist of small from the liability for Rs 47.07,008 of the Outfederated States based on common language and standing Madras Irrigation debt incurred before April 1, 1921

Extent of Province.

The following are the areas comprised in the

- 1 That portion of the Province of Bihar and Orissa which was known as the Orissa Division thereof
- 2 Areas transferred from the Presidency of Madras
 - (i) The Ganjam Agency Tracts;
- (ii) The following areas in the non-Agency portion of the Ganjam district, viz, the talukof Ghumsur, Aska, Surada, Kodala and Chetrapur, so much of the taluks of Ichapur and Berliampur as lies to the north and west of the boundary line;
- (iii) So much of the Parlakmedi Estate as lies to the north and east of the said line, and
- (w) The following areas in the Vizagapatam district, that is to say, the Jeypore (Impartible) Isstate and so much of the Pottangi taluk as is not included in that estate.
- 3 Areas transferred from the Central Provinces:—
- (1) The Khariai Zamindari in the Raipui district, and
- (a) The Padampur Tract in the Bilaspur district, that is to say, the detached portion of that district consisting of 54 villages of Chandrapur-Padampur estate and also of the following 7 villages, viz, Kuhakunda, Badimal, Panchpudgia (Soda), Barliampura (Malguzuri), Panchpuragia (Palsada), Jogni and Thakurpal, (Jogni) **

Agriculture.

Agriculturally and industrially, Orissa is a backward region It has suffered as the result of being tacked to one or other of many provinces tor administrative purposes. This explains why there are no big factories on Orissa although there are a large number of indigenous cotton industries bespeaking the people's artisanship Among the cottage industries may be mentioned handloom industries, brass, bell metal, silver filigree, cutlers, wood and paper pulp and horn articles Sugarcane and inte are two important commercial crops in Orissa, and areas under both these are already increasing. The Orissa brests can supply a large quantity of valuable timber and fuel. Fisheries too are an important industry of Orissa. The two valuable sources of supply are the extensive Chilka lake and Puri where on an average 9,000 maunds of cured fish and 50,000 maunds of uncured fish respectively are exported to Calcutta every

The chief immeral resources of Orissa are non-coal, hinestone, managarese and mica. Iron out is mostly touid in Mayurbhan Kuonjo Bonai, all feudatory States. The deposits in this area are remarkable for the enormous mantity of extremely rich one they contain More than 60 per cent, of the ore extracted in More than 60 per cent, of the ore extracted in their is a ready demand from the Tata Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur and Messis, Bird & Co of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such Mensive coal mines as those of Bengal and

Bihar, but coal has been found in Angul. Sambalpin and in the feudatory states of Gangpin. Talcher and Athmallik Talcher has the largest coalfields and they are being progressively exploited. Their output increased from 38,237 tons in 1928 to 316,539 tons in 1934

Administration.

Sir John Hubback who has been chosen to be the first Governor of the infant province of Orrsaa, has had wide experience in the province of Bihar and Orrsaa, and has been actively associated with the hir of the people of Orrsaa. The appointment has proved very popular and the province is eagely looking tolward to an intensive period of all round development under the able and sympathetic guidance of Sir John Hubback.

THE BUDGET FOR 1936-37.

The first budget of the new Orissa Province was presented in May and was based mainly our known sources of revenue and expenditure plus fresh heads necess-rated by the creation of the new province. For purposes of the budget new schemes intended to develop the province were left out of account and deterred till Orissa was in a position to pay for them.

The bidget estimated a revenue deficit of Rs 40 lakhs and in order to cover this difference, to allow for certain item of non-recurring expenditure and to provide for a road fund and a famine relief tund, the Government of India gave a grant of Rs, 50 lakhs. This sum was in addition to Rs. 1½ lakhs already granted to finance the purchase of turniture and other office equipment for the new administration.

That the administrators of the province were determined to balance its finances was obvious from the decision announced in the budget that the Governor would not appoint any Ministers for the transitional period but would if necessity arose, consult a commutee of the Advisory Council. The saving effected by this self-denial amounted to a little over Rs. 80,000. It was anticipated that some saving would also be effected by the postponement of appointments to the others of the Deputy Director of Hospital and Assistant Director of Public Health.

Faced with the problem of providing Rs 55,000 under the head "Medical" and Rs 35,000 under the head "Public health", the new administration managed to effect a saving of Rs. 35,000, in spite of the necessity to provide for drainage in Koraput, (a prospective district headquarters), so that they had still to find Rs 55,000.

The budget also provided for the building and equipment of the Bacteriological Laboratory in Orissa at a cost of Rs. 71,000. It was expected that a saving of Rs. 10,000 would be made under the head. "Civil Works."

Inductions from these areas of Orissa for which the result, as the Chief Secretary pointed the results as ready demand from the Tata Iron and cout, "It is probable that in the budget, as finally steel Works in Jamishedpur and Messrs, Bird authenticated, the estimated closing balance of Co of Calcutta. Orissa cannot boast of such the steel of the country of the cou

The Central Provinces and Berar.

great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal Their area is 133,069 sq. miles, of which 82,149 are British territory proper, 17,808 (vz. Berar) held on perpetual lease from H E H the Nizam and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. The population (1931) is 15,507,723 in C. P British Districts and Berar Various parts of the Central Provinces passed under British control at different times in the wars and tumult in the first half of the 19th century and the several parts were amalgamated after the Mutiny, in 1861, into the Chief Commissioner-ship of the Central Provinces Berar was, in 1853, assigned to the East India Company as Part of a financial arrangement with H.E.H. the Nizam for the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent, and was leased in perpetuity to the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of a fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Mississipping of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the result of the Central Provinces in 1903, as the Central Provi fresh agreement with H.E.H. the Nizam.

The Country.

The Central Provinces may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the northwest, the Vindhyan plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted torest its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the more important cotton tracts of India and the wealthlest part of the C P. proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Further east is the far-reaching rice country of Chattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The southeast of the C. P. is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. The States of Bastar and Kankar lie in this region. Berar lies to the south west of the C. P. and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

The People.

The population of the province is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aborginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home But successive waves of immigration flowed into the province from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the maccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of the Central Provinces being found in large numbers in all parts of the by the language divisions of the province. Hindi the working population is female.

The Central Provinces and Berar compose a brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples eat triangle of country midway between Bom-Marathi in Beiar and the West and Centre of the Central Provinces Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent, of the population and is the lingua franca Marathi by 31 per cent and Gondi by 7 per cent The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Moslems have Hindu names, being descendants of for-mer Hindu officials who on the Mahomedan invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

Industries.

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P. the province was landlocked. The only road was that leading in from Jubbulpore to Nagpur. The British administration has made roads in all directions, the two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the province and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have aroused vigorous progress in every department of life. The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by one of the most admirable agricultural departments in India and is now receiving additional strength by a and is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth of the co-operative credit movement. The land tenure is chiefly on the malguzari, or landlord system, ranging with numerous variations, from the great Feu datory chief ships, which are on this basis, to holdings of small dimensions. A system of land legislation has gradually been or iand legislation has gradually been built up to protect the individual cultivator. Berar is settled on the Bombay raiyatwari system. 16,073 square miles of the C. P. is Government Reserved forest, in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles, the total fewer area business. total forest area being one-sixth of the whole Province. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste 67 per cent of the total land recupied for cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in the Central Provinces, the proportion averages 83 per cent, while the average figure for the Berar Districts is as high as 93 per cent. The cultivated area has extend-ed almost continuously except for the tempor-ary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of the Central Provinces, covering nearly 30 per cent of the cropped area Wheat comes next with over 15 per cent then pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds with nearly 50 per cent, and cotton with over 7 per cent. In Berar cotton occupies 46 per cent Next comes juar and then pulsebeing found in large numbers in all parts of the and other cereals and oil seeds of the cropped province, particularly in the South-east. The area, jowar covers 31 per cent, then when main divisions of the newcomers are indicated and oilseeds. In agriculture more than half

Commerce and Manufactures.

Industrial life is only in its earliest development except in one or two centres, where the introduction of modern enterprise along the ailway routes has laid the foundations for great luture developments of the natural wealth of the province. Nagpur is the chief centre of a Jusy cotton spinning and weaving industry. The Empress Mills, owned by Parsi manuacturers, were opened there in 1877 and the zeneral prosperity of the cotton trade has led to the addition of many mills here and in other parts of the province. The total amount of Indian varn exported from the Province during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 was 1,49,608 and 1,42,328 maunds, respectively.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in manganese mining which in 1934 employed ,,005 persons and raised 1,86,025 tons. Then ollow coal mining with an output of 1,438,850 tons and 12,408 persons employed, the Jubbul-Dore marble quarries and allied works, the limestone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, oapstone, etc.

The total number of factories of all kinds egally so described was 972 in 1934 the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 60,503 The same economic influences which are opeative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in the C. P. and Berar, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries, as communications improve, and concentrating industries in the towns. While he village industries are fading away, a large levelopment of trade has taken place. The last levelopment of trade has taken place. pre-war reports showed an increase in volume by one-third in eight years.

Administration.

The administration of the Central Provinces and Berar is conducted by a Governor-in-ouncil, who is appointed by the Crown. He s assisted by seven Secretaries and four underscretaries. Under the reform scheme the admi-11-tration is conducted by a Governor with in Executive Council of two members, one of whom is a non-official and two Ministers, he latter being in charge of the transferred

The local legislature consists of 73 members intributed as follows:—38 elected from the P., 17 elected from Berar; 2 members of the Executive Council; 8 nominated non-officials; nominated officials. The Governor (who is not a member of the Council) has the right of commating two additional members with special knowledge on any subject regarding which legislation is before the Council. The C. P. He divided for administrative purposes into have divisions and Berar constitutes a invision Each of these is controlled by a Commissioner. The divisions are sub-divided into istricts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy ommissioner, immediately subordinate to the

manissioner. The principal heads of Pro-outeral departments are the Commissioner of withement and Director of Land Records, the

the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector General of Registration, and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Industries, the Legal Remembrancer, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches. The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people Each district has a Civil Surgeon, (except Mandla, Drug and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons) who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpore and Jubbulpore and District Jalis at Raipur, Naranghpur, Amraoti and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also Marriage Registrar and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (a) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Civil Service; (b) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Provincial Civil Service, including a few Anglo-Indians and (c) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service- The district is divided for administrative purposes into tabsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman.

Justice.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner was the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for the Central Provinces and Berar including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Quite recently the Secretary of State for India approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sind and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (9 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of Subordinate Judges of the first and second class.

Local Self-Government.

Municipal administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Acts and the Muniin I Conservator of Forests, the InspectorGene al of Civil Hospitals, the Director of
Public Health, the Inspector General of Police, Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 has considerably increased the power of the Municipal Committees The C. P. Municipalities Act has also been extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 75 such bodies in the Province.

Under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act passed in 1920 as amended in 1931 there is a local Board for each tahsil and a district council for each district excepting Hoshangabad, Chhindwara and Saugor districts each of which has two district councils. The local board consists of elected representatives of circle and nominated members other than Government officials not exceeding in numbers one-fourth of the board, and the constitution of the district council is a certain proportion of elected representatives of local boards, of members selected by those representatives and of members, other than Government servants, nominated by Government.

The district councils in the Central Provinces have power of taxation within certain limits and local boards derive their funds in allotments from the District Councils. The new Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act has also been applied to Berar. The office Bearers of all the district councils and with few exceptions of local boards also are non-officials.

Rural education, sanitation, medical relief and rural communications are among the primary objects to which these bodies direct their attention, while expenditure on famine relief is also a legitimate charge upon the District Councilfunds.

The Central Provinces Village Panchayat Act was passed in the year 1920. So far 917, Panchayats have been established. As the result of a recommendation of a Committee appointed of a recommendation of a Committee appointed in 1925 to look into the question of Panchayats, a Village Panchayat Officer was appointed to guide the developments of the Panchayat system. This post was kept vacant on account of financial stringency for more than two years. It has now been filed in with effect from the 24th May 1933.

Public Works.

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer who is also Secretary to the Government. There are two Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The Province is well served by a net-work of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the re-commendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-08). During the last thirty-five years a sum of Rs. 7.3 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Maniari canals.

remainder were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive have all falled to justify their classifica-tion in that category and have now been transterred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the province are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 323,000 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works is somewhat more than the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

Police.

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the Province, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per nine square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, whose jurisdiction extends over Berar, three Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendents and subordinate officers. On railways specal Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. A Special Armed Force of 870 men is distributed over the headquarters of men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police. The Central Provinces has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

Education.

The Education Department of the Central Provinces and Berar is administered by a Director of Public Instruction, a Registrar, Education Department and Secretary, High School Education Board, four Inspectors and two Inspectresses who in their turn are assisted by nine Assistant Inspectors and four Assistant Inspectresses. Schools are divided into (a) schools for general education and (b) schools for special education. The latter are schools in which Instruction is given in a special branch of technical or professional education. The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools the teaching is conducted wholly in the vernacular and these schools are known as Vernacular Schools. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given (a) wholly in the vernacular or (b) mainly in the vernacular with an option to take English as an additional language, or Anglo-Vernacular Middle Schools in which instruction is given both in English and the Vernacular. In the High School classes instruction Three works, viz., the Mahanadi and Wainganga cular. In the High School classes instruction unti recently was given in English but the vernationed originally as productive works and the

at the beginning of the school year 1922-23. For the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not a recognised vernacular of the locality a few Eng.ish medium classes are still maintained. For administrative purposes schools are further divided according to their management into schools (under public management and schools controlled by private bodies). The former consist of (a) schools controlled by Government and (b) schools controlled by Jocal Bodies or Boards. The latter consist of (a) Schools which are aided by grant from Government or from Local Funds and Municipal Funds and (b) unaided schools. All schools under public management, all aided schools and all unaided recognized schools conform in their courses of study to the standards precepted by the Education Department or by the High School Education Board. They are subject to inspection by the Department and their pupils may appear as candidates for any prescribed examination for which they are otherwise eligible. Unrecognized schools do not follow the rules of the Department, nor are they subject to inspection by the Department, They are mostly indigenous schools which have been too recently opened to have acquired "recognition." Their pupils may not appear as candidates at any of the prescribed examinations without the previous sanction of the Department.

Primary Education is under the control of District Councils and Municipal Committees The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Higher Education is under the control of Nagpur University of which the following are constituent colleges:—at Nagpur, Morris College, the College of Science, Hislop College, City College, the Agriculture College, the University College, at Auracit, at Jubbulpore, Robertson College, Hitkarni City College, Spence Training College (for teachers), Hitkarni Law College, at Amraoti, King Edward College There are also an Engineering School and a Medical School at Nagpur and a Technical Institute at Amraoti.

Secondary Education is under the control of the Board of High School Education, on which the University is represented The High school certificate awarded by the Board qualifies for entrance to the University.

Medical.

The medical and public health services of the province are respectively controlled by an in-pector-General of Civil Hospitals and

Director of Public Health. The medical depament has made some progress since the year 1911. A striking advance has been made in recent years with urban sanitation, and the opening of a Medical School at Nagpur in 1914 supplied a long-felt need. The principal medical institutions are the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, opened in 1874 with accommodation for 213 in-patients, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore, opened in 1886 with accommodation for 157 in-patients, the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Muir Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jubbulpore, these last four being for women and children and can together accommodate for 260 in-patients. Three important hospitals for women have been recently opened at Chhindwara and Khandwa and Murtizapur and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have been opened at the Main Hospitals for the treatment of women by women. The Mayo Hospital, Nagpur, was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amnaction 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jubbulpore in 1926, and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy, 125 out of 185 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies. The Province has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur, Vaccination is compulsory in nearly all municipal towns in the Province, The Central Provinces Vaccine Institute at Nagpur was opened in 1913.

Finances.

A combination of adverse circumstances has led to a substantial contraction of the resources of the province during the last five years. In spite of drastic retrenchment all round the year opened with an unproductive debt of Rs 53 lakhs, representing loans taken in 1931-32 and 1934-35 to cover deficits. In the face of these circumstances the budget presented this year was intended to mark time and practically has reached the stage beyond which retrenchment is not possible. To replace partially the fall of revenue, principally from Excise, a bill to impose license fees on the vend of tobacco was presented to the Council. It first refused to refer the bill to a Select Committee, but subsequently agreed to the motion to circulate it for eliciting opinion thereon. It is clear that the local Government will have to explore additional sources of revenue in order to be able to resume measures of development.

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1935-36.	
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Debt Heads. Rs.
Rs.	Deposits and Advances— Famine Relief Fund 7,24,000
Taxes on Income	Transfers from Famine Relief
Land Revenue 2,59,30,00	o Fund
Excise	
Forest 47,15,00	Sinking Fund for loans granted to
Registration 5,10,00	Local Bodies
Total 4,29,51,000	Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway 29,000
Irrigation.	Depreciation Fund for Government Presses 7,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works for	Subventions from Central Road Development Account 4,37,000
ment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are	Civil Deposits 1,40,000
kept 1,62,000	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embank- ment and Drainage Works for	Governments 30,68,000
which no Capital Accounts are kept 1,02,000	Advances from Provincial Loins Fund and Government of India 23,11,000
Total . 2.64,000	
	Total Revenue and Receipts 5,54,21,000
Debt Services.	COndinger
	Opening balance Famine Relief
Interest	Fund 46,05,000
Civil Adnanistration.	Grand Total 6,00,26,000
Administration of Justice 4,87,000	
Jails and Convict Settlements 1,44,000 Police 1,29 000	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35.
Education 6,74,000	Demand Damanda and II. Daman
Medical 79,000 Public Health 70,000	
Agriculture 2,48,000	Land Revenue 18,51,000
Industries 8,000 Miscellaneous Departments 4,54,000	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Stamps 1,30,000
Total 22,93,000	-0,-0,000
	Registration . 1,98,000
Civil Works.	Total 68,55,000
Civil Works 14,78,000	
Miscellancous.	Irrigation,
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund 10,000	Revenue Account of Irrigation,
Receipts in aid of Superannuation 46,000	Navigation, Embankment and
Stationery and Printing	Drainage Works—
	Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept 29,36,000
Total . 6,31,000	Other Revenue expenditure
Extraordinary items.	financed from Ordinary Re-
Extraordinary receipts 10,000	venues 1,09,000
Total Provincial Revenue 4,80,58,000	Total 30,45,000

LSTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 193	35-36—contd. Rs.	Miscellaneous. R. Famine
Irrigation—contd.	Rs.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions
Capital Account of Irrigation,		Stationery and Printing-
Navigation, Embankment and		Reserved 5,94,00
Dramage Works charged to		Transferred 15,00
Revenue.—		Wiscellaneous—
Construction of Irrigation, Naviga-		Reserved 83,00
tion, Embankment and Drainage Works.—		Transferred 5,88,00 Total 55,04,00
A.—Financed from Famine Insurance Grants		For rounding
B.—Financed from Ordinary Revenue	16,000	Total Provincial Expenditure 4,80,20,00
Total	16,000	Principal Revenue heads— Forest and other Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—
Debt Services.		Forest Capital outlay 13,00
		Capital account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments,
Interest on Ordinary Debt	3,000	Drainage and other Works not
Interest on other obligations Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	29,000	charged to Revenue—
Reduction of Avoidance of Debt	6,47,000	Construction of Irrigation Works 80,00 Civil Works not charged to
Total	6,79,000	Revenue 7,26,00
Civil Administration.		Miscellancous—Capital outlay not charged to Revenue—
		Commuted Value of Pensions . 2,91,00
General Administration Reserved Do. Transferred	68,70,000	Total 11,10.00
Administration of Justice	64,000 27,17,000	
Jails and Convict Settlements	8,47,000	Debt Heads.
Police	60,79,000	Deposits and Advances—
Scientific Departments	15,000	Famine Relief Fund 8,10,00
Education — Reserved	1 10 000	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund 5,78,00
Transferred	1,12,000 49,80,000	Depreciation Fund for Govern- ment Presses 25,00
Vedical.	14,41,000	Depreciation Fund for Forest
Public Health	3,50,000	Tramway 2,00
Agriculture	15,87,000	Subventions from Central Road Development Account 9,19,00
Industries—		Civil Deposits .
Re-erved Transferred	25,000	Loans and Advances by Provincial Government 12,62,00
transferred	2,37,000	Advances from Provincial Loans
liscell meous Departments—		Fund and Government of India 27,58,00
Reserved	1,60,000	Total Debt Heads 64,94,00
Total	2,54,84,000	Total Expenditure and Disburse-
~· · · · ·		ments 5,56,24,00
Civil Works.		Closing balance $ \begin{cases} $
Reserved	63,000	-
	63,74,000	Grand Total 6,00,26,00
Transferred	003. 1,000	

GOVERNOR. HIS Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, BA (Oxon), K.C. S.I., CIE., V.D., I.C. S. Gampbell J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating) 1887 RESERVENCE OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. PINE HON-DIG MT. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barat-Law, M. MINISTERS The Hon-Dig Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barat-Law, M. MINISTERS The Hon-Dig Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barat-Law, M. MINISTERS The Hon-Dig Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, M. MINISTERS The Hon-Dig B G Khaparde, BA, J.L. B. The Hon-Dig B G Khaparde, BA, J.L. B. The Hon-Dig R B B Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A. Li.B. SECRETARIAT Chief Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S. Financial Secretary, A. L. Binney, I.C. S. Financial Secretary, A. L. Binney, I.C. S. Financial Secretary, C. R. Hemeon, I.C. S. Education Secretary, G. R. Hemeon, I.C. S. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Lamb Records, Reputar-Greater of History, G. S. J. W. Neill (Officiating) 1889 The Hon-Did M. J. P. Heweth, C. S. I. 1893 The Hon-Did M. J. P. Heweth, C. S. I. 1902 The Hon-Did M. J. P. Heweth, C. S. I. 1902 The Hon-Did M. J. P. Heweth, C. S. I. 1902 The Hon-Did M. J. P. Heweth, C. S. I. 1902 The Hon-Did M. J. P. Heweth, C. S. I. 1902 The Hon-Did M. J. D. Miller, C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. J. D. Miller, C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. J. D. Miller, C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. J. D. Miller, C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. J. D. Miller, C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. J. D. Miller, C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. J. D. Miller, C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. A. D. S. C. C. C. C. C. C. Hotham, C. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M. A. D. S. C. C. S. I. 1903 The Hon-Did M.	- And Market arranged to the second s	
HIS Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, BA (Oxon), K.O.SI., CI. F. YD., IOS MERHEKS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. Phe Hon-libe Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-law. Phe Hon-libe Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Clonel B. H. Keatting, V.C., C.S. (Offg.) 1870 C.S.I., CI.E., LC.S. MINISTERS The Hon-libe B. G. Khaparde, B.A., L.B. The Hon-libe Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A., Ll.B. The Hon-libe Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A., Ll.B. The Hon-libe Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A., Ll.B. SECRETARIAT SECRETARIAT SECRETARIAT SECRETARIA L. Binney, I C.S. Revenue Secretary, R. J. Roughton, I C.S. Penancual Secretary, A. L. Binney, I C.S. Revenue Secretary, R. V. Banerjee, I C.S. Settlement Secretary, G. R. Homeon, I C.S. Legal Secretary, C. R. Homeon, I C.S. Legal Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde, M.C., C.I. E. HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. Commissioner of Settlements, Divertor of Land and Marriages and Inspector General of Revents of Secretary of Process of Secretary, C. S. Jayaratham, I C.S. Chief Conservator of Forests, C. F. Bell, I F.S. Excrese Commissioner of Jincome Tox, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. S. K. Kher, B.A Commissioner of Jonese Tex, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. S. K. Kher, B.A Detection of John, I S. S. L. R. C. H. Conditioned 2nd November 1903 The Hon-libe Mr. P. R. Heyt, C. S. I. 1905 Starpetor General of Police, C. C. Chitham, C. I. S. Colonel E. K. Killoth Director of Agruellurs, J. C. McDougall, M.A. Desc. (Edin), I A.S., D. M. C. McDougall, M.A. Desc. (Edin), I A.S. D. M. C. McDougall, M.A. Desc. (Edin), I A.S., D. M. C. M. C. M. M. M. C. M. C.	GOVERNOR.	J. H. Morris, C.S.I. (Officiating) 1867
Members of the Executive Council. The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rado (Darathellow Mr. E. Raghavendra Rado (Sarthellow Mr. E. Raghavendra		G Campbell 1867
Colonel R. H. Keatinge, v. c., c. s. 1 (0ffg.) 1870 C. S. I., C. I. E., L. C. S. Ministers Min	K.CSI., CIE, VD, IOS	
Barat-Jaw. The Hon'ble Mr Eyre Gordon, BA (Oxon) C.S.I., CIE., LCS MINISTERS	MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.	
C.S.I., C.I.E., LOS	The state of the s	Colonel R. H. Keatinge, V.C., C.S.I (Offg.) 1870
C.S.I., C.I.E., L.C.S. Ministers Min		
The Hon'ble B G Khaparde, B A, LL B. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S Nayudu, B.A. LLB. SEGRETARIAT Chef Secretary, N. J. Roughton, 1.C.S. Penancial Secretary, A. L. Binney, 1.C.S. Rewritur Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, 1.C.S. Rewritur Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, 1.C.S. Legul Secretary, M. Own, M. S., 1.E.S. Education Secretary,	C.S.I, CIE., I.CS	J H Morris, C S I 1879
The Hon'ble B G Khaparde, B A , LL B. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S Nayudu, B.A., LLB. The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S Nayudu, B.A., LLB. SECRETARIAT Chief Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I o.S. Financial Secretary, R. N Banerjee, I o S. Revenue Secretary, R. N Banerjee, I o S. Revenue Secretary, R. N Banerjee, I o S. Legal Secretary, R. N Banerjee, I o S. Legal Secretary, R. N Banerjee, I o S. Legal Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildingh, and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde, M.C., C. I. E. Hhads of Departments. Hhads of Departments. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-Gineral of Births, Death trating, T. Greek and Repairs of General of Repairs of General of Repairs of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayarninkin, I o'S. Confirmed St. March 1902 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I., C. I. (Officialing) The Hon'ble Mr. J. Officialing) The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Offi	MINISTERS	W B Jones, C S I
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A. LLB. SECRETARIAT Chief Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S. Chief Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S. Revenue Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S. Revenue Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S. Rettlement Secretary, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Legal Secretary, M. Ghemeon, I.C.S. Education Secretary, M. Own, M. SC., I.E.S. Education Secretary, M. Own, M. SC., I.E.S. Education Secretary, M. Own, M. SC., I.E.S. Commissioner of Settlements, Durector of Land Records, Regustra-General of Statements of Commissioner of Settlements, Durector of Land and Marriages and Inspector General of Regustration, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Commissioner of Settlements, Durector of Land Records, Regustra-General of Superintendent Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Commissioner of Forests, C. F. Bell, I.F.S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendent Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Commissioner of Forests, C. F. Bell, I.F.S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Commissioner of Apparatham, I.C.S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Number of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Excise Commissioner of Statements, Durector of Lind March 1902. The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I. Commissioner of March 1902. The Hon'ble Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C.S.I. Commissioner of Procons, Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jata, D. S. O. M. O. S. Emp. I.S. Salat, D. S. O. M. O. S. (Eng.). L. R.C. P. (Lond.), L. M. A. S. (B. D.). L. R. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. L. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.). A. F. R. S. I. C. S. (B. M. A.).		1
LL.B. SECRETARIAT Chef Secretary, N. J. Roughton, 1 c.s. Financial Secretary, A. L. Binney, 1 c.s. Financial Secretary, A. L. Binney, 1 c.s. Regul Secretary, C. R. Homeon, 1 c.s. Legul Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde, M.C., C.1. E. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Regustrar-General of Births, Death and Martiages and Inspector General of Hirths, Death and Martiages and Inspector General of Police, C. C. Cithtam, C. S. T. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D. S. O. M. K. O. S. (Eng.), L. K. C. F. Lord Bashop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M.A., O. B. Inspector General of Ciril Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. C. S. (Eng.), L. K. C. F. Director of General of Ciril Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. C. S. (Eng.), L. K. C. F. Director of Felerinary Services, Rai Bahadur R. Y. Pillai, G. B. V. Excise (Gofficiating) Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiati		l
RECRETARIANT Chief Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S. Financial Secretary, A. L. Binney, I.C.S. Reveriew Secretary, A. L. Binney, I.C.S. Reveriew Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S. Legal Secretary, M. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Legal Secretary, G. R. Hemeon, I.C.S. Legal Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde, M.C., C.I.E. Hards of Department, I.C. Lend Reverse, R. S. Lely, R. C. I. E. S. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Burths, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Peristration, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Chief Conservator of Foresis, C. F. Bell, I.F.S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendant of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Commissioner of Income Taz, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. S. K. Kher, B. A. Postmaster General of Prisons, Licutenant-Coloned N. S. Jatar, D. S. O. M. R.O. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. L. E. R. Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M.A., O.B. E. Inspector General of Circl Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. S. S. (Edin.), I.A. S. Less. Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M.A., O.B. E. Inspector General of Circl Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. R.C.S. (Edin.), I.A. S. Director of Public Instruction, M. Own. M. S. L. E. S. Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M. A., O.B. E. Inspector General of Circl Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. R.C.S. (Edin.), I.A. S. Director of Public Instruction, M. Own. M. S. L. E. S. Chief Commissioners, C. C. Guttham, C. I.E. Director of Agriculture, J. C. McDougall, M.A. B.S.C. (Edin.), I.A. S. Colonel E. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel J. A. Spence (Officiating) 1863 Lieut-Colonel J. A. Spence (Officiating) 1864 Lieut-Colonel J. A. Spence (Officiating) 1865 Lieut-Colonel J. A. Spence (Officiating) 1865 Lieut-Colonel J. A. Spence (Officiating) 1865 Lieut-Colonel J. S. Spence (Officiating) 1865		J. W Neil (Officiating) 1887
Chuef Secretary, N. J. Roughton, I.C.S. Fewanical Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S. Settlement Secretary, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C.S. Education Secretary, M. Owen, M. Sc., I.E.S. Settlement Secretary, M. Owen, M. Sc., I.E.S. Education Secretary, M. Owen, M. Sc., I.E.S. Education Secretary, M. Owen, M. Sc., I.E.S. Settlement Secretary, M. Owen, M. Sc., I.E.S. Education Secretary, M. Owen, M. Sc., I.E.S. Continued Secretary, C. J. Hemonol, I.C.S. Commissioner of Departments, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Burths, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Rushin, I.C.S. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Burths, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Rushin, I.C.S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. I.S. R. Kher, B.A. Postmaster General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jakar, D. S. O., M. R. O.S. (Edg.), I.R. C.P. (Lond.), I.M. A.S. (Elm.), I.M. S. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jakar, D. S. O., M. R. O.S. (Edg.), I.R. C.P. (Lond.), I.M. A.S. (Elm.), I.M. S. Inspector General of Politic, C.C., Chutham, C.E. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owen, M. S., I.E.S. Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. R. C.S. (Edg.), I.R. C.P. (Lond.), I.R. C.S. Until 7th October 1889. W. Nell (Officiating) . 1890 Confirmed State December 1903. The Horbibe Mr. J. C. J. Heeword, C.S.I. (Officiating) . 1890 Confirmed 2nd November 1902. The Horbibe Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., C.B. (Collection, T.C.) of Miller, C.S.I., C.B. (Collection, T.C.) of Miller, C.S.I., C.B. (Intellection) . 1902 Until 24th March 1907. Also from 21 the Horbibe Mr. M. I. Craddock, K.C.S.I., C.B. (Collection) . 1903 Intellection of Con	SECRETARIAT	
Financial Secretary, A. L. Binney, I.C.S.	Chief Secretary, N. J. Roughton, 1 C.S.	
Revenue Secretary, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S. Settlement Secretary, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S. Legal Secretary, W. O.W. n., M. S. J. E.S. Education Secretary, M. O.W. n., M. S. J. E.S. Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde, M.C., C.I. E. HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, T. C. S. Jayaratnam, I.C.S. Confirmed 18t December 1893. Sir C. J. Lyall, C.S. J. K. C.E. The Hon'ble Mr. D. C. J. Inoteson, C.S. I. 1898. Confirmed 28th March 1902. The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Officialing)		
Settlement Secretary, T. C. S., Jayaratham, 1 C. S. Legal Secretary, R. Homeon, 1 C. S. Education Secretary, M. (Own, M. S., 1 E. S. Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde, M.C., C. I. E. HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marrages and Inspector General of Requirements of Statemany, I. C. S. (Officiating)		A. P. MacDonell, C S I
Education Secretary, M. Own., M. SC., I.E. Secretary, Public Works Department, (Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde, M.C., C.I.E. Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Recards, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Requistration, T.C.S., Lavaretham, I.C.S. Cohief Conservator of Forests, C.F. Bell, I.F.S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Javaratham, I.C.S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L.S.R. Kher, B.A. Postmaster General Krishna Prasada, I.C.S. Accountant General, P. K. Wattal, M.A., F.R.F.S., F.R.S.S. R.S.S. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N.S. Jatar, D.S.O. M.R.O.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. Until 2nd October 1906 FA. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (Officiating) The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1907 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1904 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1904 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Confirmed 2nd November 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Heyett, C.S.I., 1902 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1905 Stanpet 1902 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1905 Stanpet 1902 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1906 Stanpet 1903 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1906 Stanpet 1902 The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1906 Stanpet 1902 The Hon'bl	Settlement Secretary, T C S. Jayaratnam, I C S	J. Woodburn, C.S.1 (Officiating) 1893
M.C., C.I. E. HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. Commissioner of Scillements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, T.C. S. Javaratinam, I.C. S. Chef Conservator of Forests, C. F. Bell, I.F. S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Javaratinam, I.C. S. Commissioner of Income Taz, Itao Bahadur Pt. L. S. K. Kher, B.A. Postmaster General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S. O., M.R.O. S. (Eng.), L.R.O. H. C. S. I. S. C. Kher, B.A. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., M.R.O. S. (Eng.), L.R.O. H. C. S. I. C. S. (Officialty). Inspector General of Police, C. C. C. Chitham, C.I.E. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owin. M.S.C. L.E.S. Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M.A., O.B.E. Inspector General of Ciril Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.O. L.R.O. L. C. N. M. Wilson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.O. L. C. D. T. C. S. L. C. S. C. S. L. C. S. C. L. C.		Sir C. J. Lvall. C.S.L. K.C.L.E
M.C., C.I. E. HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS. Commissioner of Scillements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, T.C. S. Javaratinam, I.C. S. Chef Conservator of Forests, C. F. Bell, I.F. S. Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Javaratinam, I.C. S. Commissioner of Income Taz, Itao Bahadur Pt. L. S. K. Kher, B.A. Postmaster General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S. O., M.R.O. S. (Eng.), L.R.O. H. C. S. I. S. C. Kher, B.A. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S.O., M.R.O. S. (Eng.), L.R.O. H. C. S. I. C. S. (Officialty). Inspector General of Police, C. C. C. Chitham, C.I.E. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owin. M.S.C. L.E.S. Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M.A., O.B.E. Inspector General of Ciril Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.O. L.R.O. L. C. N. M. Wilson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.O. L. C. D. T. C. S. L. C. S. C. S. L. C. S. C. L. C.	Secretary, Public Works Department, (Ruddings	The Hon'ble Mr D, C J, Ibetson, c s I 1898
Commissioner of Scillements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C. S. Cheff Conservator of Forests, C. F. Bell, I.F. S. Excuse Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C. S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. S. R. Kher, B. A. Excuse Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I.C. S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. S. R. Kher, B. A. Excoundant General, P. K. Wattal, M. A., F. R. F. S. F. R. S. I. S.	and Roads and Irrigation Branch), H. A. Hyde,	,, Sir A H L. Fraser, K C S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1902 Commissioner of Settlements, Director of Land Revords, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, T. C. S. Javaratham, I. C.S. Chief Conservator of Forests, C. F. Bell, I. F.S. Extrue Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Javaratham, I. C.S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. S. R. Kiet, B.A. Postmuster General Krishna Prasada, I. C.S. Accoundant General, P. K. Wattal, M. A., F. R.F. S. F. R.S. S. A. Wattal, M. A., F. R.F. S. Accoundant General of Prisons, Licutennat-Colonel, N. S. Jatar, D. So., M. R.O.S. (Eng.), L. R.C.P. (Lond.), I. M. & S. (E.m.), I. M.S. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owin, M.S. L.E. S. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owin, M.S. L.E. S. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owin, M.S. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owin, M.S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.M.S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.M.S. Director of Veterinary Services, Rai Bahadur R. V. Pillia, G. B. V. Conditional M. A., S. E. S. Chief Commissioners. Chief Commissioners. The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.S.I., 1905 Conditional Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S.I., 1906 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1905 Stamps, C. S. J. Officiating) . 1906 S. Ismay, C. S. J. Officiating) . 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1906 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1906 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1906 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1906 F. A. T. Phillips, I.C.S. (Officiating) . 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S. I. 1907 The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. M	M.C., C. I. E.	
Commussioner of Settlements, Director of Land Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death and Marriages and Inspector General of Registration, T. C. S. Javaratian, I. C. S. Chef Conservator of Forests, C. F. Bell, I.F. S. Extruse Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Javaratiam, I.C. S. Commissioner of Income Taz, Rao Bahadur Pt L. S. R. Klier, B. A. Postmaster General Krishna Prasada, I.C. S. Accountant General, P. K. Wattal, M. A., F.R. F. F.R. S. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D. So., M.R. C.S. (Eng.), L.R. C.P. (Lond.), L.M. & S. (E.M.), I.M. S. Inspector General of Polisee, C. C. Chitham, C.I. K. Director of Public Instruction, M. Own. M.Sc. LE. S. LOND Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M. A., O.B. E. Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M.R. C.S. (Eng.), L.R. C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), O. B.E., I.M. S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.M. S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.M. S. Director of Veterinary Services, Rai Bahadur R. V. Pilla, G. B. V. Chile Commissioners. Chile Commissioner function of Com	HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.	
Excuse Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaranam, 1 c. S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. St. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. St. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) 1862 R. Temple (Officiating) 1862 R. Temple (Officiating) 1863 J. S. Campbell (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R. Temple (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R	Commissioner of Settlements. Director of Land	CIE (Officiating) 1902
Excuse Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaranam, 1 c. S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. St. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. St. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) 1862 R. Temple (Officiating) 1862 R. Temple (Officiating) 1863 J. S. Campbell (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R. Temple (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R	Records, Registrar-General of Births, Death	Confirmed 2nd November 1903
Excuse Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaranam, 1 c. S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. A. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. St. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. Kher, B. St. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. St. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) 1862 R. Temple (Officiating) 1862 R. Temple (Officiating) 1863 J. S. Campbell (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R. Temple (Officiating) 1864 R. Temple (Officiating) 1865 R	and Marriages and Inspector General of Regis-	The Hon'ble Mr F. S. P. Lely, CSI,
Extrace Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratham, I. C. S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. B. R. Kher, B. A. Postmaster General Krishma Prasada, I. C. S. Accountant General, P. K. Wattal, M. A., F. R. F. S. F. R. S. S. F. R. S. S. F. R. S. S. F. R. S. S. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D. B. O., M. R. O. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), L. M. & S. (B. m.), I. M. S. Inspector General of Police, C. C. Chitham, C. I. E. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owen, M. S. I. R. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. Until 24th Maich 1907. Also from 20th May to 21st. November 1909. The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K. C. S. I., 10 S. "Mr. H. A. Crump, C. S. I., 10 S. Sub protein from 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C. S. I. (S. Sub protein) 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C. S. I. (S. Sub protein) 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways, C. S. I. (S. Sub protein) 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., 10 S. Sub protein from 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., 10 S. Sub protein from 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., 10 S. "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., 10 S. "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., 10 S. "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., 10 S. "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. Crump, C. S. I., "Sub Protein 26th January 1912 The Hon'ble Mr. M. C. C. I.	Chief Conservator of Forests, C. F Bell, IFS.	KCIE (Officialing) 1904
Stamps, T. C. S. Jayaratann, I C. S. Commissioner of Income Tax, Rao Bahadur Pt. L. S. R. Kher, B. A. Postmaster General Krishna Prasada, I C. S. Accountant General, P. K. Wattal, M. A., F. R. S. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D. S. O., M. R. O. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. F. (Lond.), I. M. & S. (B. m), I. M. C. R. (B. M), I. R. C. L. (Lond.), O. B. E. M. Wilson, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), D. T. M. & H. (Lond.), O. B. E., I. M. S. (Edin.), I. A. S. (Edin.), I. A	Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of	
L. S. R. Kher, B. A Postmaster General Krishna Prasada, i.c. S. Accountant General, P. K. Wattal, M. A., F. R. F. S. F. R. S. S. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel, N. S. Jatar, D. S. O., M. R. O. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), I. M. & S. (B. m), J. M. S. (B. M. O., D. B. Inspector General of Police, C. C. C. Chitham, C. I. K. Director of Public Instruction, M. Own. M. Sc., L. E. S. (B. M. A., O. B. E. Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), D. F. M. M. H. (Lond.), O. B. E., M. S. Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Lond.), D. T. M. & H. (Lond.), O. B. E., M. S. Inspector of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.M. S. Inspector of Agriculture, J. C. McDougall, M. A., B. Sc. (Edin.), I. A. S. I. C. S. (Sub proteins) I. C. S. (Sib proteins) I. C.		
Accountant General, P K Wattal, M A, FRFS FRSS. FRSS. FRSS. Inspector General of Prisons, Licutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D SO, MROS (Eng.), LRCF (Lond), LM & S (Brm), LM S Inspector General of Polsec, C C. Chitham, CIE Director of Public Instruction, M Own.MSC LES. LOS. LOS. 1007 Mr H. A. Crump, CSI, 10S. 10S. 10S. 10S. 10S. 10S. 10S. 10S.	L S R. Kher, B A	Until 2nd October 1906
FR.S.S. Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel N. S. Jatar, D.S.O. M.R.O.S. (Eng.), L.R.O.F. (Lond.), L.M. & S. (B.D.M.), I.M.S. Inspector General of Polisec, C.C. (Chitham, C.I.E. Director of Public Instruction, M. Owen. M.S.C. I.E.S. LOS	Postmaster General Krishna Prasada, I C S	F A. T Phillips, I C S (Officiating) 1907
Inspector General of Prisons, Leutenant-Colonic N. S. Jatar, D. SO., M.R.O.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M. & S. (B.m.), I.M. S. (B.M.), The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M.A., O.B.E. I.M.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), O.B.E., I.M.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), O.B.E., I.M.S. (Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand. I.M.S. (Edil.), I.A.S. (Director of Veterinary Services, Rai Bahadur R. V. Pillai, G.B.V.C. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. (Dir	FR.S.S.	20th May to 21st November 1909.
(Lond), I.M & S. (Bun), I.M S. Inspector General of Polosec, C.C. Chitham, C.I.K. LES. LES. LOT Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M.A., O.B E. Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond), D.T.M. & H. (Lond), D.B.K., I.M.S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makandi, I.M.S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makandi, I.M.S. Director of Agriculture, J. C. McDougall, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin), I.A.S. Director of Veterinary Services, Rai Bahadur, R. V. Pillal, G.B.V.C. Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G.S. Bhalja, I.C.S. CHIEF COMMISSIONERS. Colonel E. K. Elliot	Inspector General of Prisons, Lieutenant-Colonel	The Hon'ble Sir R. H. Craddock, K C S I.,
Inspector of Public Instruction, M Own.M se. LES. Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, M A. O.BE Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N M Wilson, M R. C. (Eng.), LECP. (Lond), DTM. & H. (Lond), OBE., I M. S. Difference of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand. L.M.S. Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand. L.M.S. Director of Agriculture, J C McDougall, M A. B.S. (Eddin), I A.S. Director of Veterinary Services, Rai Bahadur R. V. Pillai, G B V C Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G. S. Bhalja, I C S CHIEF COMMISSIONERS. COIONEL E. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) Lieut-Colonel E. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel C. K. Elliot Lieut-Colon	(Lond), LM & S (Rom), LMS	
LES. Lord Bishop, The Right Reverend Alex Wood, MA, O.BE Inspector General of Civil Hospital, Col. N. M. Wilson, MRCS (Eng.), LRCP. (Lond.), DTM. & H. (Lond.), OBE., IMS Director of Public Health, Major S. N. Makand, I.MS. Director of Agriculture, J. C. McDougall, MA, B.Sc. (Edin.), IAS. Director of Veterinary Services, Rai Bahadur R. V. Pillai, G & V. C. Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, G. S. Bhalja, I C.S. CHIEF COMMISSIONERS. COIONEL E. K. Elliot Lieut-Colonel J. K. Spence (Officiating) J. S. Campbell (Officiating) J. S.	Inspector General of Polsce, C C. Chitham, CIE	10 S 1912
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CHEF COMMISSIONERS. Colonel E. K. Elliot	Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative	H E Sir Frank Sly, Kcsi, ics 1920
H. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, C.S.I., I.C.S. (Officeating) H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.Y.O., C.B.E., I.C.S. 1927	Societies, G. S. Bhaija, I C S.	
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	K. Temple	CIE, CVO, CBE, ICS 1932
	R. Temple	

CENTRAL PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr S W. A. Rizvi, B.A , LL.B.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law, Member of the Executive Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. E. Gordon, C S.I, C I E, I C S, J.P., Member of the Executive Council.

MINISTERS

The Hon. Rai Bahadur K. S. Nayudu, B.A., LL B.

The Hon Mr. B G. Khaparde, B.A., LL.B.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Officials.

- Mr N. J. Roughton, C.I.E. ICS., J.P., Chief Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.
- Mr Rabindra Nath Banerjee, 10s., Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces
- Mr A. L. Binney, 1.0 s, Financial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces.
- Rao Sahib N. R Chandorkar, B A , LL B , Sub-Divisional Officer, Khamgaon (Berar).
- Mi Clarence Reid Hemeon, 1CS, Legal Remembrancer, Legal and Judicial Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces (Secretary to the Council).
- Mr. Goverdhan Shankerlal Bhalja, ICS, Registrar, Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries, Central Provinces.
- Mr Henry Armriod Hyde, C L E , M.C., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department
- Mr M. Owlin, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction and Secretary in the Education Department, Central Provinces

Non-officials.

- Mr Lalman Singh, Zamindar of Matin, P O Pasan, district Bilaspur (inhabitants of Zamindari and Jagurdari estates).
- The Rev G. C. Rogers, MA, Principal, Bishop Cotton High School, Nagpur (European and Anglo-Indian Communities).
- W. G. A. Gavai, Mal Tekdi Road, Amraoti.
- Mr T C Sakhare, Gaddigudam, Nagpur.
- 11 × G Naik, Superintendent of the Chokhamela Hostel, Amraoti.
 - 4 Gosain, Agamdass Malguzar of Mauza Bardi, P. O. Kharora, Tahsil Raipur, Stiet Raipur (T. O. Neora).
- Salub R. W. Fulay, M.A., ILB., Walker Road, Nagpur City (Urban Factory Laboure 8). Ramabai Tambe, B.A., near Maharajbag Club, Nagpur.

Depressed Classes

ELECTED MEMBERS.

A .- Members elected from the Central Provinces.

Name.	Constituency
Mr. Balraj Jaiswara Mr. Daduram Rai Sahib Badri Prasad Pujari Mr. Chunnu Mr. C B. Parakh Rai Sahib Lala Jainarain Mr. T. J. Kedar Mr. Sheoprasad Pandcy Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande Mr. Sheoprasad Pande Mr. Jhuninlal Verma Mr. Dulichand Rai Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singh Choudhari Mathulal Mr. Waman Yado Deshmukh Mr. Anjore Rao Kirdutt Rai Sahib Pandit Ramsanchi Gaurha Khan Bahadur F Tarapore Rai Bahadur Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal Mr. Bhawant Rao Anna Bhow Mandloi Mr. Anjunlal Soth Sheolal Mr. Ghandan Lal Mr. Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur K S Nayudu Mr. Shivramprasad Sultanprasad Tiwari Mr. R. S. Dube Mr. Vinayak Damodar Kolte Khan Bahadur M. M Mullna Mr. Iftikhar Ah The Hon'ble Mr S W. A Rizvi Khan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ah Mr. Mahomed Yus if Shareef Beohar Gulab Sing Thakur Manmohan Singh Mr. D. T. Mangalmoorti Mr. L. H. Bartlett o B E. Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	Jubbulpore City, Non-Muhammadan (Urban). Jubbulpore Division (Urban). Chhattisgarh Division (Urban). Nerbudda Division (Urban). Nagpur City-cum-Kamptee. Do. do Nagpur Division (Urban) Jubbulpore District (South) Non-Muhammada (Rural). Jubbulpore District (North). Damoh District. Saugor District. Seon District Mandla District Mandla District Mandla District Raipur District (North). Raipur District (South) Bilaspur District. Drug District Hoshangabad District. Narsinghpur District. Narsinghpur District. Narsinghpur District. Narsinghpur District. Narsinghpur District. Narsinghur District. Rapur District Rapur District Shalaghat District. Rapur District Wardha District. Wardha District. Wardha District. Wardha District. Wardha District. Balaghat District Balaghat District

B -Members from Berar nominated after election.

Mr. Vithal Bandhuji Chaobal	••	••	East Berar (Municipal), Non-Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr. R. A. Kanitkar			West Berar (Municipal)
Dr. Panjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh			Amraoti (Central) Non-Muhammadan (Rural).
Mr. Motirao Bajirao Tidake .			Amraoti (East)
Rao Sahib Uttamrao Sitaramji Patil			Amraoti (West).
Mr. Sridhar Govind Sapkal •.			Akola (East).
Mr. Umedsingh Naramsingh Thakur			Akola (North-West).
Rao Sahib Naik Dinkarrao Dharrao Ra	ajurka	ır	Akola (South).
Mr. Yadav Madhav Kale .			Buldana (Central).
Mr. Tukaram Shanker Patil .			Buldana (Malkapur and Jalgaon).
Mr. Mahadeo Paikaji Kolhe			Yeotmal (East).
Mr. Ganpat Sitaram Malvi			Yeotmal (West).
Khan Sahib Syed Mobinur Rahman			Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban).
Khan Sahib Muzaffar Husain (Deputy 1	Presid	ent)	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural).
Khan Bahadur Mirza Raham Beg			West Berar (Rural).
The Hon'ble Balkrishna Ganesh Khap	arde		Berar Landholders Special Constituencies.
Rao Bahadur Gajanan Ramchandra I			Berar Commerce and Industry.

North-West Frontier Province.

The North-West Frontier Province, as its name denotes, is situated on the north-west frontier of the Indian Empire It is in form an irregular strip of country lying north by an irregular strip of country lying north by cast and south by west and may generally be described as the tract of country, north of Baluchistan, lying between the Indus and the Durand boundary line with Afghanistan. To the north it extends to the mountains of the Hyall Event has received above. the Hindu Kush. From this range a long broken line of mountains runs almost due south. dividing the province from Afghanistan, until the Sulaiman Range eventually closes the south of the Province from Baluchistan. The greatest length of the province is 408 miles, its greatest breadth 279 miles and its total area about 36,356 square miles. The territory falls into three main geographical divisions: the Cis-Indus district of Hazara; the narrow strip between the Indus and the Hills, containing the Districts of Poshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dora Ismail Khan, and the rugged mountainous regions on the north and west between those districts and the border line of Afghanistan. Hazara and the four districts in the second division contain 13,518 square miles. The mountain regions, north and west, are occupied by tribes subject only to the political control of the H E, the Governor in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General. The area of this tract is roughly 22,828 square miles and in it are situated, from north to south, the political agencies severally known as the Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan Agencies. Each of the Deputy Commissioners of the five administered districts is responsible for the management of political relations with certain tribes or sections of the tribes across the frontier. A few hundred miles of the trans-border Territory are internally administered by the Political Agents, but the bulk of the trans-border population stree from any internal interference, so long as offences are not committed and so long as the tribes observe the conditions on which allowances are paid to many of them.

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden)

The area of the Province is a little more than half that of Bombay (excluding Sind and Aden) and amounts to more than three-fifths of the size of England without Wales. The density of population throughout the Province equals 99 persons to a square mile, but in the more favoured portions the pressure of population is much greater. In the Hazara District there are 208 persons to a square mile and in the trans-Indus plains tract the number is 156. Density for the 5 rented Districts 5,179 persons per s. mile. The key to the history of the people of the N.-W. F. P. lies in the recognition of the fact that the valley of Peshawar was always more closely connected politically with Eastern Iran than with India, though in pre-Mahomedan times its population was mainly Indian by race. Early history finds the Iranians dominating the whole Indus valley. Then time the Greek invasion under Alexander the Grest, in B.C. 327 then the invasions of the Sakas, and of the White Huns and later the two great waves of Muhammadan invasion. Last came the Sikhs invasion beginning in

1818 The Frontier Territory was annexed by the British in 1849 and placed under the control of the Punjab Government. Frequent warfare occurred with the border tribes. The most serious phases of these disturbances were the war provoked by the aggression of Afghanistanin 1919 and the protracted punitive operations against the Waziris in 1919-1920. These have resulted in the establishment at Razmak, a position dominating the Blahsud Waziri country, of a per-nanent garrison of 10,000 troops drawn mostly from stations lying in the Plains immediately below the hills A circular road from Bannu, through Razmak to Sararogha, Jandola and back to the Derajat provides communications transport with this force and facilitates its mobility. The effect of this measure has been a marked improvement in the internal peace of the Tribal area

The division of the Frontier Province from the Punjab was frequently discussed, with the double object, in the earlier stages of these debates, of securing closer and more immediate control and supervision of the Frontier by the Supreme Government and of making such alterations in the personnel and duties such anterations in the personnel and duties of frontier officials as would tend to the establishment of improved relations between the local British representatives and the independent tribesmen. The province was eventually removed from the control of the Punjab administration in 1901. To it was added the political charge of Dir, Swat and Chitral, the Political Agent of which had never been sub-ordinate to the Punjab. The new Province ordinate to the Punjab. The new Province was constituted under a Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, with headquarters at Peshawar, in direct communication with the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department. In April 1932 the Province was constituted a Governor's Province. In political questions there is no intermediary between the Governor and the local officer, an arrangement designed to secure both prompt disposal of references and the utilisation of the expert knowledge of fronter conditions for which the head of the administration is selected The advisability of re-uniting the Province with the Punjab was much discussed in certain Indian political circles and as a result of the views expressed upon the matter in the Legislative Assembly the Government of India in 1922 appointed a Committee of officials and unofficials to investigate it The Committee, presided over by Mr D de S. Bray, M.L.A., Joint Foreign Sceretary, toured the Frontier Province and the Punjab and heard numerous witnesses. Its members were Messrs Raza Ali, M.O.S., T. Rangacharia, Chaudhri Shaha-buddin, N.M. Samarth and K. B. Abdur Rahim Khan, members of the Legislative Assembly, H N. Bolton. I.C.S. (Foreign Pept.) and A. H. Parker, I.C.S. (Punjab) (members). The inquiry developed practically into a contest between Mahomedans and Hindus on communal lines. The Hindus, allied in sympathy with their co-religionists in the Punjab demanded the reunion of the administered districts of the

Province with the Punjab or, if that were not attainable then the placing of the judicial administration of the Province under the Punjab High Court at Lahore. The Mahomedans on the other hand claimed the right of their Province to a status corresponding with that enjoyed by other Provinces of India and to immediate reforms initiating and providing for progress along that line. The Hindus argued that a separate Pathan Province on the Frontier would cause a dangerous sentimental division from the rest of India, with leanings towards the allied racial elements outside British India. The answer to that was that a contented Pathan Province would be a valuable buttress against hostile feeling across the Border. The Committee's deliberations ended in disagreement, the two Hindu members writing each a separate report favourable to the Hindu viewpoint already explained, and the majority of the Committee, comprised of all its other members, recommending advance on a Provincial basis. Their principal recommendations were for-

Retention of the Settled Districts and Tribal Tracts as a separate unit in charge of a minor administration under the Government of India;

Early creation of a Legislative Council for the Settled District and appointment of Member of Council and Minister;

Appointment of a second Judicial Commissioner which has since been sanctioned and reform of the judicial administration in various directions, including interchange of officers with the Punjab, so that the members of the Service in the smaller Province should have the advantage of experience in the larger one.

"If (concluded the Majority) the Pathan nationality is allowed self-determination and given scope for that self-development within the Judian Empire under the Reforms Scheme after which it is now striving we are assured that with a contented Frontier population India can face with calm resolution the future that the Frontier has in store for her."

The People.

The total population of the N.-W. F. P. (1931) is 4,684,364, made up as follows:—

Hazara		669,636
Trans-Indus Districts	••	1,755,440
Trans-Border Area		2.259.288

This last figure is estimated. There are only 561 '3 females per 1,000 males in the towns, and 872 '2 females per 1,000 males in rural areas.

This disproportion of the sexes cannot at present be explained in the N.-W. F. P. any more than in other parts of Northern India where it also appears. The discrepancy is greater here than in any other Province of India. There is no ground for believing that the neglect of girls in infancy has any effect in causing the phenomenon. On the other hand, the female population has to face many trials which are unknown to men. The evils of unskilled midwifery and early marriage are among them.

Both the birth and death-rates of the Province are abnormally low. The birth rate in the administered districts, according to the last available official reports, is 25.3 and the deathrate 21.9.

The dominant language of the Province is Pashtu and the population contains several lingual strata. The most important sections of the population, both numerically and by social position, are the Pathans. They own a very large proportion of the land in the administered districts and are the ruling race of the tribal area to the west. There is a long list of Pathan, Baluch, Rajput and other tribal divisions. Gurkhas have recently settled in the Province. The Mahomedan tribes constitute almost the whole population, Hindus amounting to only 5 per cent. of the total and Sikhs to a few thousands. The occupational cleavage of the population sonfuses ethnical divisions.

(Under the North-West Frontier Province Law and Justice Regulation of 1901), custom governs all questions regarding successions, betrothal, marriage, divorce, the separate property of women, dower, wills, gifts, partitions, family relations such as adoption and guardianship, and religious usages and institutions, provided that the custom be not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience. In these matters the Mohammadan Law where the parties are Mohammadans, and Hindu Law, where the parties are Hindus, is applied in so far as that law has not been altered or abolished by any legislative enactment and is not opposed to the provisions of the Regulation and has moreover not been modified by any custom.

The climatic conditions of the N.-W.F.P. which is mainly the mountainous region, but includes the Peshawar Valley and the riverine tracts of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District, are extremely diversified. The latter district is one of the hottest areas of the Indian continent, while on the mountain ranges the weather is temperate in summer and intensely cold in winter. The air is generally dry and hence the annual ranges of temperature are frequently very large. The Province has two wet seasons, one the S.-W. Monsoon season, when moisture is brought up from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal: the other in winter, when storms from Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caspian Districts bring widespread rain and snowfall. Both sources of supply are precarious and not infrequently either the winter or the summer rainfall fails almost entirely.

Trade and Occupations.

The population derives its subsistence almost wholly from agriculture. The Province is practically without manufactures. There is no considerable surplus of commercial products for export. Any commercial importance which the province possesses it owes to the fact that it lies across the creat trade routes which connect the trans-border tribal territories and the marts of Afghanistan and Central Asia with India, but the influence of rail-

ways is diminishing the importance of these trading interests. Special mention may be made of the railway comparatively recently opened linking Baluchistan, in the south-west of the N -W. F. P, via Nushki with south-east Persia The line connects with the north-west railway system of India and extends 343 miles to Duzdap, within the Persian border. Two weekly trains run each way and the freight carried largely consists of carpets, wool and dates, from Persia and of tea, sugar and piece-goods from the Indian side. Though the railway is primarily strategic in purpose its commercial and political effects will be considerable. The travelling traders (or Powindahs) from the trans-frontier area have always pursued their wanderings into India and now, instead of doing their trading in and now, inseed of coing their trading in towns near the border, carry it by train to the large cities in India, The Railway line from Pir to Lankitshina which is complete and open to public traffic now will similarly, in course of time, develop both the manner and amount of transport communications and trade. The new roads in Waziristan are already targely utilised by the Tribal inhabitants for motor traffic. Prices of agricultural produce have in recent years been high, but the agriculturists, owing to the poverty of the means of communication, have to some extent been deprived of access to Indian markets and have therefore been unable to profit by the rates prevailing. On the other hand, high prices are a hardship to the non-agricultural classes. The effects of recent extensions of irrigation have been important. Land tenures are generally the same in the British administered districts as in the Punjab. The cultivated area of the and amounts to 25 per cent. and uncultivated to 75 per cent.

The work of civilisation is now making steady progress, both by the improvement of communications and otherwise. Relations with the tribes have improved trade has advanced, free medical relief has been vastly extended, police admi-nistration has been reformed and the desire of people for education has been judiciously and sympathetically fostered, though in this respect there is complaint against the limitations imposed by financial embarrassments. In the British administered districts the total perpercentage of male Scholars to the total percentage of male Scholars to the total male population 55 9 and that of female Scholars to the total female population is 1.32 for the year 1933-34, per cent. males and 7 per cent. females of the total population are returned as literates. The figures for males denote a very narrow diffusion of education even for India. Those for females are cation even for India. Those for females are not notably low, but they are largely affected by the high literacy amongst Sikh women, of whom 13.3 per cent. are returned as literate. The inauguration of a system of light railways throughout the Province, apart from all conthroughout the Province, apart from all considerations of strategy, must materially improve the condition of the people and also by that means strengthen the hold of the administration over them. The great engineering project of the Upper Swat River Canal, which was completed in 1914, and the lesser work of the Paharpur Canal, also completed a few years ago, will bring ease and prosperity to vears ago, will bring ease and prosperity to a number of peasant homes.

Administration.

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor in Council and Agent to the Governor-General. His staff consist of—

- (1) The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council.
- (2) The Hon'ble Minister Transferred Departments.
- (3) The Hon'ble the President, Legislative Council.
- (4) Officers of the Political Department of the Government of India.
- (5) Members of the Provincial Civil Service
- (6) Members of the Subordinate Civil Service.
- (7) Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police.
- (8) Officers recruited for the service of departments requiring special knowledge—Militia, Engineering, Education, Medicine and Forestry.

The cadre posts reserved for officers coming under the fourth head above are .--

HE. the Governor and

Agent to Governor-General The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council Chief Sceretary Secretary, Transferred Departments Administration. Under-Secretary Resident in Waziristan .. 1 Dy Commissioners 5) Political Agents Senior Sub-Judges .. 2 Asst. Commissioners and Asst. Political >1? Agents.

Judicial Commiss-Suner. Court & Dis-{ Two District and trict Judges. Sessions Judges One Additional ditto,

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into from two to five subcollectorates in charge of tabsildars, who are invested with criminal and civil and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tabsildars, who exercise only criminal and revenue powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some parts of India is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancient ancestry, real or imaginary. Modern municipal local government has been introduced in the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Jail and a District

Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses one forest division, that of Hazara. The P W. D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions, under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D. seven Divisions, under a Unier Engineer, P.W.D who is also ex-office Secretary to H. E. the Governor in Council. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the British Government. The revenue administration of all the administration of the second control of the council of the revenue administration of all five administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Divisional Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are two Civil and Sessions districts, each presided over by a District and Sessions Judge. The two Judicial Commissioners are the controlling authority in the Judicial branch of the administration, and their Courts are the highest criminal and appellate tribunals in this Province. The improvements needed to bring the judicial administration up-to-date, in accord with the growth of the business of administration, are dealt with in the Inquiry Committee's report to which reference was made above.

FINANCES.

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Provinces a subvention of Rs. one croic per annum is given by the Government of India out of Central Revenues,

The Administration.

The principal officers in the present Administration are .-

H. E the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General - H. E Lieut (Gol Sir Ralph Griffith, KCSI, CIE 'Assumed charge 18th April 1932).

Private Secretary-Captain I., M. Barlow, M. C. Arde-de-Camp-Licut P. J. Keen

The Hon'ble Member of the Executive Council— The Honb'le Sir George Cunningham, KCIE, C.SI, OBE, IC.S

Resident, Waziristan-Mr J. G. Acheson,

Judicial Commissioner, Mr. L. Middleton, i.e.s.

Additional Judicial Commissioner—Khan
Bahadur Kazi Mir Ahmad Khan, B A, LL B

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, Mr J. S. Thomson, C.I.E., I.C S.

Chief Secretary to Government, N W F P.— Mr A J. Hopkinson, I C S.

Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments-Major A. E. H Macanu.

Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner-I.t. A. L. A. Dredge.

Financial Secretary to Government, N.W.F.P.—Mr. A. N. Mitchell, 1.C.S., (offg.)

Assistant Secretary (General) to Government, N. W. F. P.-Mr. W. V. Rogers (offg.)

Asstt. Financial Secy. to Govt , N.W.F.P.—S. Ata Elahi Siddidi

Indian Personal Assistant, H E. the Governor— Khan Bahadur Sultan Mabd Khan.

Secretary, Public Works Department—Mr. G. M Ross, I S K

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons — Bt Col H H Thorburn, C.I E., M B Ch B (Glas), I.M S,

Inspector-General of Police—M H () de Gale Commandant, Frontier Constabulary—II, Lillia,

Director of Public Instruction-T. ('Orgill, MA., I E S.

Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Frontier Circle—Mahammad Hamid Kuvaishi, B A

District and Sessions Judge-Captain Abdur Rahm Khan

Additional District and Sessions Judge, Peshawar and Hazara -- M. Mahomed Abkai Khan.

Capt H. D Rushton (Derajat.)

Political Agents.

Major H. H. Johnson, CIE, MM, Dir Swat and Chitial.

Major C. S Searle, M C, Khyber.

Capt G. C L Crichton, North Waznistan.

Major C. C. H Smith, Kurram.

Capt. H A. Barnes, South Wazinstan

Deputy Commissioners

Capt. Iskandor Mirza, Hazaia.

A D. F Dundas, 1 c s . Peshawar.

Captam A J. Dring, Dera Ismail Khan.

Major G L Mallam, Bar-at-Law, Kohat,

Captain E. H Cobb, o.B E.

Former Chief Commissioners.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Harold Deane, KCS.I., from 9th November 1901 to 3rd June 1908. Died 7th July 1908.

The Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Roos-Keppel, & CIE., K.CSI, from 4th June 1908 to 9th September 1919.

The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant, K.C.S I., KOIE., from 10th September 1919 to 7th March 1921.

The Hon'ble Sir John Loader Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S I., I.C S., from 8th March 1921 to 6th July 1923.

The Hon'ble Sir Horatio Norman Bolton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., from 7th July 1923 to 30th April 1930.

The Hon'ble Sir Steuart Pears, K.C.I.E, CSI., I.C.S., from 10th May 1930 to 9th September 1931

N. W. F. PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

- The Hon'ble K. B. Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan, Khan of Zaida (President).
- K. B. Abdul Rahim Khan, M.B.E., Bar-at-Law (Deputy President).
- Sheekh Abdul Hamid, B.A., LL B. (Secretary).

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS AND MINISTERS.

- The Hon'ble Sir George Cunningham, KCIE, CS.I, O.B E., Executive Councillor.
- The Hon'ble K. B Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum Khan. K C.I E, Minister to the Government, N.W.F.P.

OFFICIALS NOMINATED MEMBERS.

- Thompson, Mr J. S., I C.S., Revenue and Division Commissioner, 10, The Mall, Peshawar Cantonment.
- Macann, Capt. A E. H, Secretary to Government, Transferred Departments, Peshawar Cantonment,
- de Gale, Mr H O , Inspector-General of Police, Commissioner Road, Peshawar Cantonment
- Ross, Mr G M, BA Chief Engineer & Secretary to Government, NWFP, PW.D
- S. Raja Singh, MA., LLB. 1, Cavalry Lane, Legal Remembrancer to Government, Peshawar Cantonment.

NON-OFFICIALS NOMINATED MEMBERS.

- Allah Nawaz Khan, Nawabzada, Representative of general interests, Dera Ismail Khan.
- Khan Ghulam Rabbani Khan, BA, LLB (Alig), Representative of general interests, Mansehra, Hazara District.
- Hassan Alı Khan, Sultan, Khan Sahib, of Boi, Representative of general interest, Boi, Mansehra Tahsil, Hazara District.
- Khan Malik-kur Rahaman Khan, Kayani, M A, Representative of general interests, Sahpur, Kohat District.
- Nalinjan Singh Bedi, Baba, B A, Representative of general interests, Ganj Street, Peshawar City.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

- Khan Abdul Ghafur Khan, Hashtnagar (Muham-madan), Bar-at-Law, Peshawar.
- Abdul Qayum Khan, Mr., B.A., LLB (Alig), Outer Mansehra (Muhammadan), Mansehra, Hazara District.
- Abdur Rahaman Khan, Arbab, Doaba-cum-Daudzai (Muhammadan), Gari Gulla, Post Office, Nahaqui, Peshawar District.
- Khan Abdul Hamid Khan, Kundi, BA., LLB. (Alg.), North-West Frontier Province (Landholders), Pleader, Gul Imam, Dera Ismail Khan District.

- Baz Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, Kohat East (Muhammadan), Teri, Kohat District.
- Ghulam Haider Khan, Khan Bahadur, Bannu North (Muhammadan), Bazar Ahamad Khan, Bannu District.
- Ghulam Hassan Ali Shah aluas Hassan Gul Pir, Kohat West (Muhammadan), Naryab, Kohat District.
- Khan Hidayatullah Khan, Peshawar District (Landholders), Umarzai, Tashil Charsadda, Peshawar District.
- Khan Habibullah Khan, B.A., LL B. (Alıg.), Bannu South (Muhammadan), Pleader, Lakki, Bannu District.
- Hamidullah Khan, Khan Bahadur Nawab, Razzar-cum-Amazai (Muhammadan), Toru, Peshawar District.
- Hazara Isher Das, Rai Bahadur Lala, M A , LL B., (Non-Muhammadan), Nawanshahr, Hazara District,
- Karam Chand, Rai Bahadur, OBE., Mardan (Non-Muhammadan), Peshawar Cantonment.
- Khuda Baksh Khan, Malik, BA, LLB, Other Towns (Muhammadan), Pleader, Dera Ismai Khan.
- Ladha Ram, Lala, B A., LL B, Kohat-cum-Bannu (Non-Muhammadan), Pleader, Bannu City.
- Muhammad Zaman Khan, Khan Sahib, Hazara Central (Muhammadan), Khalabat, Hazara District.
- Khan Muhammad Abbas Khan, Inner Manschia (Muhammadan), Manschia, Hazara District.
- Muhammad Shaiif Khan, Arbab, B A , Khalisacum-Bara (Muhammadan), Land Yarghajo, Peshawar District
- Muhammad Ayub Khan, Mr , Merdan Kamalzarcum-Baizai (Muhammadan), Khandi Khan Khelan, Hoti, Peshawar District
- Mchar Chand Khanna, Rai Sahib Lala, B.A., Peshawar City (Non-Muhammadan), Saddar Bazar, Peshawar Cantonment.
- Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Dera Ismail Khan East (Muhammadan), Pleader, Dera Ismail Khan
- Pir Bakheh, Mr, MA, LLB. (Alig), Peshawar City (Muhammadan,) Pleader, Kissa Khani, Peshawar City.
- Jagat Singh, Sardar, Narag Banker and Merchant, North-West Frontier Province (Sikh), Peshawar Cantonment.
- Rochi Ram, Rai Sahib Lala, Dera Ismail Khan (Non-Muhammadan), Contractor, Dera Ismail Khan
- Samundar Khan, Mr, Hazara East (Muhammadan), Banda Pir Khan, Hazara District.
- Taj Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, o B E., Nowshera (Muhammadan), Badrashi, Nowshera.

Assam.

The Province of Assam, omitting the partly administered and unadministered tracts on its northern and eastern borders, comprises an area of some 67,384 square miles. It includes the Assam Valley Division, the Surma Valley and Hill Division and the State of Manipur. It owes its importance to its situation on the north-east frontier of India. It is surrounded by mountainous ranges on three sides while on the fourth (the west) lies the Province of Bengal on to the plains of which debouch the two valleys of the Brahmaputra and the Surma which form the plains of Assam. These two valleys are separated from each other by the Assam Range, which projects westward from the hills on the eastern border.

Population.

The total population of the Province in 1931 was 9,247,857, of whom 445,606 were in Manlpur. Of the population in 1931, nearly 5½ millions were Hindus, over 2½ millions were Muslims, a million belonged to tribal religions and a quarter of a million were Christians. 43 per cent. of the population speak Bengalı, 21 per cent. speak Assamese: other languages spoken in the province are llindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Chinese languages. Owing to the great areas of waste and rivers the density of the province is only 187, which compared with that of most other parts of India is low.

Agricultural Products.

It has agricultural advantages for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any part of India, climate, soil, rainfall and river sys-tems all being alike favourable to cultivation Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 4,857,567 acres being devoted on this crop. Except in the Himalayan Terai irrigation is unnecessary. Tea and jute are the mos' important crops grown for export. The area under tea consists of 4,31,782 acres. Wheat and tobacco are also grown and about 35,934 acres are devoted to sugarcane.

Meteorological Conditions.

Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 23.39 to 241.76 inches. The maximum is reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills, which is one of the wettest places in the world, having a rainfall of 520 09 inches. The temperature ranges from 59 at Sibsagar in January to 84.8 in July. Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place, by far the worst being that which occurred in 1897.

Mines and Minerals.

The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. The most extensive coal measures are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur districts, where about 186,813 tons were raised in 1934. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar.

Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N.E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S.S.E. trend.

Manufactures and Trade.

Silk is manufactured in the Assam Valley, Silk is manuscurred in the Assam vancy, the weaving being done by the women. Cotton weaving is also largely practised by the women, and almost every house contains a loom; the cloth is being gradually displaced by imported goods of finer texture and colour. Tea manufacture is the most important industry of the province. Boat building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning are the other industries apart from agriculture, which itself employs about 89 per cent. of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining foreign tribes and countries.

Communications.

Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The excellence of its water communications makes the province less dependent upon roads than other parts of India. A large fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys. An alternate day service of passenger-boats runs between Goalundo and Dibrugarh. In recent years the road system has developed. There are two trunk roads on either bank of the Brahmaputra parts of which are metalled or gravelled and the rest unmetalled and excellent metalled roads from Shillong to Gauhati and to Cherrapunjee and also between Dimapur, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and Imphal, the capital of the Manipur State. A motor road, connecting Shillong with the Surma Valley, has been completed and opened to traffic. The Govern-ment of Assam had in 1928 carried out a considerable programme of road improvement and another programme is at present being launched which aims at the improvement of nearly 300 miles of road either by metalling or gravelling and the construction of 6 big bridges. The work has already been undertaken. Kutcha roads are being maintained by means of mechanical plant which has proved successful in maintaining, throughout the year, a surface fit for motor vehicles. Motor traffic has increased on all sides and the demands for better roads has been insistent. The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the Assam Bengal Railway system have been added in recent years. The main Assam Bengal Railway line runs from Chittagong Port, in Bengal, through the North Cachar Hills to Tinsukia, a station on the Dibru-Cachar Hills to Thisticia, a station on the Dibri-Sadiya Railway and connects the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the Eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs through the west of the Assam Valley from Lumding to Gaubati where it affects a junction with the Lakhimpur and Cachar.

An account of the petroleum occurrences in Assam was recently published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. It states that the petroleum localities in this petroleum localities in this province are confined to a curved belt of country inunction; along the basins of the Brahmaputra and

THE FINANCES OF ASSAM.

In common with the other Provinces of India, Assam secured substantial financial autonomy under the Reform Act of 1919. The present financial position for 1935-36 is set out in the following table:—

following table:—		
Principal Heads of Revenue—	Trs.	Trs.
Taxes on Income	220	Miscellaneous Railway expenditure 1
Salt	15	Construction of Railways
Land Revenue	1,14,00	Navigation, Embankments, Drainage Works 62
Excise	3,157	Interest on ordinary Debt 6,17
Stamps	17,55 1,237	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt 10,17
Registration	1,237	General Administration 26,51
	1,50	Administration of Justice 10,24
Railways— State Rallways—		Jails and Convict Settlements 4,97
Gross receipts		Police (other than Assam Rifles) 27,69
Deduct—Working expenses	•••	Police (Assam Rifles) 3,26
Net receipts		Ports and Pilotage 24
Subsidised Companies	••	Scientific Departments 3
Total	-:- -	Education (European) 80 Medical
Debt Services—	••	Mary Mary and Daniel and American
Interest	96	Civil Works 41,27
Civil Administration—		Famine Relief and Insurance 5
Administration of Justice	1,80	Superannuation Allowances and
Jails and Convict Settlements	59	Pensions 20,53
	1,63	Stationery and Printing 2.68
Police Ports and Pilotage		Miscellaneous 4,10
Education	3,33	Extraordinary charges Nul
Medical	1,80	Contributions to the Central Govern-
Public Health	88	ment by the Provincial Government
Agriculture	99	
Industries	5 56	
Miscellaneous Departments		1 Tansjerreu Suojects—
Buildings, Roads and Miscellaneou	8	Land Revenue
Public Improvements—		Excise 5,50
Civil Works	8,09	Excise
M1scellaneous—	_	General Administration 1,05
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	19	[71 Jun - 41 4 41 7] 00 01
Stationery and Printing	43	
Miscellaneous	81	Dublic Health 703
Contributions and Assignments to and	from the	Agriculture 7.45
Central Government— Miscellaneous adjustments between		Industries
the Central and Provincial Govern-		
ments	900	CIVII WORKS 3,74
Revenue in England		i stationery and rimining so
Capital Revenue—	••	Miscellaneous 2,61
Recoveries of loans and advances by		Total Transferred subjects 77,61
the Assam Government	5,08	
Loan from the Provincial Loans Fund	55,20	
Appropriation for reduction or		Forest capital outlay not charged to
avoidance of debt	1,017	revenue
Government Press—	8	Civil Works not charged to revenue
Depreciation Fund Provincial Subvention from Central	0	
Road Development Account	1,60	sions not charged to revenue 1,58 Payment of gratuities retrenched personnel 9
Suspense	••	Government Press Depreciation Fund 8
Civil deposils	42	Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund 10,17
Total receipts	2,84,06	la
Ononina Dalamas	4,04,00	Government 1,44
~	2,84,06	Provincial Subvention from Central
Expenditure.	4,04,00	Road Development Account 3,12
Reserved Subjects—		Suspense
Land Revenue	16,86	Expenditure in England 11,18 Civil deposits
Stamps	44	Civil deposits 42
Forest	11,60	Total expenditure 2,84,06
Forest	83	Closing balance Nil
State Railways	44	7
Subsidised Companies		Grand Total 2,84,06

Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as the result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912: the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council, Bihar, Chock-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was re-constituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

The capital is Shillong, a town laid out with great taste and judgment among the pine woods on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and has been rebuilt in a way more likely to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

GOVERNOR.

H. E. Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I, CIE., I.C.S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Datta, C.I E

The Hon'ble Mr. W L. Scott, C.I.E., I.C.S.

MINISTERS.

The Hon'ble Maula 1 Abdul Hamid, B.L.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lai Barua, B.L.
PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR.

Private Secretary, Capt R E Peel, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantiy.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. E. Armstrong, 8th king George's Own Light Cavalry.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Nainsing Mall, IDS.M. OBSI. Honorary-Aide-de-Camp, Lt-Col. J P. Moran,

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chnef Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E., I.C.S.
Secretary to Government (Finance and Revenue),
H. M. Prichard, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Transferred Departments), H. G. Dennehy, I.O.S.

Under Secretary to Government, G. R. Kamat, I.C.S.

Under Secretary (Transferred Departments), N. N. Phukan, B.L.

Secretary to Government (Legislative Department) and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, A. L. Blank, 1.C.S.

Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., E. P. Bure, I.S.E., CIE.

Additional Secretary, C S Mullan, ICS

Joint Secretary Judicial Department, T E. Furze, J P (offg)

Superintending Engineer, B. F. Taylor, I.S.E.

Under Secretary, P.W.D., All Ahmad, I.S.E.

Assistant Secretary, Finance and Revenue Departments, A.V. Jones, 1800, V.D. (on deputation).
Rai Sahib S C Dutt (offg.)

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), D. C. Das (on special duty) S. C. G. Swami (offig.) Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), A. B. Dutt

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., S. P. Desai, 1.0 S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Society & Village Authorities, S. L. Mehta, 1.0 S.

Director of Agriculture, J N. Chakrabarty

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department Ru Sahib S. C. Ghosh (Tempy)

Conservator of Forests, Assam, A. J. W. Milroy

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, Khan Bahadur Muhammed Chaudhuri

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, A. 1.. Blank, I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Police, T. E Furze JP (offg)

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col. C. E. Palmer

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. T. D. Murison. Chief Engineer, E. P. Burke, CI E, 18.E.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.B., 1925.

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925. Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K C S.I., C.I E , 1932.

Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I E., 1935.

Sir Michael Keane, K C S.I., C i E., 1935.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Maula The Hon'ble Mr. W The Hon'ble Rai Ba					(President). $Ex-officio).$
		 -	-		
	Names.	1	Con	stituer	cy by which elected.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

The Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy Babu Sanat Kumar Das	Shillong (General Urban). Silchar (Non-Muhammadan Rural).
Babu Hirendra Chandra Chakrabarti	Hallakandi ditto.
Babu Birendra Lal Das	Sylhet Sadar ditto.
Babu Kalicharan Muchi	Sunamgani ditto.
Babu Gopendrolal Das Chaudhuri .	Habiigani (North) ditto.
Babu Jitendra Kumar Pal Chaudhuii	Habugani (South) ditto.
Babu Chiratan Mochi	South Sylhet ditto.
Mr. Sasanka Mohan Das	Karimganj ditto.
Kumar Pramathesh Chandra Barua	Dhubri ditto.
Srijut Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri .	Gauhati ditto.
Srijut Bepin Chandra Ghose .	Goalpara ditto.
Rai Bahadur Rajani Kanta Chaudhuri .	Barpata ditto.
Rai Sahib Dalim Chandra Bora	Terpur ditto.
Kumar Bhupendra Naram Deb	Mangaldaı dıtto.
Rai Bahadur Brindaban Chandra Goswami .	Nowgong ditto.
Srijut Jogendra Nath Gohain	Sibagar ditto.
Srijut Kası Nath Saikia	Jorhat ditto.
Srijut Mahendra Nath Gohain	Golfat ditto.
Rai Bahadur Nılambar Datta	Dibingain ditto.
Srijut Sarveswar Barua	North Lakhimpur ditto
The Hon'ble Maulavi Abdul Hamid	Sylhet Sadr (North) (Muhammadan Rural),
Haji Idris Ali Barlaskar	Cachar ditto
Maulavi Abdur Rashid Chaudhuri	Sylhet Sadr (South) ditto.
Maulayi Munawwar Alı	Sunamgan) ditto
Maulavi Abdur Rahım Chaudhury	Habigani (North) ditto.
Maulavi Saiyid Abdul Mannan	Habigani (South) ditto.
Maulavi Abdul Khalique Chaudhury	South Sylhet ditto.
Khan Sahib Maulayi Mahmud Alı	Karımganı ditto
Maulavi Abual Mazid Ziaoshshams	Dhubri ditto.
Khan Sahib Maulavi Mizanar Rahman	Goalpara cum South Sal- ditto.
Khan Bahadur Maulayi Nuruddin Ahmed	mara Thana. Kamrup and Darrang ditto
	cum Nowgong.
The Hon'ble Maulavi Faiznur Ali	Sibsagar rum Lakhimpur ditto.
Mr L J Godwin	Assam Valley Planting.
Mr G E Rayner	Ditto.
Mr. A. J. Richardson	Ditto.
Mr. F W Hockenhull	Surma Valley Planting.
Mr. W. E. D Cooper	Ditto.
The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua .	Commerce and Industry.

NOMINATED MEMBERS

Officials.

J A. Dawson, CI.E. E P. Burke, CIE H M Prichard. H. G. Dennehy. G. A Small

Non-Officials.

Sreejukta Atul Krishna Bhattacharya. Srijut Mahendra Lal Das. Khan Bahadui Maulavi Muhammad Mashraf. Rai Sahib Pyari Mohan Das. Rev Tanuram Saikia representing the labouring classes.
Subadar-Major Sardar Bahadur Jangbir Lama,
O.BI, IDSM, (representing the inhabitants of Backward Tracts).
Khan Bahadur Maulavi Keramat Ali, Jorhat.

Baluchistan.

Baiuchistan is an oblong stretch of country | rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some occupying the extreme western corner of the Indian Empire. It is divided into three main divisions: (1) British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by treaty in 1879; (2) Agency Territories with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers; and (3) the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela with an area of 80,410 square miles. The Province embraces an area of 134,638 square miles and according to the census of 1931 it contains 868,617 inhabitants.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Persia. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren, sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

The political connection of the British Government with Baluchistan commenced from the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; the outbreak of the First Afghan War in 1839; it was traversed by the Army of the Indus and was afterwards occupied until 1842 to protect the British lines of communication. The districts of Kachi, Quetta and Mastung were handed over to the Amir of Afghanistan and Political Officers were appointed to administer the country. At the close of the First Afghan War, the British withdrew and these districts were assigned to the Khan. If Kelet districts were assigned to the Khan of Kalat. The founder of the Baluchistan Province as it now exists was Sir Robert Sandeman who broke down the close border system and welded the Baluch and Brahui Chiefs into a close confederacy. In the Afghan War of 1879 Pishin, Shorarud, Sibi, Zawara Valley and Thal-Chotiali were handed over by Yakub Khan to the Rritish Government and retained at Sir Robe, t Sandeman's strenuous insistence.

Industries

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 11½ inches in a rainfall, records no more than 114 inches in a Levy Corps. Fundamentally the Province is not year. In the highlands few places receive more self-supporting, the deficit being met from than 10 inches and in the plains the average | Imperial Funds.

cases to 3. The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the numbers of the purely cultivating classes. The Mekran Coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Education is imparted in 108 public schools of all kinds with 7,665 scholars. There is a distinct desire for education amongst the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres; but on the whole education or the desire of it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts. Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnaj on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass. The output of coal in 1929-30 was 16,959 tons. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. The chrome output fell off owing to poorer demand. Lime-stone is quarried in small quantities. The output of chromite during 1929-30 amounted to 17.906 tons.

Administration.

The head of the local administration is the officer styled Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner. Next in rank comes the Revenue Commissioner who controls the revenue administration and exercises the functions of a High Court as Judicial Commissioner of the Province. The keynote of administration in Baluchistan is self-government by the tribesmen, as far as may be, by means of their Jirgas or Councils of Elders along the ancient customary lines of tribal law, the essence of which is the satisfaction of the aggrieved and the settlement of the feud, not retaliation on the aggressor or the vindictive punishment of a crime. The district levies play an unob-trusive but invaluable part in the work of the Civil administration not only in watch and ward and the investigation of crime, but also in the carrying of the mails, the serving of processes and other miscellaneous work. In addition to these district levies there are ordinarily three irregular Corps in the Province; the Zhob Militia the Mekran Levy Corps and the Chagai Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Com-missioner in Baluchistan, The Hon'ble Lt.-Col A. E. B. Parsons.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner, B. J. Gould, C.M G., C.I E., I C S.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major L. W. Galbraith, M C.

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Public Works Department, Brigadier Dawson, M C.

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major J. E. Lidierth, M.B.E.

Under Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Ayent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, E. F. Lydall, Esq, 1.0 s.

Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, Lt.-Col S. Williams, OBE.

Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commisstoner, Quetta, Captain B. Woods Ballerd, I.A. Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in

charge of the Bolan Pass and of Chagar District,

H. Weightman, I.O.S.

Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat and of Chagai, Captain R. G. E. W. Albain

Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, Panjgur, Captain M. O. A. Baig.

Political Agent, Sibi, G. F. Squire, Esq., I.C.S.

Assistant Political Agent, Sibi, M. Worth, I.C.S.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer. Nastrabad Sub-Division, District Sibi, G C.

S. Curtis, I C S Political Agent, Loralar, Lt -Colonel R G. Hinde Assistant Political Agent, Loralar, G. E.

Emerson, I.C.S. Political Agent, Zhob, Fort, Sandeman, Major de la Fargue, I.A.

Assistant Political Agent, Zhob, Capt V. V. D. Willoughby.

Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer, Major J. Roger, I M S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS.

This is a group of islands lying in the Bay of Bengal. Port Blair, the headquarters of the Administration, is 780 miles from Calcutta, 740 miles from Madras, and 360 miles from Rangoon, with which ports there is regular communication by Government chartered steamers.

The total area of the Andaman Islands is 2,508 square miles and that of the Nicobar Islands 635 square miles. Of the former 15.74 square miles are cleared and partly under cultivation, the remaining area being dense forest. The population enumerated at the Census of 1931 was 29,463 of whom 7,631 were convicts. The number of convicts on 31st March 1932 was 7,672.

PORTS:—Port Blair and Boningto in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans, and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

The Islands are administered by a Chief Commissioner. A penal settlement was es-tablished at Port Blair in 1858 and is the largest and most important in India.

Chief Commissioner, W. A. Cosgrave, C.I.E.,

I.C.S.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern India, west of the State of Mysore. Its area is 1,582 square miles and its population 174,976. Coorg came under the direct protection of the British Government during the war with Sultan lippu of Seiligapatam. In May 1834, owing to misgovernment, it was annexed. The Province is directly under the Government of India and administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg who is the Resident in Mysore with his headquarters at Bangalore. In him are combined all the functions of a local government and a High Court. The Sccretariat
is at Bangalore where the Assistant Resident
is styled Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In Coorg his chief authority is the Commissioner whose headquarters are at Mercara and whose duties extend to every branch of the administration. A Legislative Council consisting of 15 elected members and five nominated members was created in 1923. The chief wealth of the country is agriculture and especially the growth of coffee. Although owing to overproduction and insect pests coffee no longer commands the profits it once enjoyed, the Indian output still holds its own against the severe competition of Brazil. The bulk of the output is exported to France.

Chief Commissioner, Coorq, The Hon. Lt.-Col. C. T. C Plowden, CIE.

AJMER-MERWARA.

Ajmer-Merwara 18 an 1solated British Province in Rajputana. The Agent to the Governor-General in Rapputana administers it as Chief Commissioner. The Province consists of two small separate districts, Almer and is regular Merwara, with a total area of 2,711 square miles chartered and a population of 501,395. At the close of the Pindariwar Daulat Rao Scindia, by a treaty, dated June 25, 1818, ceded the district to the British. Fifty-five per cent. of the population are supported by agriculture, the industrial population being principally employed in the cotton and other industries. The principal crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oilseeds and wheat.

Chief Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir G. D Ogilyie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Aden.

the Empire after the accession of Queen Victoria Its acquisition was the outcome of an outrage committed by local Arabs upon the passengers and crew of a British Indian buggalow wrecked in the neighbourhood Negotiations having in the heighbourhood regionations having failed to secure satisfactory reparation the Government of Bombay despatched a force under Major Baillie which captured Aden on January 19th, 1839.

Aden is an extinct volcano, five miles long and three broad, jutting out to sea much as Gibraltar does, having a circumference of about 15 nules and connected with the mainland by a narrow 1sthmus of flat ground The highest peak on the wall of precipitous hills that surrounds the old Crater which constitutes Aden is 1,725 feet above sea level Rugged spurs, with valleys between, radiate from the centre to the circumterence of the crater. The peninto the circumiterence of the crater. The peninsula of Little Aden, adjacent to Aden pioper, was obtained by purchase in 1808 and the adjoining tract of Shaikh Othman, 39 square miles in extent, was subsequently purchased when, in 1882, it was found necessary to make provision for an overflowing population Attached to Aden is the island of Perim, 5 square miles in extent, in the Straits of Babel-Mandeb at the entrance to the Red Sea. The Kurja Muria Islands, which were acquired from the Sultan of Muscat in 1854, were attached to the Aden Residency until 1931, when they were transferred to the control of the British Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The whole extent of the Aden Settlement, including Aden, Little Aden, Shaikh Othman and Perim, is approximately 80 square niles The 1931 census showed Aden, with Little Aden, Shaikh Othman, and Perim to have a population of 48,338. The population of Perim is 1,700 largely dependent on the Coal Depot maintained there by a commercial firm.

The language of the Settlement is Arabic, but several other Asiatic tongues are spoken The population is chiefly Arab. The chief industries are salt and eigarette manufacture and dhow building. The crops of the tribal low country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little country adjoining are jowar, sesamum, a little cotton, madder, a bastard saffron and, a little indigo. In the hills, wheat madder, fruit, coffee and a considerable quantity of wax and honey are obtained. The difficult problem of water supply has recently been solved. An artesian supply of fresh water has been obtained at Sheikh Othman Early in 1924 a start was made with a deep bore and sweet water was found at a depth of 1,545 feet The artesian flow of water now rises from this bore at 750 gallons per hour. A second bore was started in 1928-29 and proved more productive than the first. Five more bores have since been sunk, but two bores only are in operation

Aden was the first new territory added to Supply mains for distributing water by pige connection to houses have been laid at Crater and Tawahi and several of the private houses have been connected to the mains Drainage systems at Tawahi and Clater have been completed.

> Climate—The average temperature of the station is 87 degrees in the shade, the mean range being from 75 in January to 98 in June, with variations up to 102. The lulls between the monsoons in May and September are very oppressive. But Aden is usually free from infectious diseases and epidemics, and the absence of vegetation, the dryness of the soil and the purity of the drinking water constitution. tute efficient safeguards against many maladies common to tropical countries. The annual rainfall varies from 1 inch to 81 inches, with an irregular average of 3 inches.

> Aden Protectorate —The principal Chiefs of the Aden limiterland are in protection treaty relations with the British Government, and relations with the British Government, and their territories and dependencies comprise the Aden Protectorate. In April 1905 an Anglo-Turkish Boundary Commission signed a convention specifying a demarcated frontier between the Aden Protectorate and the (then) Turkish Yemen, stretching from Shaikh Murad, opposite Perim, to the river Bana, some 29 miles north-east of Dhala', and thence north-east to the Great Desert (Rub' al Khall). With certain modulications this frontier has been accorded by the Treaty of San's signed on 11th certain modifications this frontier has been accepted by the Treaty of San'a signed on 11th February 1934 as the boundary between the Aden Protectorate and the territories of the King of the Yemen, who became ruler of the former Turkish possessions in S W. Alabia after the conclusion of the Gleat War The Aden Protectorate stretches eastwards as far as Ras Dharpah Ali, to include the Hadhramaut and the territories of the Sultan of Qishn, bordering upon Oman, and comprises in all about 42,000 square miles

> The Sultan of Qlshn is also Sultan of Sokotra, an island about 1 382 square miles in extent lying off Cape Guardafui on the African coast. Sokotra is included in the Aden Protectorate by virtue of a treaty between the Sultan and the British Government in 1886: its population is said to be about 12,000 mainly pastoral inland, and fishing on the coast The Aden Protectorate which is under the control of the Resident and which is under the control of the Resident and Commander-in-Clinef, Aden, on behalf of the Colonial Office, is not directly administered, and since the withdrawal of a small British Garrison from Dhala' in 1908 no military posts have been maintained in tribal territory.

Administration.—The administration Aden was formerly directly under the Governnent of Bombay, but new arrangements came ments of the public and shipping. Bore water into operation in 1928 The Imperial Governhas practically replaced condensed water, ment is now responsible for the military and political situation in Aden and the Aden Chief Commissioner and Resident and Protectorate. The settlement of Aden itself Commander-in-Chief, Licutenant-Colonel remains under the Government of India. The Sir Bernard Rawdon Reilly, KCMG., financial settlement required by this division of authority provides for the payment by India to Imperial Revenues of £259,000 a year for three years and thenceforward of £150,000 a year. The larger amount is considerably less than the annual expenditure falling upon Indian revenues under the former system of control.

The administrative control of the Settlement of Aden was transferred from the Bombay Government on 1st April 1932, when Aden was formed into a separate province under the direct control of the Government of India.

The administration is vested in a Chief Commissioner who is also Resident and Commander-in-Chief Since the introduction of the dual control reterred to above, the Resident's post is to be held alternatively by an Officer of the Indian Service and a member of the Colonial Service The District of Aden Court is the Colonial Court of Admiralty under Act XVI of 1891, and its procedure as such is regulated by the provisions of the Colonial Courts of the Admialty Act, 1890 (53 and 54 Vic. Chapter 27) The laws in force in the Settlement are generally speaking those in force in India, supplemented on certain points by special regulations to suit local conditions. The management of the port is under the control of a Board of Trustees formed in 1888. The principal business of the Port Trust in recent years has been the deepening of the harbour so as to allow vessels of large size to enter and leave at all states of the tide. The police force, consisting of land, harbour and armed police, has been reorganised

C.I E . O.B E

Officer Commanding British Forces, Air Vice-Marshal E L Go-sage, D S O , M.C

District and Sessions Judge, A. G. Wells, I.C.S. Political Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C. Lake

Chairman of the Port Trust and Settlement, JV Alexander, M Inst C.E.

Civil Secretary, Captain M. C. Sinclair.

Civil Administrative Medical Officer, Port Health Officer and Medical Officer vic E.G. Hospital—Lieut-Colonel E. S. Phipson, CIE DSO, IMS

Commandant of Police, R H Haslam, J.P. Government Agent, Perim, J Pape.

The Island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered by the Government of India through a Civil Administrator under the control of the Chef Commissioner of Aden. It has an area of 22 square miles and a population of about 2,200 A quarantine station for pilgrims travelling to Mecca from the East is maintained on the island under the joint control of the Government of India and the Government of the Dutch East Indies.

Civil Administrator, Captain D. Thompson Under the new Federal constitution for India it is proposed to separate Aden from India

The Home Government.

Home Government of India repre-The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the company were originally managed by the Court of Directors and the General Court of Proprietors. In 1784 Parliament established a Board of Control, with full power and authority to control and direct all operations and concerns relating to the civil and military government, and revenues of India. By degrees the number of the Board was reduced and its powers were exercised by the President, the lineal precursor of the Secretary of State for India. With modifications this system for India. With modifications this system lasted until 1858, when the Mutiny, followed by the assumption of the Government of India by the Crown, demanded a complete change. Under the Act of 1858 (merged in the consolidating measure passed in 1915) the Secretary of State is the constitutional adviser of the Crown on all matters relating to India. He inherited generally all the powers and duties which were formerly vested either in the Board of Control, or in the Company, the Directors and the Secret Committee in respect of the government and revenues of India.

The Secretary of State.

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified power to give orders to every officer in India, including the Governor-General, and to superintend, direct and control all acts, operations and concerns relating to the government or revenues of India. In the relations of the Secretary of State with the Governor-General in Council no express statutory change was made, but Parliament ordained through the Joint Select Committee that in practice the conventions governing these relations should be modified; only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Government and the Legislature of India are in agreement

Of the wide powers and duties still vested in the Secretary of State, many rest on his personal responsibility; others can be performed only in consultation with his Council, and for some of these the concurrence of a majority of the members of his Council voting at a meeting is required. The Act of 1919 greatly modified the rigidity of the law maintained for sixty years as to the relations of the Secretary of State with his Council, and he has fuller power than in the past to prescribe the manner in which business is to be transacted. Though in practice the Council meets weekly (save in vacation periods) this has ceased to be a statutory requirement, the law now providing that there shall be a meeting at least once in every month.

The India Council.

The number of members of the Council was reduced by the Act to not less than eight and not more than 12, the Secretary of State being free to appoint within those limits. The period of office was reduced from 7 to 5 years, though the Secretary of State may, for special reasons of public advantage to be communicated to Parliament, re-appoint a member for another five years. Half the Council must be persons who have served or resided in India for at least ten years, and who have not left India more than five years before their appointment. The Act restored the old salary of £1,200, with an additional subsistence allowance of £600 for any member who was at the time of appointment domiciled in India. Lord Morley opened the door of the Council to Indians, and since 1917 the number of Indian members has been three.

Associated with the Secretary of State and the India Council is a Secretariat known as the India Office, housed at Whitehall. Appointments to the establishment are made by the Secretary of State in Council, and are subject to the ordinary Home Civil Service rules in all respects.

In the past the whole cost of the India Office has been borne by the revenues of India, except that the Home Government made certain grants and remissions in lieu of a direct contribution amounting to £50,000 a year. The total cost now is a bout £230,000. In conformity with the spirit of the 1919 Act, an arrangement was made whereby the salary of the Secretary of State is placed on the Home estimates and most of the outlay needed for the controlling and political functions exercised in Whitehall is met from British revenues, agency functions being still chargeable to Indian revenues. The contribution from the Treasury to India Office administrative expenses is about £115,000.

The High Commissionership.

The financial readjustment was accompanied by a highly important administrative change provided for by the Act, in the creation of a High Commissioner for India In the United Kingdom with necessary establishments. From October 1st, 1920, the High Commissioner took over control of the purchase of Government stores in England and the Indian Students Branch, together with the supervision of the work of the Indian Trade Commissioner. The further development of the functions and powers of the High Commissioner have included such agency work as the payment of Civil leave allowances and pensions, the recruitment of technical officers, supervision of I C S, and Forest probationers after first appointment, the making of arrangement for officers on deputation or study leave, repatriation

of destitute lascars, sale of Government of India publications, etc. The staff of the Soores Department is located at the Depot off the Thames in Belvedere Road, Lambeth. The High Commissioner and the rest of the staff, are at India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2, bullt to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker at a cost for construction and equipment of £324,000. There could be no question of adopting a distinctly Oriental style for the exterior; but there are enough Indian features of ornamentation to proclaim the E-stern association of the place. Moreover the Exhibition Hall (typically Indian in design) has five windows on two sides for display specimens of the arts, craft and commerce of India.

Parliament set up in 1920 a Joint Standing Committee consisting of eleven members of each House to keep Parliament in closer touch with Indian affairs but the system has not flourished in the last few years.

INDIA OFFICE.

Secretary of State.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C., GCSI., GCIE.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State.

Sir Findlater Stewart, G.O.I.E., K.C.B., C.S.I., LL.D.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State. R. A. Butler, M.P.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State.

Sir L. D. Wakely, K.C I.E., C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State.

Sir Cecil H. Kisch, K.C I E., C B S. K. Brown, C B. C.V.O.

Council.

Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S i , K C.I.E.

Sir Denys de S Bray, K.C.S I, K.C.I.E., C.B.E. Sir Henry Strakosch, G B E.

Sir Reginald I. R. Glancy, K C.I.E., C.S.I.

Sir Charles A. Tegaıt, c s.i., c i E., m v o.

Sir Atul C. Chatterjee, G.C.I E , K.O.S I.

Sir A A. L Parsons, KCIE. Sir Abdul Qadır.

Sardar Bahadur Mohan Singh.

Clerk of the Council: S. K. Brown, C.B, C V.O. Deputy Clerk of the Council: A. Dibdin.

Private Secretary to the Secretary of State W. D. Croft, O.I.E.

Assistant Private Secretary: L. W. N. Homan.

Political A.-D.-C. to the Secretary of State Lieut.-Col. W. G. Neale, C.I.E.

Private Secretary to Permanent Under-Secretary of State: G. E. Crombie.

Private Secretary to Parly, Under-Secretary:
A. F. Morley.

neads of Departments.	Montgomery. General Department: R. E.
SECRETARIES.	Indian Trade Commissioner: Dr. D. V. Meek,
Financial . F. E. Grist.	C.I.E., O.B.E.
G. H. Baxter, (Acting). Public and Judicial: R. T Peel, M.C., (Acting). Militury: Major-General Sir J. F. S. D. Cole- ridge, K.C.B., O.M. G., D.S.O.	Deputy ditto: Y. N. Sukthanker. Secretary, Education Department: T. Quayle, D. LITT. (Lond.)
Personal Assistant: Col. G. L. Pepys, C.B., P.S.O.	Store Department Depot at Belvedere
Joint Secretary J. A. Simpson, (Acting).	Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1,
Staff Officer attached. Col. J. C. Macrae, D.S.O. Political: J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C., P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.	Director-General: LieutCol. Sir Stanley Paddon, C.I.E., C.I.M.E.
Economic and Overseas: E. J. Turner, C.B.E.	Director of Purchase : J. P. Forsyth.
Services and General and Establishment Officer, F. W. H. Smith, c.i.E.	Director of Inspection . F. E. Benest, M.I.E.E.
Reforms: (India).	Secretaries of State for India.
Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I E. Sir Archibald Carter, K.C.I.E., C.B.	Assumed
Reforms: (Burma).	charge. Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) 1858
D. T. Monteath, CV.O., OBE.	Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 1859
Accountant-General, Sidney Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A also Director of Funds and Official Agent to	Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of
Administrators-General in India.	Ripon) 1866
RECORD DEPARTMENT.—Superintendent of Re-	Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 1866
cords: W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E. Auditor: E. L. Ball.	Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh) 1867
Miscellaneous Appointments.	Duke of Argyll 1868
Government Director of Indian Radway Com-	Marquess of Salisbury 1874
panies: R. Mowbray. Asst. to ditto: W. Gauld, o. B.E.	Viscount Cranbrook 1878
Librarian: (Vacant).	Marquis of Hartington (Duke of Devon-
Asst. Librarian : H. N. Randle, D.Ph , M.A.	shire) 1880
Sul-Librarian: J. W. Smallwood, M.A.	Earl of Kimberly 1882
President of Medical Board for the Examination	Lord Randolph Churchill
of Officers of the Indian Services and Adviser to the Secretary of State on Medical matters:	Earl of Kimberley 1886
MajGen. Sir J. W. D. Megaw, K.C.I.E.	Viscount Cross 1886
Members of the Medical Board: Lt -Col. G. McI.	Earl of Kimberley 1892
C. Smith, C.M.G., Lt -Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E. Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State:	H. H. Fowler (Viscount Wolverhampton) 1894
Sir Herbert G. Pearson.	Lord George F. Hamilton 1895
Asst. Solicitor : F. R. Marten, O.B.E.	St. John Brodrick (Viscount Midleton) 1903
Information Officer: H. MacGregor.	John Morley (Viscount Morley) 1905
Ordnance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.	The Earl of Crewe (Marquess) 1911
	Austen Chamberlain 1915
HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE	E. S. Montagu 1917
India House, Aldwych, W. C. 2.	Viscount Peel 1922
The High Commissioner: Malik Sir Feroz Khan Noon.	Lord Olivier 1924
Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Eayres.	Lord Birkenhead 1924
Private Secretary: W. M. Mather, M.B.E.	Viscount Peel 1928
Deputy High Commissioner : B. Rama Rau,	
C.I.E.	Sir Samuel Hoare
Chief Accounting Officer: A. J. C. Edward, F.I.A.	Lord Zetland 1935

The Indian States.

The area enclosed within the boundaries of administration during a long minoraty; but I idia is 1,808,679 square miles, with a popula- always with the undeviating intention of retion of 352,837,778 of people—nearly one-fith of the human race. But of this total a very large part is not under British Administration The area covered in the Indian States is 712,508 square miles with a population of 81,310,845 The Indian States embrace the widest variety of country and jurisdiction. They vary in size from petty states like Laws, in Rajputana, with an area of 13 square miles, the widest and the Simla Hill States, which are little more than small holdings, to States like Hyderabad, as large as Italy, with a population of over tourteen millions. They include the inhospifourteen millions. They include the inhospitable regions of Western Rajputana, Baroda, part of the Garden of India, Mysore, rich in agricultural wealth, and Kashmir, one of the most favoured spots on the face of the globe,

Relations with the Paramount Power.

So diverse are the conditions under which the Indian States were established and came into political relation with the Government of India, that it is impossible even to summarise them. But broadly it may be said that as the British boundaries expanded, the states came under the influence of the Government and the rulers were confirmed in their possessions. To this general policy however there was, for a brief period, an important departure. During the regime of Lord Dalhousie the Government introduced what was called annexation through lapse. That is to say, when there was no direct heir, the Government considered whether public interests would be secured by granting the 11ght of adoption. Through the application of this policy, the states of Satara and of Nagpur fell in to the East India Company, and the kingdom of Oudh was annexed because of the gross misgovernment of its rulers. Then came the Mutany, it was followed by the transference of the dominions of the East India Company to the Crown, and an irrevocable declaration of policy toward the Indian States. In the historic Proclamation of Queen Victoria it was set out that "We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression on our dominions or our rights to be attempted with inpunit, we shall allow no encroachments on those of others We shall respect the rights, dignity and honour of the Native Princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government." Since the issue of that proclamation there has been no encroachment on the area under Indian rule by the Government of India. On the contrary, the movement has been in the opposite direction. In 1881 the State of Mysore, which had been so long under British administration that the traditions of Native rule ware almost forgotten was restored to the were almost forgotten, was restored to the old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was

storing the territories as soon as the necessity for intervention passed. Almost all states possess the right of adoption in default of heirs.

Rights of Indian States.

The rights and obligations of the Indian States are thus described by the Imperual Gazetteer. The Chiefs have, without exception, gained protection against dangers from without and a guarantee that the protector will respect their rights as rulers. The Pa.amount Power acts to: them in relation to foreign Powers and other Indian States The in-habitants of the Indian States are the subjects of their ruleis, and except in case of personal jurnsdiction over British subjects, these rulers and their subjects are free from the control of the law- of British India. Criminals es-caping to an Indian State must be handed over to it by its authorities, they cannot be arrested by the police of British liidia without the permission of the ruler of the State. The Indian Princes have therefore a suzerain power which acts for them in all external affairs, and at the same time scrupulously respects their internal authority. The suzerain also intervenes when the internal peace of their territories is seriously threatened. Finally they participate in all the benefits which the protecting power obtains by its diplomatic action, or by its administration of its own dominions, and thus secure a share in the commerce, the railways, the posts, and the markets of British India Except in rare cases, applied to mari-time states, they have freedom of trade with British India although they levy their own customs, and their subjects are admitted to most of the public offices of the British Government.

Obligations of Indian States.

On the other hand, the Indian States are under an obligation not to enter into relations with foreign nations or other states; the authority of their rulers has no existence outauthority of their fulers has no existence outside their territories. Their subjects outside their dominions become for all intents and pulposes British subjects. Where foreign interests are concerned, the Paramount Power must act so that no just cause of offence is given by its subordinate allies. All Indian States alike are under an obligation to refer to the British every question of disjute with other states. Inamuch as the Indian States have no use for a military establishment other than for police, or display, or for co-operation with the Imperial Government, their military forces, their equipment and armament are prescribed by the Paramount Power Although old and unaltered treates declare that the British Government will have no manner of concern with any of a Maharajah's dependents or servants, with respect to whom the Maha-rajah is absolute, logic and public of inion have old Hindu ruling house. In 1911 the Maharajah endorsed the principle which Lord Canning of Benares, the great taluqdar of Oudh, was granted ruling powers over his extensive possessions. On many occasions the Government of India is not precluded from sessions. On many occasions the Government of India is not precluded from sent of India has had to intervene, to prelin a Native Government as may threaten any vent gross misgovernment, or to carry on the

ance, nor from assuming temporary charge by a Resident, in groups of states by an Agent of a Native State when there shall be sufficient to the Governor-General, assisted by local reason to do so." Of this necessity the Governor-General and the Government of the control of Parliament, Where tween the Indian States and the Government the law of British India confers jurisdiction of India and its Foreign Department, with over British subjects or other specified persons the officials of British India and with other in foreign territory, that power is exercised by the British courts which possess it. The subjects of European Powers and the United States are on the same footing Where can tonments exist in an Indian State, jurisdiction both over the cantonment and the civil stition is exercised by the suzerain power.

a rule, reside in the states themselves In the preme Government, and in the personal charge larger states the Government is represented of the Governor-General.

tween the Indian States and the Government of India and its Foreign Department, with the officials of British India and with other Indian States. They are expected to advise and assist the Ruling Chiefs in any administrative or other matters on which they may be consulted Political Agents are similarly employed in the largor States under the Provincial Governments but in the petty states. on both over the cantonment and the civil viscal Governments but in the petty states action is exercised by the suzerain power.

Political Officers.

The powers of the British Government are represed through Butten Officers are represed through Butten Officers. exercised through Political Officers who, as are under the special supervision of the Su-

HYDERABAD.

The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within laklis which includes 12 78 laklis for completion The Nizam exercises full sovereignty within taking which inclindes 12 78 taking for completion has dominons, grants titles and has the power of large irrigation projects and 43 08 lakhs of life and death over his subjects. Before 1919, for open line works and road motor transport the Government consisted of a Prime Minister. The year opened with a cash balance of responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Minister. The year opened with a cash balance of responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Minister. The year opened with a cash balance of responsible to the Nizam, with Assistant Minister. The year opened with a cash balance of lakes by the end of the year. The Government Connecl consisting of 20 members of whom 12 cash open the production and Industry—The principal are official, 6 non-official, and 2 extraordinary, is responsible for making laws. The administration is carried on by a regular system of m British India The State is divided into two divisions—Telingama and districts and 153 Talukas Local Boards are constituted in each District and Taluka The State maintains its own currency which is the companion of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the State maintains its own currency which is the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the State maintains its own currency which is the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of private estates of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of private estates of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of private estates of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of private estates of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of private estates of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of private estates of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of private estates of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of the total area is directly administered by the State The rest consists the state of th of gold and silver coins and a large note issue. of gold and suver come and a large note leader. The rupee, known as the Osmania Sicca, exchanges with the British Indian rupee at an average ratio of 116-10-8 to 100. There is a State postal Service and stamps for internal purposes The Nizam maintains his own army consisting of 18,418 troops of all ranks of which 11,211 are Irregular and 7,207 are Regular troops, which includes 2 battalions for Imperial Service 1,052 strong

Finance,-Hyderabad State is by far the wealthrest of the Indian States, having a revenue in its own currency of about 8½ crores, which is approximately the same as that of the Central Provinces and Behar and Orissa and double that of any other State After many vicissitudes, its finances are at present in a prosperous condition and it enjoys a large annual surplus of revenue from which a reserve of 91 crores has been built up. This is being used partly as a Sinking Fund for the redemption of debt and partly for the development of the resources of the State The Budget estimates for the present year show a revenue of 873 90 lakles under service heads and an expenditure of 877 44 lakhs, inclusive of large sums set aside the Great Indian Pennsulla Railway him, not far for development, famine insurance and debt from Wadi, supplies the whole of Southern India ledemption. The capital expenditure programme provides for an expenditure of 72 43 of 109,450 tons.

Production and Industry—The principal industry of the State is agriculture, which imaintains 57 per cent of the population The common system of land tenure is ryotwari total area o the state, and the estates of the Jagirdars and Paigah nobles. The total land revenue is over 3 crores. The principal food crops are inflet and free, the staple money-crops is cotton, which is grown extensively on the black cotton soils, and oil seeds. Hyderabad is well known for its Gaorani cotton which is the finest indigenous cotton in India total area under cotton exceeds 31 million acres. Hyderabad possesses the most southerly of the Indian coal mines and the whole of Southern India is dependent on it for such coal as is transported by rail The chief mine is situated at Singarem, which is not far from Bezwada junction on the Calcutta-Madras line The chief manufacturing industry is based on the cotton produced in the State There are 4 large mills in existence and others are likely to be established, while about one-third of the cloth worn in the Dominions is produced on local hand-looms There are about 391 ginning pressing decorticating factories in the cotton tracts and also a number of tannenes and flour unils, the total number of tanneries and nour mils, the total number of factories (as defined in the Hyderabad Factory Act) of all kinds in the State being 419 The Shahabad Cement Co. which has been established at Shahabad on

Taxation.—Apart from the land revenue chased by the Nizam's Government. The which, as stated above, brings in about \$25 road system is being rapidly extended in according the main sources of taxation are excise dance with a well-considered programme. crores, the main sources of taxation are excuse and customs. The receipts from each are estimated for the present year at 180 lakhs and 95 lakhs respectively. After these come interest on investments (27 lakhs), railways (108 lakhs) and Berar rent (29 lakhs). The customs revenue is derived from an ad valorem duty of not more than 5 per cent. on all

Imports and exports.

Communications—One hundred and thirtytwo miles of broad gauge line from Bombay
to Madras traverse the State; also 30 miles of metre gauge line from Masulipatam to Marmagoa At Wadi, on this section, the broad gauge system of the Nizam's State Railway takes off and run-ning east through Hyderabad City and Warangal reaches the Calcutta-Madras line at Bezwada, a total length of 352 miles. From Kazipet, near Warangal on this line, a new link to Bellarshah north-west for 386 miles to Mahmad on the main line of the Great Indian Pennsula Railway to Calcutta. A metre gauge line also runs south from Secunderabad through Mahbubagar to the border and is now linked up with Dronachellam on the Madras and Southern Mah Saltanath, G CIE, President ratta Raliway. Branch lines exist from Purna to Hingoli, Parbhani to Purli-Valinati, Karipalli to Kothagudium and Vikharabad to Bidar which last was extended to Purli-Valinath Thus, with branch ines, there are now 7,9 miles of broad branch 'lines, there are now 'ver inlies or broad gauge and 621 of the metre gauge in the State and 621 of the metre gauge in the State and Mcmber, Nawab Ageel Jung Bahadur, The Barsi Light Railway owns a short extension from Kurdwadi on the Bombay-Madras line to Latur in Osmanabad District. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway was worked by a company until April, 1930, when it was pur-Mackenzie, C.I.E.

From June 1932 the Railway is running motor bus services in the city and suburbs of Hyderabad and on some district roads. At the fleet consisted of 27 passenger nest the nest consisted of 27 passenger vehicles operating a route mileage of 284 miles. New services have been opened from time to time and the present motor mileage operated is 1,274 miles with 92 passenger vehicles

Education.—The Osmania University at Hyderabad which marks a new departure in University at Indian education, imparts instruction in all the faculties through the medium of Urdu, English being taught as a compulsory language. It has three first grade Colleges, a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Training College for teachers. The Nizam's College at Warangal on this line, a new link to Demandary strikes north thus providing the shortest route between Madras and Delhi. From Secundershad the metre gauge Godaveri Valley rallway runs, north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the provided to the Madras University. In 1932-33 the total north-west for 386 miles to Manmad on the the number of Primary schools in particular the number of Primary schools in particular than the form of the number of Primary schools in particular than the nu

> Executive Council.—Raja Rajayın Raja Sir Kıshen Pershad Maharaja Bahadu, Yamin-us-Asincen Fershad Manaraja Banadu, Fanni-us-Saltanath, Golff, President; Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Political & Education Member, Nawab Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance and Railway Member, T. J. Tasker, Esquire, 10s, c.l. E Revenue and Polico Member, Nawab Lutfud-Dowlah Bahadur, Judicial and Ecolesi-

MYSORE.

The State of Mysore is surrounded on all early in the twelfth century by the Hoysalas, sides by the Madrar Presidency except on the an indigenous dynasty with its capital at north and the north-west where it is bounded Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in by the districts of Dharwar and North Canara respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. It has two natural divisions each with a distinct character of its own-the hill country (or mainad) on the west and the wide spreading valleys and plains (the maidan) on the east. The State has an area of 29,483 square miles including that of the Civil and Mil.tary Station of yanagar in 1565. In the latter part of the eigh-Bangalore and a population of 6,557,302 of teenth century, the real sovereignty passed into whom over 92 per cent. are Hindus. Kannada is the language of the State.

History - The ancient history of the country is varied and interesting. Tradition connects the tableland of Mysore with many a legend enshrined in the great Indian epics, the Rama-yana and the Mahabharata. Coming down to historic times, the north-eastern portion of the country formed part of Asoka's Empire in the third century B.C. Mysore then came under the rule of the Andhra dynasty. From about the third to the eleventh century A.D. Mysore was ruled by three dynasties, the northwestern portion by the Pallavas and the central and the southern portions by the Gangas.

Halebid. The Hoysala power came to an end in the early part of the fourteenth century. Mysore was next connected with the Vijayanagar Empire. At the end of the fourteenth century Mysore became associated with the present ruling dynasty. At first tributary to the domi-nant empire of Vijayanagar, the dynasty attained its independence after the downfall of Vija the hands of Hyder Ali and then his son, Tippu Sultan. In 1799, on the fall of Seringapatain, the British Government restored the State comprised within its present limits, to the an-cient dynasty in the person of Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wadayar Bahadur III. Owing to the insurrections that broke out in some parts of the country, the management was assumed by of the country the management massessman by the British Government in 1831. In 1881, the State was restored to the dynasty in the person of Sri Chamarajendra Wadayar Bahadur ander conditions and stipulations laid down in an Instrument of Transfer. That ruler with the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Sir) K. Seshairi Iyer, K.C.S.I., as Dewan, brought Mysore to a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at In the eleventh century, Mysore formed part of a state of great prosperity. He died in 1894, at Chola dominion, but the Cholas were driven out the early age of 31, and was succeeded by the

present ruler His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wadivar Bahadur, G.O S.I., G.B.E., who was installed in 1902 In November 1913, the Instrument of Transfer was replaced by a Treaty which indicates more appropriately the relation subsisting between the British Government and the State of Mysore. In 1927, the Government of India remitted in perpetuity Rs. 10 lakhs of the annual subsidy which till then had stood at Rs. 35 lakhs.

Administration — The City of Mysore is the Capital of the State but Bangalore is the Administrative headquarters. His Highnese the Waharaja is the ultimate authority in the the wansraja is the unimate authority in the State, and the administration is conducted under his control, by an Executive Council consisting of the Dewan and two Members of Council. The High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and three Judges is the highest Judicial tribunal in the State. There are two constitutional Houses in the State— the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The Representative Assembly was established in 1881 by an executive order of Government, and its powers and functions have been increased from time to time by similar orders of Government. Under the scheme of constitutional developments announced October 1923, the Representative Assembly has been placed on a statutory basis and given a definite place in the constitution by the promul gation of the Representative Assembly Regula-tion, XVIII of 1923. The franchise has been extended and the disqualification of women on the ground of sex, from exercising the right to vote and standing as candidates for election has been removed. The privilege of moving resolutions on the general principles and policy underlying the budget and on matter, of public administration has been granted in addition to those already enjoyed of making representations about wants and grievances and of interpellating Government. The Assembly is also to be consulted on all proposals for the levy of new taxes and on the general principles of ali measures of legislation before their introduction into the Legislative Council. Besides the Budget Session (formerly Eirthday Session) and the Dasara Session, provision has been made for a special session of the Assembly to summoned only for Government business. to

The strength of the Legislative Council has been raised from 30 to 50, of whom 20 are official and 30 are non-official members. The Council which exercised the privileges of interpellation, discussion of the State Budget and the moving of resolutions on all matters of public administration is, under the reformed constitution, granted the power of voting on the demands for grants. The Dewan is the exofficio President of both the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council has a Public Accounts Committee which examines the audit and appropriation reports and brings to the notice of the Council all deviations from the wishes of the Council as expressed in its Budget grant.

Standing Committees.—With a view to enlarge the opportunities of non-official representatives of the people to influence the everyday Administration of the State, three Standing Com-

mittees consisting of members of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council, have been formed, one in connection with Kallway, Electrical and P. W. Departments, the second in connection with Local Self-Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health and the third in connection with Finance and Taxation.

State Troops —The combatant strength of the Military Force at the end of 1934-35 was 1 481 of which 482 were in the Mysore Lancers, 126 in the My-ore Horse, and the remaining 873 in the Infantry. Besides, there is a Mechanical Transport Crops which consists of two lorries (six wheeler lorries) and 4 commercial lorries with the necessary staff. The total annual cost is about 16 lakhs of rupees. The cost of the Police Administration during 1934-35 was about 19 lakhs.

Agriculture - Nearly three-fourths of the population are employed in agriculture, and the general system of land tenure is ryotwari. The principal food crops are ragi, rice, jola, millets, gram and sugarcane, and the chief fibres are cotton and sun-hemp. The Seri-cultural industry is the most important sub-The Serisidiary industry practised by the agriculturists. As elsewhere in India the industry is passing through one of the gravest crises in the course of its history owing to the competition of cheap foreign silk. The area under mulberry during 1934-35 had shrunk to 30,000 acres. Department of Agriculture is popularising agriculture on scientific lines by means of demonstrations, investigations and experiment. There are 7 Government Agricultural Farms at Hebbal, Babbur, Marthur Nagenahally, Hunsur, Mandya and the coffee experimental Station at Bale-honnur. A live-stock section has been organised which has been taking necessary steps for the improvement of live-stock. A cattle breeding station has been established at Parvatharayanakere, near Ajjampur in the Kadur District, with a sub-station at Basur A Scrum Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for inoculation against inderpest and other contagious diseases. There are 64 Veterinary Dispensaries and Hospitals in the State under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Industries and Commerce —A Department of Industries and Commerce was organised in 1913 with a view to the development of Industries and Commerce in the State. Its main functions are stimulating private enterprise by the offer of technical advice and other assistance for starting new industries, undertaking experimental work for pioneering industries and developing existing industries and serving as a general bureau of information in industrial and commercial matters The department has under its control the following demonstration factories the Government Soap Factory, Government Porcelain Factory, Government Silk Weaving Factory and the Central Industrial Workshop. The Department has a well-equipped Government Industrial and Testing Laboratory, with a section devoted to the manufacture of pharmaceutical drugs and preparations The Well-Boring Section which is engaged in the drilling of boreholes for meeting the requirements of drinking water in the rural areas is now under the control of the Bureau of Sanitary charcoal, pig-iron, distilling wood-alcohol, and Engineering Department of Public Health developing subsidiary industries. A new Pipe Mysore is the largest producer of silk in India, Foundry was opened there for the manufacture and the care and development of this industry is entrusted to a Department of Sericulture in charge of a Superintendent subject to the general control of the Director of Industries and Commerce Arrangements have been made for the supply of disease-free seed and a central and five taluk popular schools have been doing good work

With a view to demonstrate and impart instructions in the utilisation of the high grade silk produced in the State, Government have established a Silk Weaving Factory and Dyeing and Finishing Works at Mysore The Sandalwood Oll Factory started on an experimental basis is now working on a commercial scale. A factory is working at disbursements charged to Revenue for the past Mysore A large plant at a cost of more five years together with the revised budget estithan 170 lakhs of rupees has been constructed mate for 1934-35 and budget for 1935-36 were at Bhadravathi for purposes of manufacturing as below .-

of pipes which are in great demand in several towns in India. The installation of a steel plant is nearing completion and power lines have been already laid for supplying Electric energy to Bhadravati from Mysore. The Works are on the borders of an extensive forest area and practically at the foot of the hills containing rich deposits of iron, manganese and bauxite, and are not far from the Gersoppa Water Falls estimated to be capable of producing 100,000 horse-power of electric energy. A Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed to look after the interest of

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Year		Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus	Deficits.
1930-31	•	R8 3.32,87,293 3,37,47,182 3,38,27,528 3,42,87,244 3,65,81,000 3,77,14,000	Rs. 3 94,29,342 3 56 03,763 3,56,15 671 3,70 92 947 3 79 05 000 3,81 92,000	R5.	1ks 61 94,049 18,56,581 17,88,148 22 21,631 5 62,000
				1	1

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works — The river Cauvery in its course through the State, possesses a natural fall of about 380 feet near the island of Sivasamudram, and this fall was harnessed in the year 1902 for the development of electric power, to the extent of about 12,000 H. P for supplying power mainly to the Kolar Gold Mining Companies and incidentally for lighting the cities of Mysore and Bangalore In course of time, the demand for power increased and with a view to protecting the existing supply and augmenting the generation of additional yower to meet the growing demands, the "Kiishiiarajasagara Reservoir" called after the name of the present Maharaja was constructed. The storage from the reservoir besides enabling the generation of electropower up to 46,000 H P. will also bring under registion about 1,20,000 acres of land situated in an area subject to more or less continuous drought. The new Canal Works were started in 1927, and the main canal is named the "Irwin Canal" after Lord Irwin the then Viceroy. An ares of about 9 thousand acres under this Canal has been brought under sugarcane cultivation and a Sugar Factory with a crushing capacity of about 1,400 tons of cane per day has been Estabished near by at Mandya An up-to-date Distillery has been creeted as an adjunct to the Sugar Factory. Full advantage is being taken of the available electric power for small industries and the electrification of towns and lift irrigation.

Education.-A separate University Mysore was established on the 1st July 1916. It is of the teaching and residential type composed of the Central and Engineering Colleges at Bangalore and the Medical Maharaja's and Maharani's Colleges at Mysore, and three

Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped and organised and there is a training college for men located at Mysore. The Maharani's

College at Mysore is a College for Women
There are 38 High Schools of which 6 are for girls, 325 Middle Schools of which 33 are for girls, 325 Middle Schools of which 33 are for girls. Provision has been made for teaching several vocational subjects in general schools with a view to giving a bias towards the vocations and in order to enable the pupils to take to such vocations after their High School life. There are 12 Training Institutions for training teachers in Middle and Primary Schools; 3 of them are for women. The control over Primary Education has been made over to the Local Bodies under the Elementary Educational Regulation of 1930, and the Local Bodies are responsible for making due provision for extension of Primary Education in accordance with a definite programme spread over 10 years There are also schools for imparting instruction in Agricultural, Commercial. Engineering and other Technical subjects There were altogether 7,692 schools on 31st March 1934 with a strength of 3,11,957 pupils This gives one school to every 3 8 square miles of the area, and to every 835 persons of the population. The total expenditure on Education was Rs. 69,24,529 yielding an average of Rs. 1-1-3 per head of population

Dewan -Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail. CIE., OBE

Members of the Executive Council -Rajamantrapravina Mr S.P. Rajagopalachari, B A., B L., First Member of Council, and Mr N Madhava Rao, B A, B L, Second Member of Council.

Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg .- The Hon, Lieut Col C. T. C Plowden.

BARODA.

The State of Baroda is situated partly in Gujerat and partly in Kathiawar. It is divided into four district blocks (1) the southern district of Navsarı near the mouth of the Tapti river, and mostly surrounded by British territory, (2) central district north of the Narbada, in which lies Baroda, the capital city, (3) to the north of Ahmedabad, the district of Mehsana, and (4) to the west, in the peninsula of Kathiawar the district of Amreli, formed of scattered tracts of land. The area of the State is 8,164 square miles; the population is 2,443,007 of whom over

four-fifths are Hindus.

History.—The history of the Baroda State as such dates from the break-up of the Mughal The first Maratha invasion of Gujerat Empire took place in 1705. In later expeditions Pilaji Gackwar, who may be considered as the founder of the ruling family, greatly distinguished himself. Songhad was the headquarters till 1766. After 1723 Pilaji regularly levied tribute in Gujerat. His son Damaji finally captured Baroda in 1734, since then it has always been in the hands of the Galkwars; but Mughal authority in Gujerat did not end until the fall of Ahmedabad in 1753, after which the country was divided between the Gaekwar and the Peshwa In spite of the fact that Damaii was one of the Maratha chiefs defeated at Panipat by Ahmed Shah, he continued to add to his territory He died in 1768, leaving the succession in dispute between two rival sons. He was succeeded in turn by his sons Sayaji Rao I, Fattesing Rao, Mannaji Rao and Govind Rao. The last died in 1800 and was succeeded by Anand Rao, A period of political instability ensued which was ended in 1802 by the help of the Bombay Government, who established the authority of Anand Rao at Baroda By a treaty of 1805 between the British Government and Baroda, it was arranged inter alia that the foreign policy of the State should be conducted by the British, and that all differences with the Peshwa should be similarly arranged Baroda was a staunch ally of the British during the wars with Baji Rao Peshwa the Pindari hordes and Holkar. But from 1820 to 1841, when Sayaji Rao II was Gaikwar, differences arose between the two Governments which were settled by Sir James Carnac, Governor of Bombay, in 1841. Ganpat Rao succeeded Sayaji Rao II in 1847. During his rule the political supervision of Baroda was transferred to the Supreme Government His successor, Khande Rao, who ascended the gadi in 1856, introduced many reforms He stood by the British in the Mutiny. He was succeeded by his brother Malhar Rao in 1870. Malhar Rao was deposed in 1875 for "notorious misconduct" and "gross misgovernment," but the suggestion that he had instigated the attempt to poison (ol Phayre, the Resident, was not proved. Sayaji Rao III, a boy of 13 years of age, who was descended from a distant branch of the tamily was adopted as heir of Khande Rao in 1875 and is the present Maharaja. He was invested with full powers in 1881

Administration.—An executive council consisting of the principal officers of the State carries on the administration, subject to the control of the Maharaja, who is assisted by a Dewan and other officers A number of departments have been formed, which are presided over by officials corresponding to those in British India. The State is divided into five

Prants each of which is sub-divided into Mahals and Peta Mahals of which there are in all 42. Attempts have for some years been made to restore village autonomy, and village panchayats have been formed which form part of a scheme for local self-government There is a Legislative Department, under a Legal Remembrancer, which is responsible for making laws. There is also a Legislative Council, consisting of nominated and elected members A High Court at Baroda possesses jurisdiction over the whole of the State and hears all final appeals From the decisions of the High Court appeals he in certain cases, to the Maharaja who decides them on the advice of the Huzur Nyaya Sabha The State Army consists of 5,086

Nyaya Sabha The State Army consists of 5,080 Regular forces and 3,806 Irregular forces Finance—In 1932-33, the total receipts of the State were Rs 2,47,30,000 and the disbursements Rs 2,08,05,000. The principal Revenue heads were —Land Revenue, Rs 1,07,59,000, Abkari, Rs 26,58,000, Opium Rs, 3,47,000, Railways, Rs, 20,18,000, Interest Rs 18,45,000, Tribute from other States Rs 5,34,000. British Tribute from other States, Rs 5,34,000. British

Currency was introduced in 1901.

Production and Industry—Agriculture and pasture support 63 per cent, of the people. The principal crops are rice, wheat, gram, castor-oil, rapeseed, poppy, otton, san-hemp, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and garden crops The greater part of the State is held on ryotvari tenure. The State contains few minerals, except sandstone, which is quarried at Songir, and a variety of other stones which are little worked. There are 108 industrial or commercial concerns in the State registered under the State Companies' Act. There are four Agricultural Banks and 1,146 Co-operative Societies in the Baroda State.

Communications — The B B & C. I. Railway crosses part of the Navsari and Baroda prants and the Rajputana-Malwa Rajlway passes through the Mehsana prant A system of branch lines has been built by the Baroda Durbar in all the four prants in addition to which the Tapti Valley Railway and the Baroda-Godhra Chord line (B. B. & C I)pass through the State. The Railways owned by the State are about 705 70 miles in length. The total mileage of metalled and fair weather roads in the State is 532 and 932, respectively

Education —The Education Department controls 2,371 institutions of different kinds in 109 of which English is taught. The Baroda College is affiliated to the Bombay University. There are a number of high schools, technical schools, and schools for special classes, such as the jungle tribes and unclean castes State is "in a way pledged to the policy of free and compulsory primary education " Its maintains a system of rural and travelling libraries. Fighteen reasons and the rural and travelling libraries. Eighteen per cent. of the population is returned in the census as literate. Total expense on Education is Rs. 36 84 lakhs

Capital City -Baroda City with the cantonment has a population of 112,860 It contains a public park, a number of fine public buildings, palaces and offices, and it is crowded with Hindu temples. The Cantonment is to the north-west of the city and is garrisoned by an infantry battalion of the Indian Army

Highness Farzandi-1-Khas-i-Ruler -- H18 Dowlat-1-Englishia, Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao III Gackwar, Sena Khas Khel, Samsher Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LLD, Maharaja of Baroda. Resident.—Lieut -Col. J. L R. Weir, CIE

Dewan.—Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, KT, C.I.E

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

In this Agency lies the State of Kalat with its ! feudatory State of Las Bela

Kalate's bounded on the North by the Chagai district, on the East by Sindh and the Marri-Bugti tribal territories, on the South by the Arabian Sea and on the West by Persia.

The Kalat State, unlike the other Indian States, is a confederacy of partially independent chiefs, whose head is the Khan of kalat. The divisions of the State are Sarawan or the Highlands, Jhalawan or the Lowlands, Kachhi, Mekran and Kharan The inhabitants are, for the most part Muhammadans of the Sunni sect. The area is 73,278 square miles and the population 3,42,101.

The relations of Kalat with the British Govern-

ment are governed by the treaties of 1854 and 1876, by the latter of which the independence of Kalat was recognized, while the Khan agreed to act in subordinate co-operation with the British Government. There are also agreements with Kalat in connection with the construction

of the Indo-European telegraph line, the cession of jurisdiction on the railways and in the Bolan Pass, and the permanent leases of Quetta, Nushki and Nasirabad.

The Khan is assisted in the administration of the State by a Wazir-i-Azam, at present a

European Officer of the Imperial service. The Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan conducts the relations between the Government of India and the Khan, and exercises general political supervision over the State through the Political Agent in Kalat The revenue of the State is about Rs. 13 6 lakhs, out of which the Khan retains a civil list of Rs. 3,00,000 per annum. The present Khan is His Highness Beglar Begl Lieut. Mir Ahmad Yar Khan. He was born in 1904.

Las Bela is a small State under the suzerainty of Kalat. The Hab river for the Southern part of its course forms the Eastern boundary with Sind, and the greater part of the State consists of the valley and the delta of the Purali river, Area 7,132 square miles; population 63,008; chiefly Sunni Muhammadans. The estimated average revenue is about Rs. 3,5 lakbs. The ruling chief of Las Bela, known as the Jam, is Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, who was born in 1885 The administrative control of the State is exercised by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan through the Political Agent Kalat. The Jam also employs a Wazir to assist him in the administration of the State.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the name of a great territorial, being a mere desert in the far west to comparacircle with a total area of about 133,886 square miles, which includes 21 Indian States, one Chiefship, one estate, and the small British district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is bounded on the west by Sind, on the north-west by the Punjab State of Bahawalpur, on the north and north-east by the Punjab, on the east by the United Provinces and Gwallor, while the southern boundary runs across the central region of India in an irregular zigzag ine Of the Indian States, Chiefship and estate 19 are Rajput, 2 (Bharatpur and Dholpur) are Jat, and two (Palanpur and Tonk) are Mahomedan The chief administrative control of the British district is vested ex-officio in the political officer, who holds the post of Governor-General's Agent for the supervision of the relations between the several Indian States of Rajputana and the Government of India For administrative purposes they are divided into the following groups.—Bikaner and Snohl in direct relations with the Agent to the Governor-General. Eastern Rajputana Agency 6 States (Bharatpur, Bundi, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Karauli and Kotah), Jaipur Residency 5 States (Alwar, Jaipur, Kishangarh, Tonk, Shahpura, and Lawa Estate); Mewar Residency, and Southand Lawa Escard; newar nesidency, and Souter ern Rafputana States Agency 4 States (Mewar, Dangarpur, Banswara and Pratabgarh and the Kushakrath Chiefship); Western Rajputana States Residency; 4 States (Jodhpur, Jaisalmer Palanpur and Danta).

The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the north-

tively fertile lands to the north-east. To the south-east on the Aravalli Hills he higher and more fertile regions which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable

Communications.—The total length of railways in Rajputana is 3,259 miles, of which about 1,000 are the property of the British Government. The B. B. & C. I. (Metre-gauge) (Government) runs from Ahmedabad to Bandikul and from there branches to Agra and Delhi. Of the Indian State railways the most important are the Jodhpur and Bikaner lines from Marwar lunction to Hyderabad (Sind) and

new Railway line from Mavli (on the Udaipur-Chitorgarh Railway) to Marwar Junction is under construction.

Inhabitants.—Over 50 per cent. of the population are engaged in some form of agriculture; about 20 per cent. of the total population are maintained by the preparation and supply of material substances; personal and domestic service provides employment for about 5 per cent. and commerce for 24 per cent. of the population. The principal language is Rajasthani. among castes and tribes, the most numerous are the Brahmans, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are, of course, the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of west of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered rent or as cultivators. By reason of their and unproductive, but improves gradually from position as integral families of pure descent,

as a landed nobility, and as the kinsmen ruling chiefs, they are also the aristocracy of Prince of Rajputans. The revenue and India; and their social prestige may be measured expenditure of the State are now about by observing that there is hardly a tribe or clan 80.6 lakhs. Its arreading remains are (as distinguished from a caste) in India which numerous, and stone inscriptions dating from does not claim descent from, or irregular connect the third century have been found. tion with, one of these Raiput stocks.

follows .-

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population in 1931.
In direct political relations with A.G.G.—		
Bikaner Sirohi	23,317 2,000	936,218 221,060
Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency.—		
Udaipur Banswara	12,923 1,599 1,460 889 338	1,565,910 225,106 227,544 76,539 35,564
Jaspur Residency		
Alwar Jaipur Kishangarh Tonk Shahpura	3,158 15,590 849 2,553 705	749,751 2,631,775 85,744 317,360 74,219 (includes Parganah
Lawa (Estate)	20	of Kachola) 2,790
Western Rajputana States Residency.—		
Jodhpur Jalsalmer Palanpur Danta Eastern States Agency.—	36,021 16,007 1,769 347	2,125,982 76,255 264,179 26,172
Bundi Bharatpur Dhoipur Jhalawar Karauli Kotah	2,200 1,978 1,173 813 1,227 5,725	107,890 140,525

Udaipur State (also called (Mewar was founded in about 646 A.D. The capital city is Udaipur, which is beautifully situated on the slope of a low ridge, the summit of which is crowned by His Highness the Maharana's palaces, and to the LLB. north and west, houses extend to the banks of a beautiful piece of water known as the Pichola Lake in the middle of which stand two island palaces. It is situated near the terminus of the Udaipur-Chittorgarh Railway, 697 miles north

of G C.I.E., G.C.V.O., in 1930, is the Premier Ruling

on with, one of these Rajput stocks.

The population and area of the States are as Continuous State of Rajputana within the Political Agency of the Southern Rajputana States. The area of the State is 1,946 square miles and the population 2,60,670 souls. It is thus in regard to size eleventh among the States of Rajputana. Banswara with Dungarpur originally formed a country known as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of as Bagar, which was, from the beginning of the thirteenth century until about the year 1529, held by certain Rajput Rulers of the Ghelot or Sishodiya clan, who claimed descent from an elder branch of the family now ruling in Udaipur After the death of Maha-Rawal Udai Singhi, the Ruler of Bagar, about 1520, his territory was divided between his two sons Jagmal Singhi; and Prithvi Raji, and the descendents of the two families are row and the descendants of the two families are now and the descendants of the two lamines are now the Rulers of Banswara and Dungarpur respectively Where the town of Banswara now stands, there was a large Bhilpal or colony under a powerful Bhil Chiettain, named Wasna, who was defeated and slain by Maharawal Jagmal Singhji about 1530. The name of Banswara is by tradition said to be a corruption of Wasnawara or the country of Wasna, Others assert that the word means the country (wara) of bamboos (bans) Nearly three centuries after its foundation by Maharawal Jagmal Singhi, Maharawal Bijai Singhi anxious to get rid of the supremacy of the Mahrattas offered to become a tributary to the British Government. In 1818, a definite treaty was made with his successor, Maharawal Unied Singhii Banswara has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, it looks at its best just after the rains The principal rivers are the Mahi, the Anas, the Eran, the Chap and the Haran.

> The present Ruler is His Highness Rayan Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharawalji Sahib Shree Sir Piithi Singhii Bahadur, KCIE, who was born on July 15, 1888, and is the 21st in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhji. His Highness was educated in the Mayo College and succeeded his father in 1914. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 15 guns. The State is ruled by His Highness the Maharawalli Sahib Bahadur with the assistance of the Diwan and the Home Minister, and the Judicial and the Legislative Councils of which the Diwan is the President and the Heir Apparent, Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandiaveer Singhi Sahib, is Senior Member The revenue of the State is about 7 lakhs and the expenditure is about the same.

Diwan -Mr. Jitendra S. Mehta, B.A,

Home Minister .- Mr. Nand Lal Banerjee.

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, formerly comprised the country called the Bagar. 97 miles north It was invaded by the Mahrattas in 1818.
Maharajadhiraj As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it of Bombay. His Highness Maharajadhiraj As in other States inhabited by hill tribes, it Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., became necessary at an early period of K.C.I.E., who succeeded his father the late British supremacy to employ a military force Maharana His Highness Maharajadhiraj to coerce the Bhils. The State represents the Maharana Sir Fateh Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., | Gadt of the eldest branch of the Sisodias and dates its separate existence from about the close of the 12th Century. Samant Singh, Raja Sur Singh, son of Raja Udal Singh, in King of Chitor, when driven away by Kirtipal recognition of his deeds of valour was created of Jalor, fied to Bagar and killed Chowrasimal at "Sawai Raja" with a mansab of 5,000 Zat Chief of Baroda, and founded the State of Dungarpur. The present Chief is His Highness Rai-l-Rayan Mahimahendra Maharajadhiraj Maharawai Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, ad of a State Council composed of His Highness (K.S.) Lohon on 7th March 1908, succeeded on the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President K.C.S I, born on 7th March 1908, succeeded on 15th November 1918 and assumed charge of the administration on the 16th February 1928. No railway line crosses the territory, the nearest railway station, Udalpur, being 65 miles distant and Talod on Ahmedabad side, being about 70 miles distant. Revenue about 8 lakhs.

Partabgarh State, also called the Kauthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar. The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partab Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh Partago Singh. In the time of Jaswant Singh. (1775-1844), the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar a tribute of Salim Shahe Rs. 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughthat the Salim Shahe States). out the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Sa 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi. The first connexion of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwalls and a fresh treaty by which the State was taken under protection was made in 1818. The tribute to Holkaris pad was indee in 1315. The tribute of Holkar's pain through the British Government, and in 1904 was converted to Rs. 36,350 British currency. The present ruler is His Highness Maharawat Ram Singhji Bahadur who was born in 1908 and succeeded in 1929. The State is governed by the Maharawat with the help of the Dewan and, in judicial matters, of a Committee of members styled the Raj Sabha or State Council hevenue about 5 | lakhs; expenditure nearly 5 | lakhs. The financial administration is under the direct supervision of the State

Jodhpur State is the largest in Raiputana with an area of 36,021 square miles and a population of 2 4 millions, of which 83 per cent. are Hindus, 8 per cent. Musalmans and the rest Jams and Anumsts. The greater part of the country is an arid region. It improves gradually from a mere desert to comparatively fertile land as it proceeds from the West to the East last Hindu kings of Delhi. The present capital The rainfall is scanty and capricious There of Sirohi was built in 1425. The city suffered are no perchinal rivers and the supply of sub-soil in the eighteenth century from the wars with

the breaking up of their Kingdom at kanauj Revenue about 101 laklis. the breaking up of their Kingdom at kanauj they tounded this State about 1212, and the journations of the Jodhpur City were laid by Rao Jodha in 1469. He abolished the tax open country. It was known to the ancients as keyled by Hussain Shah of Jainipu from Hindu Matsya Desh, and was the kingdom of the pilgrims at Gaya. His descendant was the lambda of this time having an army of 80,000 Rajpits, it was to with the five Pandava brothers during of this time having an army of 80,000 Rajpits, in the Jaipur State has been identified.

and of a State Country composed of 11s Inginess the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur as President It-Colonel 1) M Field, C15, IA, Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur Thakur Chain Singhi, MA, LLB, Judicial Minister, Thakur Madho Singhi Home Minister and Mr S. G. Edgar, L.S. P. W. Minister There is also an Advisory Committee representing the great body of Sardars who hold as much as five sixths of the total area, to aid the administration with opinion on matters affecting general customs and usage in the country,

The revenue of the State during the year 193.-34 was Rs 1.49,14,005 and the expenditure Rs 1,10,60,990 The Jodhpur Ralway extending from Hyderabad (Sund) to Luni Junction and Marwar Junction to Kuchaman Road with its branches on all sides in the territories of the state is the principal railway while the B B & C I Railway runs across a portion of the south-eastern border The famous maible quarries of Makrana as well as the Salt Lake at Sambhai are situated in Jodhpur

Jaisalmer State is one of the largest States in Rajputana and covers an area of 16,062 square miles. The Rulers of Jaisalmer belong to the Jadon clan and are the direct descendants of Sii Krishna Jaisalmer City was founded in 1156, and the State entered into an alliance of perpetual friendship with the British Government in 1818. In 1844 after the British conquest of Sind the forts of Shahgarh, Garsia and Ghotaru which had formerly belonged to Jaisalmer were restored to the State The population according to the census of 1931 is 67,652. The present Ruling Prince is His Highness Maharajadhuaj Raj Rajeshwar Maharawalji Sir Jawahir Singhji Saheb Bahadur, Yadukul, Chandrabhal Rukan-ud-Dowla, Muzaffer Jang, Bijaimand, K CS I. Revenue about four Lakhs.

Sirohi State is much broken up by hills of which the main feature is Mount Abu, 5,650 feet. The Chiefs of Sirohi are Deora Rajputs, a branch of the famous Chauhan clan which furnished the water is very limited. The only important Jodhpur and the depredations of wild Mina river is Lum. The Maharaja of Jodhpur is the head of the Rathor Clan of Rajputs and claims descent from Rama. The defiled King of Avodhya The Sarup Rama Singh Bahadur, Geller, KCS1 nanyi, lived in the fifth century, from which time their history is increasingly clear the breaking up of their Kingdon at After assistance of Ministers and other officials.

The Maharaja of Jalpur is the head of the Kuchawa clan of Rajputs, which claims descent from Kuch, son of Rama, King of Ayodhya, the famous here of the famous epic poem, the Ramayana. This dynasty in Eastern Rajputana dates as far back as inith century A. D. Dulha Rai, one of its most early rulers, made Amber the capital of the State in 1037 A. D. About the end of 12th century one of the rulers Pajun at the head of the army of Prithvi Raj, Emperor of Delhi, defeated Shahabuddin Ghorin the Khyber Pass and pursued him as far as Ghazin. Prithvi Raj had given his sister in marriage to him.

His Highness the present Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II Bahadur was born on 21st August 1911. He was adopted by His late Highness on 24th March 1921. He is a scion of the Rajawat House of Isarda, and ascended the gadi on the 7th September 1922, and was married to the sister of the present Maharajah of Jodhpur on the 30th January 1924, from whom he has a daughter and a son and heir (b 22nd October 1931). His second marriage with the daughter of his late Highness Maharaja Shi Sumer Singhi Bahadur of Jodhpur was celebrated on the 24th April 1932.

H1s Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur was invested with full powers on 14th March 1931 H1s Highness was appointed Honorary Jacutenant in the Indian Army on the 25th April, 1931, and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January, 1934 in 1933, H1s Highness took his Polo Team to England, where it achieved exceptional success, setting up a record by winning all open tournaments IIIs Highness again visited England in 1935, sailing from Bombay on the 9th May and returning to Jaipur on the 6th September While in England His Highness was invested by his Majesty the King Emperor with the Inagnia of 6 C 1E which distinction was conferred on him on the 3rd June, 1935 A Chief Court of Judicature was established in 1921 The army consists of Cavalry, Inlantry Transport and Artillery The normal re venue is about one crore and twenty-live lakhs.

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,775. In area it is 16,682 square miles.

Kishangarh State is in the centre of Rajputana and consists practically of two narrow Strps of land separated from each other, with an area of 858 square miles (population 85,744), the northern mostly sandy, the southern generally flat and fertile. The Ruling Princes of Kishangarh belong to the Rathor clan of Rajputs and are descended from Waharaja Kishan Singh (second on of Maharaja Udai Singh of Jodhpur) who counded the town of Kishangarh in 1611. The resent ruler is His Highness Umdae Rajhai Laland Makan Maharajah Dhiraj Dikshit Yagararan Singh Bahadur. He was born on the 4th January, 1896, and was educated at the layo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diplana Examination. He was married to the ster of Raji Bahadur Maksudangarh in May, 915 He went to England and travelled on the ontinent with His Late Highness in 1921. On the demise of His Late Highness on 25th Sepumber 1926, he succeeded to the Gadi on the

24th November 1926. He administers the State with the help of a Council. Revenue about 7.5 lakhs and expenditure 6.5 lakhs.

Lawa State, or Chief of Rajputana is a separate chiefship under the protection of the British Government and independent of any Native States. It formerly belonged to Jaipur and then became part of the State of Tonk. In 1867, the Nawab of Tonk murdered the Thakur's uncle and his followers, and Lawa was then raised to its present State. The Thakurs of Lawa belonged to the Naruka sect of the Kachwaha Rajputs. The present Thakur, Bansperdeep Singh, was born on September 24, 1923 and succeeded to the chiefship on 31st December 1929. The chiefship is under minority Administration. Revenue about Rs. 50,000.

Bundi State is a mountainous territory in the south-east of Rajputana. The Ruler of Bundi is the head of the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs and the country occupied by this sect has for the last five or six centuries been known as Haraoti The State was founded in the early part of the thirteenth century and constant feuds with Mewar and Malwa followed. It threw in its lot with the Mahomedan emperors in the sixteenth century. In later times it was constantly ravaged by Marathas and Pindaries and came under British protection in 1818. The present ruler of the State is His Highness Maharao Raja Shri Ishwaii Singhji Saheb Bahadur. He was born on 8th March 1893 and succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927. His Highness is entitled to a Salute of 17 guns Heir apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Bagadur Singhji. Revenue about 13 lakhs Hali and 31 lakhs Kaldar.

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Central India, consists of six Parganas separated from one another The ruling family belongs to the Salarzai clan of the Bunerwal Afrihan tribe The founder of the Bunerwal Afrihan tribe The founder of the State was Nawab Muliammad Amir Khan Bahadur, General of Holkar's Army from 1798-1806. Holkar bestowed grants of land on him in Rajputana and Central India and the land so granted to him was consolidated into the present State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Said-ud-Daula, Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Haftz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat-1-Jang, G C I F who ascended the Masnad in 1930. The administration is conducted by the Nawab in consultation with the Council of four members, viz., (1) Major R R Burnett, O R. E., Principal Official and Adviser to His Highness, Vice President. State Council. and Finance Member; (2) Khan Bahadur Sz Mohammad Abdul Tawwab Khan, Home Member, (3) Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, O.B E., Judicial Member, (4) Sheik M Mohd Ghulam Bahauddin, Revenue Member.

Revenue .. Rs. 21,68,108 Expenditure 20,34,175

Secretary .- M Hamid Husain, B.A.

Shahpura State.—The ruling family belongs to the Se-sodia Clan of Rajputs. The State came into existence about 1629 when the Parganah of Phulia was granted by the Mughai Emperor Shah-i-Jehan to Maharaj Sunan Singh, son of Maharaj Surajmai, the second son of Maharan Amar Singh of Udaipur.

Later on Raja Ran Singhji received the paraganah of Kachhola from the Maharana of Udalpur and was recognised as a great noble of the Mewar State.

The present Ruler is Rajadhiraj Sri Umaid Singhji Bahadur. The State enjoys permanent honour of nine guns salute.

Bharatpur State.—Consists largely of an immense alluvial plain, watered by the Banganga and other rivers.

The present ruling family of Bharatpur are Jats, of the Sinsinwar clan who trace their pedigree to the eleventh century. The family derives its name from its old village Sinsini. Bharatpur was the first State in Rajputana that made alliance with the British Government in 1803. It helped Lord Lake with 5,000 horse in his conquest of Agra and battle of Laswari wherein the Maratha power was entirely broken and received 5 districts as reward for the scrvice. In 1804, however, Bharatpur sided with Jaswant Rao Holkar against the British Government which resulted in a war. Peace was re-established in 1805 under a treaty of alliance and it continues in force. The Gadi being usurped by Darian Sal in 1825, the British Government took up the cause of the rightful heir Maharaja Balwant Singh Shaib. Bharatpur was besieged by Lord Combermere, and as the faithful subjects of the State also made common cause with the British Army the usurper was quickly disposed of, and Maharaja Balwant singh, the rightful heir to the Throne, came into his own. Bharat-ur also rendered valuable service to the British Government during the Mutiny During the great War the Bharatpur Durbar gave valuable help to the Imperial Government The Bharatpur Imperial Service Infantry served in East Africa and the Mule Transport Corps served in all theatres of war except Africa The present Ruler is His Highness Shri Maharaja Brijendra Sawai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung, who was born in 1918 and succeeded his father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died on the 27th of March 1929.

Revenue Rs. 31.67.000.

Dholpur State.—The family of the ruling Chiefs of Dholpur belongs to the Bamrolian Jats, the adopted home of one of their ancestors The family took the name of Bamrolia about the year 1367. They next migrated to Gwahor, where they took the part of the Rajputs in their struggles against the Emperor's Officers Eventually the Bamrolia Jats settled near Gohad and in 1505 Surjan Dco assumed the title of Rana of Gohad. After the overthrow of the Mahrattas at Panipat, Rana Rhim Singh in 1761 possessed himself of the fortress of Gwalior but lost it six years later In order to bar the encroachments of the Mahrattas, a treaty was made with the Rana in 1779 by the British Government under Warren Hastings, and the joint forces of the contracting parties re-took Gwalior. In the treaty of the 13th October 1781 between the British Government and Scindia, it was the British Government and Scindia, it was stipulated that so long as the Maharaj Rana ob-serves his treaty with the English, Scindia should not interfere with his territories. The possession of Gohad however led to disputes between the British and Scindia, and in 1805 the Governor-General transferred Gwallor and Gohad to Scindia, and that of Dholpur, Bari, Baseri, Sepau and Rajakhera to Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh. Maharaj Rana Kirat Singh died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son Maharaj Rana Bhagwant Singh on whose death in 1870 his grandson, the late Chief Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh, succeeded to the Gadi Major His Highness Rais-ud-Daula Sipahdar-ul-Mulk Saramad Rajhai Hind Maharajadhiraj Sri Sawai Maharaj Rana Sir Udai Bhan Singh Lokindra Bahadur Diler Jang Jan Deo, Ko.S. I., K. Cv.O., the present ruler, is the second son of Maharaj Rana Nehal Singh and was born on the 12th February 1893. On the death of his brother Maharaj Rana Ram Singh His Highness succeeded to the gadi on March 1911.

Karauli State.—A State in Rajputana under the Political control of the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States Agency, lying between 26° and 27° north latitude and 76° 30′ and 77° 30′ east longitude. Area, 1,242 square miles. The river Chambal forms the south-castern boundary of the State, dividing it from Gwalior (Scindha's Territory) on the south-west te is bounded by Jaipur; and on the north-east by the States of Bharatpur, Jaipur and Dholpur. The State pays no tribute to Government. Languages spoken Hindi and Urdu.

Ruler—His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Sir Bhom Pal, Deo Bahadur, Yadukul Chaudra Bhal, KCSI, Heir-apparent, Maharaj Kumar Ganesh Pal, Dewan—Raj Bhushan Pandit Shiv Kumar Chaturvedi, BA, MR KAS

Kotah State belongs to the Hara section of the clan of Chauhan Rajputs, and the early history of their house is, up to the 17th century, Identical with that of the Bundi family from which they are an offshoot. Its existence as a veparate State dates from 1625. It came under British protection in 1817. The present ruler is II. II. Lieut. Colonel Maharao Sir Umed Singhil Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., who was bern in 1873 and invested with full powers in 1896. In administration he is assisted by two members, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bishwambhar Nath, M.A., and Major-General Onkarsingh, C.I.E. The most important event of his rule has been the restoration, on the deposition of the late Chief of the Jhalawar State, of 15 out of the 17 districts which had been ceded in 1838 to form that principalty. Revenue 51 lakhs; Expenditure 47 lakhs.

Jhalawar State consists of two separate tracts in the south-east of Rajputana with an area of 813 square miles yielding a revenue of about 8 lakhs of rupees. The ruling family belongs to the Jhala clan of Rajputs The present Ruler, Lieutenant His Highness Maharaj Rana Rajendra Singhij, succeeded to the Gadi on 13th April, 1929. He was born in 1900 and oducated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Oxford University. The heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Virendra Singh was born in England on 27th September, 1921. Ral Bahadur Dewan Pandit Manmohan Lal Ji Langar is the Dewan of the State.

Bikaner State in point of area is the seventh largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputna. The population

of the State is 9,36,218 of whom 77 per cent. are Hindus, 15 per cent. Mahomedans, 4 per cent. Sikhs and 3 per cent. Jains. The capital city of Bikaner, with its population including the suburbs of 85,927, is the third city in Rajputana.

The northern portion of the State consists of level loam land, whilst the remainder is for the most part sandy and undulating. The average rainfall is about 12 inches. The water level over most of the State is from 150 feet to 300 feet deep.

The Reigning Family of Bikaner is of the Bathore clan of Rajputs, and the State was founded in 1465 AD by Rao Bikaji, son of Rao Jodhaji, Ruler of Marwar (Jodhpur), and after him both the Capital and the State are named. Rai Singhji, the first to receive the title of Rajah. one of Akbar's most distinguished Generals" and it was during his reign that the present Fort of Bikaner was built in 1593. The title of Maharajah was conferred on Rajah Anup Singhji by the Mughal Emperor in 1687 in recognition of his distinguished services in the capture of Golconda. The conspicuous ser-vices of Maharajah Sardar Singhji who in the Indian Mutiny of 1857 personally led his troops to co-operate with the British forces in the field on the outbreak of the Mutiny was acknowledged by the Government of India by the transfer of the Sub-Tehsil of Tibi, consisting of 41 villages from the adjoining Sirsa Tehsil in the Punjab to the Bikaner State.

The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharajah Sri Ganga Highness Narendra Singhi Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C., LL.D., is the 21st of a long line of distinguished rulers renowned a long line of distinguished rulers renowned for their bravery and state-manship He was born on the 13th October 1880 and assumed full ruling powers in December 1898. He was awarded the first class Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for the active part he took in relieving the famine of 1899-1900, and soon after he went on active service to China in connection with the China War of 1900-1901 in command of his famous Ganga Risala and was mentioned in despatches and received the China Metioned in despatches and received the China Medal and K C.I.E. The State Forces consist of the Camel Corps, known as 'Ganga Risala,' whose sanctioned strength is 468 strong, an Infantry Battallon known as Badul Light Infantry 619 strong, a Regiment of Cavalry known as Dungar Lancers 342 strong, including His Highness' Body Guard, a Battery of Artillery (4 guns 2'75), 238 strong, two sections of Motor Machine Guns 100 strong and Cauel Battery '90 strong and State Band Camel Battery, 20 strong and State Band 35 strong. At outbreak of the Great War in 1914, His Highness numediately placed the services of himself and his State forces and all the resources of the State at the disposal of H1s Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, and the Ganga Risala reinforced by the Infantry Regiment which became incorporated in the Camel Corps in the field, rendered very valuable services in Egypt and Palestine. An extra force was also raised for internal security. His Highness personally went on active service in August 1914 and enjoys the honour of having fought both in France and Egypt, and thus has the distinction of having fought for the British Crown

on three Continents, viz., Asia, Europe and Africa. He was mentioned in despatches both in Egypt and France. His Highness also played a very conspicu us political part during the period of the War when he went twice to Europe as the Representative of the Princes of India, once in 1917 to attend the meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference, and again in 1918-19 to attend the Peace Conference where he was one of the signatories to the treaty of Versailles. His Highness led the Indian Delegation to the 11th Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva and represented the Indian States at the Imperial Conference in 1930. Highness also attended the Indian Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Subcommittee both in 1930 and 1931.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has also had the honour of being elected the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, an office which he filled most creditably for 5 years till 1925.

His Highness is assisted in the administration by a Prime Minister and an Executive Council. The post of Prime Minister is held by Col. Maharaj Sri Bhairun Singhji Bahadur, K.O.S.I. A Legislative Assembly was inaugurated in 1913, and consists of 45 Members, 20 out of whom are elected Members: it meets twice a year

The revenues of the State are over a crore of rupees and the State owns a large Railway system, the total mileage being 795 85. The Government hr ve also under contemplation an extension of the Bikaner State Railway from Sadulpur to Rewarl and from Bikaner to Sind Va Jalsalmer which will have the effect of connecting Delhi with Sind.

Hitherto there was practically no irrigation in the State, the crops depending only on the scanly rainfall; but the construction and opening in 1927 of the Gang Canal taken out from the Sutlej River has helped to protect about 6,20,000 acres of land in the northern part of the State against famme from which it has suffered in the past 3,39,884 bighas of the Canal land have already been sold and further sale is going on Even larger expectations are held out from the Bhakra Dam Project from which it is hoped that the remaining level lands in the north of the State will be irrigated.

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital.

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Naruka clan who are descendants of 'Kush', the eldest son of Shri Ram in the Solar dynasty. Raja Udai Karanji was the common ancestor of both the Alwar and Jaipur Houses. Bar Singh, the eldest son of Udai Karanji of Amber, renounced his right of succession in favour of his younger brother Nar Singhji. Nar Singhji's line founded Jaipur while in Bar Singhji's line Maharaj Pratap Singh established the Alwar State. Before his death in 1791 Maharaj Pratap Singh secured possession of large territories. His successor sent a force to co-operate with Lord Lake in the War of 1803. An alliance of mutual friendship

was concluded with the British Government, their Principality in Rajputana in the 14th Cenin that year. The present Ruler Col His Highness Shri Sewai Mahara; Raj Rishi Sir Jey Singhji Bahadur, GCSI, GCIE, who is sixth in succession from Mahara; Pratap Singhji was born in 1882, succeeded his father Maharaj Shri Mangal Singhji Dev, GCSI., in 1892 and assumed the Ruling powers in 1903. Normal revenue is about 38 lakhs. His Highness Shri Maharaj Mangal Singhji Dev was the first Prince in Rajputana to offer help in the defence of the Empire in 1888. Alwar State stood first in re-ruiting in Rajputana at the time of the Great War His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns. Owing to agrarian trouble in the State, His Highness was asked by the Government of India to reside outside the State for an indefinite period in 1933 and the State is now being governed by an Administrator The capital Alwar is on the B. B. & C. I Rly 98 miles west of Delhi.

Palanpur—Palanpur is a first class State with an area of 1,768 89 square miles and a population of 2,04,179. The net revenue of the State calculated on the average of the last five Political Agent—Mr H J. Todd. years is about Rs 10,80,000

The State is under the rule of Major His Highness Zubd-tul-Mulk Dewan Mahakhan Nawab Shri Taley Muhommed Khan Bahadur, GCIE, KCVO, Nawab Saheb of Palanpur The Ruling Family is of Afghan origin belong-ing to the Lohani Stock and had established

The connection with the British may be tury said to have definitely begun from 1817 A. D. when Dewan Fatch Khan II entered into relations with the East India Company A considerable trade in cloth, wheat, ghee, wool, hides, castor and rapeseeds, sugar and rice is carried on in the State. The capital city of Palanpur is situated on the B B & C I Railway and is the junction station of the Palanpur State Palanpur is a very old settlement of Railway. which mention was made in the 8th century.

Agent to Governor-General-The Hon. Lt -Col. Sir G D. Ogilvie, K.C.I E., CSI

UDAIPUR.

Resident-Lt.-Col. G L Betham, C I E . M.C. JAIPUR.

Resident-Lt -Col K. A. G. Evans-Gordon. EASTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Resident-Lt -Col. H. M Wightwick.

SOUTHERN RAJPUTANA STATES.

Political Agent-Lt.-Col. G L. Betham, C.I E.,

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency-it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-38′ and 26°-19′ North and 78°-10′ and 83°-0′ East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22′ and 24°-47′ North and 74°-0′ and 78°-50′ East. The British districts of Jhansi and Saugor and the Gwalior State divide the Agency into two sections The total area covered is 51,651 .11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,635.737. The great majority of the people are Hindus. There are 28 Salute States of which the following 10 have direct treaty engagements with British Government .- Indore, Bhopal, the Rewa, Orchha, Datia, Dhar, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch, Samthar and Jaors, All of these are Hindu except Bhopal Jaora and Baoni which are Muhammadan. Besides these there are 61 Minor States and Guaranteed Estates, Excluding the Indore and Rewa States and the Hirapur and Lalgarh they Estates are divided into following groups for administrative purposes -Bhopal Agency, 12 States and Estates (principal States Bhopal, Dewas Senior Branch, Dewas Junior Branch), Bundelkhand Agency, 33 States and Estates (principal States Orchha and Datia); Malwa Agency, 40 States and Estates (principal States

Dhar, Jaora and Ratlam). The Agency may roughly be divided into two natural divisions, Central India West comprising the former Plateau division with such hilly land as lies on this side and Central. India East comprising the former low-lying area and the Eastern hilly tracts." The hilly tracts he along the ranges of the Vindhyas and Satpuras. They consist of forest areas and agriculture is little practised there, the inhabitants being mostly members of the wild tribes. The territories of the different States are much intermingled and their political relations with the Government of India and each other are very varied.

The following is the size, population and revenue of the ten treaty States mentioned above --

Name.		Arca in square miles	Population	Revenue.
	1			Lakhs
	ı		!	Rs
Indore	.	9,902	13,25,089	1241
Bhopal		6.924	7,29,955	80
Rewa		13,000	15.87.445	60
Orchha		2.080	3.14.661	10
Dadia		912	1,58,834	13#
Dhar		1,800	2,43,430	174
Dewas, Senior		-,	_,,,,,,,,	
Branch .		449	83,321	61
Dewas, Junior			00,021	· 4
Branch .	.1	419	70,513	61
Samthar		178	33,307	31
Jaora	.]	602	1,00,166	13

decent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of patel in a village near Satara. The head of the family received a patent of rank from Aurangzebe The founder of the Gwallor House was Ranoji Seindia who held a military rank under the Peshwa Ban Rao. In 1726 the Peshwa granted deeds to Puar, Holkar and Semdia, empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sarde-mukh" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranon Scindia accompanied Baji Rao to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Mahadii Scindia and Dowlat Rao Scindia Gwalior played an important part in shaping the history of India Despite the partial reverse which Mahadu Scindia's troops suffered at the hands of the Butish in 1780, reverses which led to the treaty of Salbai (1782). Seindia's power remained unbroken. For the first time he was now recognized by the British as an independent sovereign and not as a vassal of the Peshwa.

In 1790 his power was firmly established in Delhi. While he was indulating ambitious hopes he fell a prey to fever which ended his remarkable career on 12th February, 1794 Himself a military genius, Mahadin Scindia's armies reached the zenith of their glory under the disciplined training of the celebrated French adventure—De Boigne, Mahadin was succeeded by his giand nephew Daulat Rao in whose service Perron, a Military Commander of great renown, played a leading pait. The strength of Scindia's Army was, however, considerably weakened by the reverses, sustained at Ahmednagar, Assaye, Asirgarh and Laswaii Daulat Rao. Scindia died in 1827. Till his death he remained in undisputed possession of almost all the territory which belonged to him in 1805.

Daulat Rao was succeeded by Jankon Rao who passed away in the prime of life. On his demise in 1843 intrigue and party spirit were rampant and the Army was in a state of mutiny with the result that it came into collision with the British forces at Maharappore and Pannihai

Jankon Rao was succeeded by Jian Rao whose adherence to the British cause during the dark days of Mutiny, when his own toops deserted him, was unshakable. In 1861 he was created a Kinght Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a Councillor of the Empress Subsequently he received other titles and intered into treaties of mutinal exchange of irritories with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1886 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant-General H H Maharaja Sil Madho Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadui, 1974 O, GCS I., GBE, ADC, to the King He succeeded in 1886 and obtained powers in 1894 In 1901 he went to China during the saft, he held the rank of honorary Lieutenant-General of the British Army and the honorary extress of LLD, Cambridge, and DCL, Oxon le was also a Donat of the Order of St, John of Jerusalem in England. He died in June

Gwalior.—The house of Scindia traces its levent to a family of which one branch held be hereditary post of patel in a village near tara. The head of the family received a being conducted by a Council of Regency

The Ruler of the State enjoys a salute of 21 guns. The State is in direct relations with the Government of India

The State has an area of 26 367 Sq. miles and population 35,23,070 according to the Census of 1931. Its average rainfall is from 25 to 36 inches. The average revenue is Rs. 2,41,79,000 and average expenditure Rs. 2,06,50,000

The State has a Police force of 13,613 and Indian State Forces Cavally 1,560 Infantry and Artillery, besides Regular and Irregular troops.

There is a well equipped State workshop in Lashkar, the capital of the State, there are electric Press, electric Power House, Leather Factory, Tannery and Pottery Works There are some good cotton mills in Lashkar and Ujjain. The State has its own Light Railway and its own Postal system according to Postal Convention The G. I. P. Railway traverses through a major portion of the State territories.

Indore -The founder of the House of the Holkar of Indoic was Malhar Rao Holkar, born in 1693. His soldierly qualities brought him to the front under the Peshwa, who took him into his service and employed him for his conquests. When the Maratha power was weakened at the battle of Panipat in 1761, Malhar Rao had acquired territories stretching from the Deccan to the Ganges as a reward for his career as a Military Commander. He was succeeded by his grandson. On his death without issue his mother Alulya Bai became the Ruler and her administration is still looked upon with admiration and reverence as that of a model ruler. She was succeeded by Tukon Holkar who had been associated with her to carry the Military Administration and had in course of it distinguished himself in various battles Tukoji was succeeded by Kashirao, who was supplanted by Yeshwant Rao, his step-brother, a person of remarkable daring strategy as exhibited in a number of engagements in which he had taken part The brilliant success he obtained at the battle of Poona against the combined armies of Peshwa and Scindia made him a dictator of Poona for some tune and he declared in consequence the independence of Holkar State During 1804-5 he had a protracted war with the British, closed by a Treaty which recognised the independence of Holkar State with practically no dimmution of its territories and rights. Yeshwant Rao showed signs of insanity from 1808 onwards and succumbed to that inalady in 1811, when he was succeeded by his minor son Malhar Rao II During the Regency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various

During the tagency which followed, the power of the State was weakened by various causes, the most important of which was the refractory conduct of the Military Commanders. On the outbreak of the war between the English and the Peshwain 1817, some of these Commanders, with a part of the army, rebelled against the authority of the State and were disposed to betriend the Peshwa, while the regent mother and her ministers were for friendship with the British. There was a battle between the British Army and this refractory portion of the Holkar

Army which culminated in the latter's defeat | Holkar had to come to terms and to cede extensive territories and rights over the Raiput Princes to the British, but the internal sovereignty remained unaffected The Treaty of 1818 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the British Government and the State.

Malhar Rao died a premature death in 1833. Then followed the weak administration of Hari Rao and his son In 1844 Tukoji Rao II ascended the Throne; but as he was a minor the administration was carried on by a Regency under Sir Robert Hamilton, the Resident as its Adviser. The prosperity of the State revived a great deal during this administration and the progress was maintained after the Maharaja assumed powers in 1852. It was interrupted by the out-break of the Mutiny in 1857 in British India. This wave of disaffection did not leave some of the State troops untouched Maharaja with his adherents and the remaining troops remained, however, staunch to the British and gave every possible assistance to the British authorities at Indore, Mhow and other places which was recognised by the British Govern-ment The Maharaja died in 1886 after having effected various reforms in the administration and raised the position of the State to a high degree of prosperity and honour. He was succeeded by Shivaji Rao who reigned for 16 years and will be specially remembered for his beneficent measures in matters of education, sanitation, medical relief and abolition of transit duties Tukoji Rao III succeeded in 1903 while yet a minor The Regency Administra-tion was continued till 1911 and it effected a number of reforms in all the branches of administration The policy of the Regency was maintained by the Maharaja. With his assumption of powers the State advanced in education in general, including female education, commerce and industrial developments, municipal franchisc and other representative institutions This prosperity was specially reflected in the Indore City, the population of which rose by 40 per

During the war or 1914 the State placed all its resources at the disposal of the British Government Its troops took part in the various theatres of war and the contribution of the State towards the war and charitable funds in money was 41 lakhs and its subscriptions to the War Loans amounted to Rs 82 lakhs, while the contribution from the Indoic people amounted to over one crore. This assistance received the recognition of the British Government.

His Highness Maharaja Tukoji Rao III abdicated in favour of his son. The present Maharaja, Yeshwant Rao Holkar, was born on 6th September 1908 He received his education in England during 1920-23 and again at Christ Church College, Oxford, from 1926 till his return in 1929 He married a daughter of the Jumor The matrice a daughter of the James Chef of Kagal (Kolhapur) in February 1924 His educational career at Oxford in England having come to an end, he returned to India arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, arriving at Indore on the 12th November 1929, and received administrative training with Mr. C. U Wills, Olf, ICS. He assumed full Ruling Powers on the 9th May 1930.

The area of the State is 9,902 square miles

cight lakhs. According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is about 1,325,000, showing an increase of 14.5 per cent, over the Census figures of 1921.

There are two first grade Colleges in the City, one is maintained by the State and teaches upto M.A. and LI.B., the other is established upto MA. and Ll. B., the other is established by the Canadian Mission and teaches up to MA. in Philosophy. The State has six High Schools, 1 Sanskrit College and 520 other educational and 76 medical institutions. An Institute of Plant Industry for the improvement of cotton is located at Indore. It has also 9 spinning and weaving mills.

The strength of the State Army is about 3,000. The Strength of the State Army is about 5,000. The State is traversed by the Holkar State Railway, the principal station of which is Indore, the B B & C I Railway and the U. B. Section of the G. I P. Railway. Besides the trunk roads, there are 691 miles of roads constructed and maintained by the State. The reforms introduced recently are the establishment of State Savings Banks, a scheme of Life Insurance of State officials, establishment of the Indore Legislative Council (Formerly known as the Indore Legislative Committee) consisting of 30 members, excluding the President and the Vice-President; of whom 15 shall be elected and 15 nominated, introduction of a scheme of Compulsory Primary Education in the City of Indore, measures for the expansion of education in the mofussil, a scheme for the formation of the Holkar State Executive Service, a scheme of water supply and main drainage in the Indore City, raising of the murringcable age of boys and girls to 18 years and 14 years respectively, and the passing of the Indore Nukta Act and the Marriage expenses Controlling Act for controlling expenditure on funeral ceremonies and marriages.

The Chief imports are cloth, machinery, sugar, salt and kerosene oil. The total imports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 1,84,24,171.

The chief exports are cotton, cloth, tobacco and cereals. The total exports in 1932-33 amounted to Rs. 64,74,450 exclusive of the exported produce of the Ginning and Pressing factories.

Cloth manufactured at the local mills is valued at over two crores and the local trade in wheat is estimated at one crore.

Cotton excise duty at 31 per cent ad valorem has been abolished from 1st May 1926 and an industrial tax is levied on the cotton mills from the same date.

His Highness' Government have sanctioned the construction of an Aerodrome.

Bhopal .-- The principal Mohammadan State in Central India ranks next in importance to Hyderabad among the Mohammadan States of India The rulug family was founded by Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan, Diler-Jung, a Tirah Afghan, who, after having served with distinction in the army of the Emperor Aurangzeb, obtained the paryana of Berasia in 1709. With the disintegration of the Moghal Empire Bhopal State became an independent State. In the early part of the 19th century, the Nawab successfully withstood the inroads The area of the State is 9,902 square miles of Scindia and Bhonsia, and by the agreement of with a revenue of about one crore and thirty- 1817 Bhopal undertook to assist the British

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with a contingent force and to co-operate against the Pindari bands. In 1818 a permanent treaty succeeded the agreement of 1817.

The present ruler of the State, His Highness Sikander Saulat Nawab Iftikharul-Mulk Mohammad Hamidullah Khan, Bahadur, GCS.I, G C.I E., C V O, B A, succeeded his mother, Her late Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, on her abdication in May, 1926. He had previously actively participated in the administration of the State for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice.

His Highness is assisted in the work of administration by an Executive Council consis-ting of five Members and one Secretary, whose names are given below

Alimartabat. Motamid-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Naram Bisarya, BA, President and Member State Council.

Members State Council -Alimartabat, Rafi-ul-Qadr, Zaul-Uloom, Mufti Mohammad Anwarul Haq, MA, MF, All-Martabat, Sir Syed Ross Masood, Kt., LLD, D. Litt., Bar-at-Law; All-Martabat, Mushirul-Mulk, All-Qadr, Kazi Ali-Martabat, Mushirul-Mulk, Ali-Qadr, Kazi Ali Haider Abbasi, Ali-Martabat, Ali-Qadr Mohammad Shuaib Qureshi, MA., LLB, Barat-law.

Secretary. -- Munshi Hasan Mohammad Hayat, BA.

The work of legislation with the right of discussing the budget, moving resolutions and interpellations rests with a representative Legislative Council inaugurated in 1927. The ravyatware system in which the cultivator holds his land direct from Government has lately been introduced The State forests are extensive and valuable, and the arable area which comprises more than two-thirds of the total consists mostly of good soil producing cotton, wheat, other cereals, sugar-cane and tobacco The State contains many remains of great archeological interest including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the 2nd century B C. and which were restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall Sanchi station on the G I P. main line to Delhi adjoins the Topes.

Among other troops, the State maintains one full strength Infantry battalion. The capital, Bhopal City, beautifully situated on the northern bank of an extensive lake, is the junction for the Bhopal-Ujjain Section of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Rewa .- Is the largest State in Central India Agency with an area of 13,000 square miles and a population of 1,587,445 (1931). The Rulers are Baghel Rapputs descended from the famous solanki clan which ruled over Gurat from the 10th to 13th Century. During the mutiny the Durbar rendered meritorious services to the Crown for which various parganas which had been seized by Marathas were resorted to the Maharaja. The present ruler is His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singhji Bahadur, 6 C.I.E., R.C.S I., who was born in 1903 His Highness Bandhvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur succeeded to the Gadi on 31st October as a minor. During the period of minority, the State was administered by Council of Regency with His Highness Maharaja Col. Sajan Singh Rahadur, KCSI. KCVO., ADC., of Rutlam as Regent. His Highness Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Bahadur attained majority in 1922 and was invested with full ruling powers by His Excellency the Viceroy The Maharaja exercises full sovereignty within his State and the administration is now carried on by him with the help of a State Council of which His Highness himself is president. His Highness is very much interested in all round progress of the State. He takes a keen interest in administration and development of agriculture and mineral resources. He has opened extensive tracts by construction of roads and bridges throughout the State A State Bank-Bank of Baghelkhand, has recently been instituted, which has its branches all over the State Highness is a keen spoitsman and the number of tigers bagged by him totals about 500 His Highness has got a son and heir named Sri Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Martand Singhji born on 15th March 1923

His Highness' second marriage with the daughter of H H the Maharaja of Kishengarh was performed on the 18th February 1925.

Dhar.—This State, in the Agency for Southern States in Central India, takes its name from the old city of Dhar, long tamous as the capital of the Palmar Rajputs, who ruled over Malwa from n nth to the thirteenth century and from whom the present Rulers of Dhar-Puar Marathas-claim descent. In the middle of the 18th century the Ruler of Dhar, Anand Rao, was one of the leading chiefs of Central India, sharing with Holkar and Scindia the rule of Malwa The State came into treaty relations with the British Government in virtue of the treaty of 1819. Lt.-Colonel H. H. the Maharaja Sir Udaji Rao Puar Sahib Bahadur. KCSI, KCVO, KB.E., died on 30th July 1926. There are 13 Feudatories and 9 Bhumias of whom 13 hold a guarantee from the British Government. The population of the State according to the latest Census figure is 243,521 and the average Income and Expenditure are about 17 and 16 lakhs respectively.

The present Ruler, His Highness the Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Saheb Bahadur being minor, the Government of State is carried on by a Council. Dewan Bahadur K. Nadkar is Dewan and President of the Council of Administration

The famous and the ancient hill fort of Mandu the capital of several ancient and medieval Kingdoms, with its beautiful mausolcums tombs and palaces and high hills and deep dales is situated in the State at a distance of 24 miles from the city of Dhar.

Jaora State -This State is the only Treaty State in the Malwa Political Agency covering an area of about 601 square miles with a total population of 100,204, and has its headquarters at Jaora town The Chiefs of Jaora claim lighness was married in 1919 to the sister of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Upon the death of his descent from Abdul Majid Khan, an Afghan of Iather, Lt.-Col. Sir Venkat Raman Singhij the Tajik Khel from Swat The first Nawab Bahadur, G C.S.I., on 30th October 1918, His was Abdul Ghafoor Khan who obtained the State about the year 1908. The present Chief is Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Fakhrid Daulah Nawab Sir Mohammad Iftikhar Ah than Saheb Bahadur, Saulat-e-Jang, KCIE, by the Chief of Orchha to his son Bhagwan Rao who was born in 1883 His Highness is an in 1626, this was extended by conquest and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Indian Army

In the administration of the State His Highness is assisted by a Council constituted as: under

President His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur Vice President & Chief Secretary --Khan Bahadur *Motamid Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Serfraz Ali Khan, Secretary — Mr Nasrat Mohammad Khan, y a , l.i. B (Alig) Members - * Birjis Qadr Nawabzada Mohammad , Nasir Ali Khan Sahib, Heir-apparent, (Revenue),
*Farrukh Siyer *Major Nawabzada Mohammad Munitaz Ali Khan Sahib, Military Secretary (Military); *Mantazim Bahadur Sahibzada Mir Kasırıddin Ahmed Sahib, Secretary, Public Health Department, Major P F. Noibury, p.80, 1A (Physic Secretary) Mr Serajui Rehman Khan, Bar-at-Law, Judicial girls' school named after L Secretary and Judge, Chiel Court (Law & Justice), His Highness is a famous by Mirza Mohammad Aslam Beg. Revenue Secie- has shot more than 156 tigers. fary , Seth Govindramn (Finance)

A Chief Court with a Chief Justice and two Pursne Judges has also been established

The soil of the State is among the richest in Malwa being mainly of the best black variety bearing excellent crops of wheat, cotton, and poppy The average annual revenue is poppy The Rs 12,00,000

Rutlam-1s the premier Rapput State in the Malwa Agency. It covers an area of 871 square miles, including that of the Jagir of Khera in the Kushalgarh Chiefship, which pays an annual tribute to the Rutlam Darbar. The State was tounded by Raja Ratausinghii, a great grandson of Raja Udai Singh of Jodhpur, in 1652. The Ruler of Rutlam is the religious head of the Raiputs of Malwa, and important caste ques-tions are referred to him for decision. The State enjoys full and final civil and criminal powers. The present linier of Rutham is Colonell His Highness Maharaja Sir Sajjan Singh, G C.I.E., K C S.I., K C V O , A D.C. to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, who was born in 1880, and educated at Daly College, Indore, received inilitary training in Imperial Cadet Corps and invested with full powers in 1898. His Highness served in the war in France and Egypt from 1915 to 1918, was mentioned in despatches and received the Croix d'Officiers de Legion d'Honneur. Salute: 13 guns, local 15 guns.

Dewan -Rao Bahadui Devshankei J. Dave, i Advocate

Ruler Major His Highness Manaraja Lokendra Sir Govind Sinh Ju Deo Bahadur, G C.I.E. (1932), K C S I , 1918, who was born in 1886 and succeeded in 1907, married 1902, enjoys a salute of 15 guns. He placed all his resources and his personal services at the disposal of the Imperial Government during the Great War and established a War Hospital at Datia. He is a progressive Ruler and has created a Legislative Council and introduced many useful and important reforms in his State. He is a Vice-President of St. John Ambulance Association, a patron of Red Cross Society and has recently offered to the Imperial City of Delh the life size marble statue of Lord Reading, the late Viceroy. He has built a hospital in the city named after Mrs. Heale and to advance female education he has built a girls' school named after Lady Willingdon, His Highness is a famous big game shot and

Orchha State.-The rulers of this State are Bundela Rajputs claiming to be descendants of the Galiarwars of Benarcs. It was founded as an independent State in 1048 A.D. It entered into relations with the British by the treaty made in 1812 His Highness Sir Pratap Singh, GCSI, G.C.I.F., died in March 19 to and has been succeeded by his grandson His Highness Sawai Mahendra Maharaja Vir Singh Dev Bahadur, the present ruler. The ther of the State has the hereditary titles of His Highness Saramad-i-Rajahai-Bundelkhand Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Bahadur. The State has a population of about 315,000 and an area of 2,080 square miles. The capital is Tikamgarh, 36 iniles from Lahtpur Station, on the G.I.P. Railway. Orchha, the old calital, has fallen into decay but is a place of interest on account of its magnificent buildings of waich the finest were crected by Maharaja Bir Singh Dev 1, the most famous ruler of the State (1675-1627).

Chief Minister - Major B P. Pande, BA. LLB, FRES

GWALIOR.

Resident -E C Gibson, C I E.

BHOPAL.

Political Agent -W Le B Egerton

BUNDELKHAND.

Political Agent-It -('ol L E. Barton.

SIKKIM.

Sikkim is bounded on the north and north-east ranges, which run southwards from the main by Tibet, on the south-east by Bhutan, on the chain, separate Sikkim from Nepal on the south by the British district of Darjeeling, and west, and from Tibet and Bhutan on the east, on the west by Nepal. The population consists on the Singalila range rise the great snow of Bhutias, Lepchas, and Nepalese It forms peaks of kluchininga (25,146 feet), one of the direct route to the Chumbi Valley in Tibet the highest mountains in the world. The The inain axis of the Himalayas, which runs Chola range which is much loftier than that east and west, forms the boundary between of Sinzalila, leaves the main chain at the Sikkim and Tibet. The Singalila and Chola Dongkya La.

Tradition says that the ancestors of the Rajas | Darjeeling District into Tibet. In the conven-of Sikkim originally came from eastern Tibet. | tion of 1890 provision was made for the opening The State was twice invaded by the Gurkhas at the end of the eighteenth century. On the outbreak of the Nepal War in 1814, the British formed an alliance with the Raja of Sikkim and at the close of the war the Raja was rewarded by a considerable cession of territory. In 1835 the Raja granted the site of Darjeeling to the British and received Rs. 12,000 annually in lieu of it. The State was previously under the Government of Bengal, but was brought under the direct supervision of the Government of India in 1906 The State is thinly populated, the area being 2,818 square miles, and the population 109,651, chiefly Buddhists and Hindus. The most important crops are maize and rice. There are several trade routes through Eikkim from

of a trade mart but the results were disappointing, and the failure of the Tibetans to fulfil their obligations resulted in 1904 in the despatch of a mission to Lhasa, where a new convention was signed. Trade with the British has increased in recent years, and is now between 40 and 50 lakhs yearly. A number of good roads have been constructed in recent years. The present ruler, His Highness Maharajah Sir Tashi Namgyal. K.C.I.E., was born in 1893 and succeeded in 1914, His lighness was invested with full ruling powers on the 5th April 1918. The title of a C.I.E. was conferred upon the Maharaja on the 1st January 1918 and K.CIE. on 1st January 1923. The average revenue is Ra 5,20,422.

Political Officer in Sikkim :- F. Williamson.

BHUTAN.

Bhutan extends for a distance of approximately 190 miles east and west along the southern slopes of the central axis of the Himalayas adjacent to the northern border of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Its area is 18,000 square miles and its population, consisting of Buddhists and Hindus, has been estimated at 300,000. The country formerly belonged to a tribe called The country formerly before to a write cared Tek-pa, but was wrested from them by some Tibetan soldiers about the middle of the seventeenth century. British relations with Bhutan commenced in 1772 when the Bhotias invaded the principality of Cooch Behar and British ad was invoked by that State. After a number of raids by the Bhutanese into Assam, an cuvoy (the Hon A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan who was (the Hon. A. Eden) was sent to Bhutan, who was grossly insulted and compelled to sign a treaty surrendering the Duars to Bhutan. On his return the treaty was disallowed and the Duars annexed. This was followed by the treaty of 1865 by which the State's relations with the Government of India were satisfactorily regulated. The State formerly received an allowance of half a lakh a year from the British Government in consideration of the cession in 1865 of some areas on the southern borders. This allowance was doubled by a new treaty concluded in January 1910, by which the Bhutanese Government bound itself to be guided by levies under the control of the different chiefs, the advice of the British Government in regard | They are of no military value.

to its external relations, while the British Government undertook to exercise no interference in the internal administration of Bhutan. On the occasion of the Tibet Mission of 1904, the Bhotias gave strong proof of their triendly attitude. Not only did they consent to the survey of a road through their country to Chumbi, but their ruler, the Tongsa Penlop. accompanied the British troops to Lhasa, and assisted in the negotiations with the Tibetan authorities. For these services he was made a K.C.I.E., and he has since entertained the British Agent hospitably at his capital The ruler is now known as H H, the Maharaja of Bhutan, Sir Uggen Wangchuk, K C.S.I., K.C I E. At the head of the Bhutan Government, there are nominally two supreme authorities, the Dharma Raja, known as Shapting Rempoche, the spiritual head, and the Deb or Depa Raja, the temporal ruler The Dhaima Raja is regarded as a very high incarnation of Buddha, far higher than the ordinary incarnations in Tibet, of which there are several hundreds On the death of a Dharma Raja a year or two is allowed to elapse, and his reincarnation then takes place, always in the Choje, or royal family of Bhutan

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER STATES.

15 3,000,1,800 and 4,000 square miles and population 250,000, 216,000 and 99,000 respectively.

Amb.—Is only a village on the western bank of the Indus in Independent Tanawala.

Chitral -Runs from Lowarai top to the south of the Hindu-Kush range in the north, and has an area of about 4,000 square miles. The ruling dynasty has maintained itself for more than (April 1,1895) to their relief. three hundred years, during the greater part of which the State has constantly been at war with which the State has constantly been at war with the state consist, its neighbours. It was visited in 1885 by the are extremely fertile and continuously culti-Lockhart Mission, and in 1889, on the establishment of a political agency in Gilgit, the ruler

The Indian States of the North-West Amen-ul-Mulk, accepted the advice of the Bri-Frontier Provinces are Amb, Dir, Swat tish Government in all matters connected with and Chitral. The area of the latter three foreign policy and frontier defence. His sudden death in 1892 was followed by a dispute as to the succession The eldest son Nizam-ul-Mulk was recognised by Government, but he was mur-dered in 1895. A war was declared by Umra khan of Jandul and Dir against the infidels and the Agent at Gilgit, who had been sent to Chitial to report on the situation, was besieged with his escort and a force had to be despatched

vated. The internal administration of the country is conducted by His Highness Sir of Chitral received an annual subsidy from the Shujaul-mulk, KOLE, the Mehtar of Chitral Rritish Government. That subsidy was increased and the foreign policy is regulated by the two years later on condition that the ruler, Political Agent at Malakand.

Dir.-The territories of this State, about 3,000 square miles in area, include the country drained by the Panjkora and its affluents down to the junction of the former river with the Bajaur Rud. The Nawab of Dir is the overlord of the country, exacting allegiance from the petty chiefs of the clans Dir is mainly held by Yusufzai Pathans, the old non-Pathan inhabitants being now confined to the upper portion of the Panjkora Valley known as the Dir Kohistan. A motor road has been constructed to Dir from Malakand.

Swat.—The Ruler of the State, Miangul Gulshahzada Sir Abdul Wadood, K.B.E., is a descendent of the famous Akhund Sahib of Swat. He consolidated his rule in Swat from 1917 to 1922, and was recognized by the Government of India as Wall of Swat in 1926. The area of the State is 1,800 square miles and population 216,000 The Headquarters of the State is at Saidu Sharif about 40 miles from Malakand and connected with Malakand by motor road.

Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral— Major H. H Johnson, C.I.E., I.A.

STATES IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Madras Presidency includes Indian States covering an area of 10,644 square miles. Of these, the States of Travancore and Cochin represent ancient Hindu dynastics. Pudukottai is the inheritance of the chieftain called the Tondiman, Banganapalle and Sandur two petty States, of which the first is ruled by a Nawab, lie in the centre of two British districts.

Name.	Area sq. miles.	Popula- tion	Estimated Gross Revenue in lakhs of rupees
Travancore .	7,625	5,095,973	241.36
Cochin	1,417	1,205.016	88.37
Pudukottai .	1,179	400,694	23.11
Banganapalle .	275	39,239	4.58
Saudur	167	13,583	2.21

These States were brought into direct relation with the Government of India on October 1st, 1923.

Travancore.-This State, which has an area of 7,624;84 square iniles and a population of 5,095,973 with a reveuue of Rs 232,93 lakhs occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula, forming an irregular triangle with its apex at Cape Comorin. The early history of Travancore is in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that H H the Makes of the state supports a military force of 1,471 men. Education has advanced considerable in great part traditional; but there is little doubt that H. H. the Maharaja is the representative of the Chera dynasty, one of the three great Hindu dynasties which exercised sovereignty at one time in Southern and the British Indian Provinces. The princi-India. The petty chiefs, who had subsequently set up as independent rulers within the State, were all subdued, and the whole country, included within its present boundaries, was consolidated and brought under one rule, by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58). The English ing and the making of matting from the dirst settled at Anjengo, a few miles to the north of Trivandrum, and built a factory there in recent years a fillip has been given to the deve-1684. In the wars in which the East India lopment of industries as well as the arts and Company were engaged in Madura and Tinne-crafts of the State The Pallivasal Hydrovelly, in the middle of the 18th century, the electric works, the Ruber factory in Trivan-Travancore State gave assistance to the British drum, the contemplated China clay and and authorities. Travancore was reckoned as one Porelain factory and the addition of an Art of the staunchest allies of the British Power and was accordingly included in the Treaty made in are the results of the new policy included by 1784 between the East India Company and the His Highness the Maharaja. The State is Sultan of Mysore. To protect the State from well provided with roads, and with a natural

5 possible inroads by Tippu, an arrangement was recome to in 1788 with the East India Company, d and in 1795 a formal treaty was concluded, by s. which the Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemics. In 1805 the annual subsidy to be paid by Travancore was fixed at 8 lakhs of rupees.

H. H. the Maharaja (b. 7th November 1912) ascended the masnad on the 1st September 1924. During the minority the State was ruled by Her Highness Maharani Setu Lakshmi Bal, C I., aunt of the Maharaja, as Regent on his behalf. His Highness was invested with ruling powers on the 6th November 1931 The work of legisla-tion was entrusted to a Legislative Council established as early as 1888. The Legislature was last re-constituted in January 1933, when a was last re-constituted in animary 1200, when a bicameral body was instituted. The new Chambers, viz., the Sri Mulam Assembly and the Sri Chitra State Council have a predominant elected non-official majority. Both Chambers possess the right to vote on the annual Budget, to move resolutions and ask questions. Both Chambers have also the right to initiate legislation. The elections to the Assembly are based on a wide franchise Differences of opinion between the two Chambers will be settled by a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of members selected by each Chamber. Women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in the matter both of franchise and membership in the Legislature.

years and the State takes a leading place in that respect. In the matter of female Education the State has a leading place among Indian States pal food-grain grown is rice, but the main source of agricultural wealth is the cocoanut. Other crops are pepper, areca-nut, jack-fruit; sugar-cane and tapioca. Rubber and tea are among other important products. Cotton weaveing and the making of matting from the coir are among the chief industries within

system of back-waters, besides canals and rivers navigable for country crafts. One line of railway about one hundred miles in length cuts across the State from east to west and then runs along the Coast to the Capital. More Railway lines are in contemplation. The capital is Trivandrum.

Agent to the Governor-General—Lieut.-Col.

W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

Dewan-Nawab Sir Muhammad Habibullah, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.

Cochin .- This State on the south-west coast of India is bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency and the State of Travancore. Very little 18 known of its early history. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin hold the territory in right of descint from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards estab-lished himself as an independent Ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Callout, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorun of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom it remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between the Raja and the East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy.

His Highness Sri Sir Rama Varmah, G.C.I.E, who ascended the throne in January 1915 having demised on 25th March 1932. His Highness Sree Sir Rama Varma, G C.I.E., who was born on 30th December 1861 succeeded to the throne and was duly installed as Maharaja on 1st June 1932. The administration is conducted under the control of the Maharaja whose chief Minister and Executive officer is the Dewan, Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, K.O.I.E. The forests of Caclun form one of its most valuable assets. They abound in teak ebony, blackwood, & other valuable trees. Rice forms the staple of cultivation. Cocoanuts are largely raised in the sandy tracts and their products form the chief exports of the State, Communications by road and back-" iters are good, and the State owns a line of Lulway from Shoranore to Ernakulam, the capital of the State, and a Forest Steam Tramway pports a force of 111 officers and 552 men.

Agent to the Governor-General-Lieut.-Col W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

Pudukkottai.-This State is bounded on the orth and west by Trichinopoly, on the south Ramnad and on the east by Tanjore. In

early times a part of the State belonged to the Chola Kings and the southern part to the Pandya Kings of Madura. Relations with the English began during the Carnatic wars. During the siege of Trichinopoly by the French in 1752, the Tondiman of the time did good service to the Company's cause by sending them provisions, although his own country was on at visions, although his own country was on at least one occasion ravaged as a consequence of his fidelity to the English. In 1756 he sent some of his troops to assist Muhammad Yusuf, the Company's sepoy commandant, in settling the Madura and Tinnevelly countries. Subsequently he was of much service in the wars with Haidar Ali. His services were rewarded by a grant of territory subject to the conditions that the district should not be alienated (1806). Apart from that there is no treaty or arrangement with the Raja. His Highness Sri Brihadamba Das Raja Rajagopala Tondiman Bahadur, the present ruler, is a minor. He was installed as Raja on 19-11-28. The administration of the State is carried on by an Administrator. The various departments are constituted on the British India model. principal tood crop is rice. The forests which cover about one-seventh of the State, contain only small timber. There are no large industries. The State is well provided with roads, but Pudukkottai is the only municipal town in the

Agent to the Governor-General-Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C.B.E.

Banganapalle.-This is a small State in two detached portions which in the eighteenth century passed from Hyderabad to Mysore and back again to Hyderabad. The control over it was ceded to the Madras Government by the Nizam in 1800. The present ruler is Nawab Meer Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur. The chief food-grain is cholam. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The revenue of the State is over 3 lakhs. The Nawab enjoys a salute of 9 guns.

Agent to the Governor-General, -Lt.-Col. W. A. M. Garstin, C B.E.

Sandur .- The State is almost surrounded by the District of Bellary The State is under the political control of the Agent to the Governor General, Madras States. After the destruction of the Empire of Vijayanagar in 1565 the State came to be held by semi-independent chiefs under the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan of Bijapur and in 1728 one of these chiefs, a Poligar of Bedar tribe, was turned out by an ancestor of the present kaja named Sudoji Rao of the Bhosle family of the famous Mahratta Chief Sivaji; they were Senapathies of Sivaji. In Siva Rao's time the State came under the Madras Government and his heirs in perpetuity with full powers. In 1876 the title of Raja was conterred on the Chief as a Raja Shrimant Yeshwantrao Hindurso Ghorpade who was invested with full ruling powers in February 1930.

The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The most important staple crop is cholam.

The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines Ramandrug Hill Station (Altitude 3,500 leet) and Shri Kaiteekswami Temple are the places of interest

The following are the Members of the Huzur

Darbar --

Shrimant R. M Deshmukh B.A, LLB (cantab), Bar at-law.

Shrimant Sirdar Bhujangrao Yeshwantrao Raje Ghorpade,

Meherban G T Konnur, B.A., Ex-Dewan of Sandur

Mcherban V Narasimha Rao, M.A

Agent to the Governor-General:-Lt.-Col. W A. M Gar-tin, CB.E

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

Owing to the large number of States concerned and the intellacing of their territories with neighbouring British districts, the transfer of States under the Bombay Government to direct political relations with the Government of India (which was advocated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report on the Constitutional Legorius) had been delayed. The first stage of that process, however, was carried out in October, 1924, when a new Residency was created in direct relation with the Government of India comprising the whole of the compact area making up the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies under the Government of Isombay

The remaining States in the Bombay Presidency which continued to remain in political relations with the Government of Bombay were transferred to the direct control of the Government of India with effect from the 1st April 1933. The transfer necessitated to grouping not only of the remaining Bombay States but also of some of the States comprised in the Western India States Agency. All the States and Estates influeto included in the Mahi Kantha Agency except the Danta States and India States Agency. These and the States and Estates comprised in the Banas Lantha Agency except the Palanpur State under the Western India States Agency which is designated. "Sabar Kantha Agency which is designated." Sabar Kantha Agency which is designated. "Sabar Kantha Agency which is designated." Sabar Kantha Agency. The Danta State has been transferred to the Rajputana Agency, so also the Palanpur State which was in the Western India States Agency has been transferred to the Rajputana Agency.

Governor-General in the States of Western India.—

The Hon Sn Courtenay Latimer, KCIE, CSI, LCS.

Judicial Commussioner in the States of Western India .- D. R. Norman, 108

Kathiawar—Kathiawar is the peninsula lymgimmediately to the north of Gujaratin the Bombay Presidency. Its extreme length is about 220 miles and its greatest breadth about 165 miles, the area being 23,445 square miles. There are mearly 200 separate States in Kathiawar, which for purposes of administrative convenience is sub-divided into subordinate Agencies known as the Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies. The Western and Eastern Kathiawar Agencies the Halar and Sorath Prants, while the Eastern Kathiawar Agency comprises the Prants of Jhalawad and Gobelwad but in whichever of these two Agencies States with Salutes of gins are situated, they are in direct political relations with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General The history of the British connection with Kathiawar commences from Colonel Walker's settlement of 1807. In

1863, the States in Kathiawar were classified into 7 classes, and although classes have since been abolished, the various jurisdictions still. remained graded, as fixed in 1863.

Cutch.—Before the creation in October 1924, of the Western India States Agency, the relations of the Cutch Durbar with the Bombay Government were conducted through a Political Agent in charge of the Cutch Agency, with Headquarters at Bhuj The Cutch Agency and the appointment of the Political Agent have since been abolished and the State of Cutch is in direct relations with the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

Sabar Kantha Agency —As stated above, this is a new group comprising the States and Estates in the old Banas Kantha Agency and States and Estates in the old Mahi Kantha Agency except the Danta State. Before the year 1925, the Banas Kantha Agency was known as the Palanpur Agency when it also comprised the First Class States of Palanpur and Radhanpur. Of these two States, Palanpur is now in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rapputana and Radhanpur, through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India. The First Class State of Idar which was included in the old Mahi Kantha Agency is also in direct political relationship with the Government of India through the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India; so also the full powered State of Vljayanagur. The group comprising the remaining minor States, Estates and Talukas which were included in the old Banas Kantha Agency under the Wostern India States Agency and the old Mahi Kantha Agency under the Government of Bombay has been named the Sabar Kantha Agency and is in charge of a Political Agent who is subordinate to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India.

Bhavnagar.—This State lies at the head and west side of the Gulf of Cambay. The Gohel Rajputs, to which tribe the Ruler of Bhavnagar belongs, are said to have settled in the country about the year 1260, under Sajakii from whose three sons—Ranoii, Sarangii and Shahji—are descended respectively the rulers of Bhavnagar, Lathi and Palitana. An intimate connexion was formed between the Bombay Government and Ehavnagar in the eighteenth century when the ruler of that State took pains to destroy the pirates which infested the neighbouring seas. The State was split up when Gujarat and Kathiawar were divided between the Peshwa and the Gaekwar; but the various claims over Bhavnagar were consolidated in the hands of

the British Government in 1807. The State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 1,28,060 to the British Government, Rs. 3,581-8-0 as Peshkashi to Baroda, and Rs. 22,858 as Zortalbi to Junagadh. His Highness Maharaja Kiishna Kumarsinhji succeeded to the gadi on the death of his father, Maharaia Sir Bhavsinhji K.O.S. 1. on 17th July 1919, and was invested with full powers on 18th April 1931. The State Council consists of Sir Prabhashankar D Pattani, KOIE., as President. The other members of the Council are Dewan Bahadur T. K. Trivedi and Khan Bahadur S. A. Goghawala, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law One noteworthy feature in the administration is the complete separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority is another. The authority and powers of all the Heads of Departments have been clearly defined, and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Council.

The chief products of the State are grain, cotton, "ugar-cane and salt. The chief manufactures are oil, copper and brass vessels and cloth. The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length The capital of the State is the town and port of Bhavnagar, which has a good and safe harbour for shipping and carried on an extensive trade as one of the principal markets and harbours of export for cotton in Kathiawar Bhavnagar supports 270 State Lancers and 250 State Infantry.

Population (in 1931) was 500,274 of whom 86 per cent were Hindus and 8 per cent. Mahomedans. The average income for the last five years was Rs. 16,662,785, and the average expenditure Rs. 13,417,672.

Dhrangadhra State is a State of the First Class in Kathiawar with a population of nearly one lakh and an area of 1,167 square miles exclusive of the Dhrangadhra portion of the Runn of Cutch. The ruler of Dhrangadhra is the head of the Jhala family of Rajputs, originally called the Makvanas This Rajput clan is of great antiquity having migrated to Kathiawar from the North, establishing itself first at Patri in the Ahmedabad District, thence moving to Halvad and finally settling in its present seat. Being the guardians of the North-Eastern marches of Kathiawar they had to suffer repeatedly from the successive inicods of the Mahomedans into that Pennsula, but after suffering the various vicissitudes of war they were confirmed in their possession of Halvad, its surrounding territories and the salt-pans attached thereto by an Imperial Firman issued by Emperor Aurangzeb The States of Wankaner, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Chuda, Sayla and Than-Lakhtar are off shoots from Dhrangadhra. His Highness Maharaja Maharana Shri Sir Ghanshyamsinini, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Saheb, is the ruler of the State and the titular head of all the Jhalas. The administration is conducted under the laharaja's directions by a Council of four members, Financial, Political, Revenue and Military. The soil being eminently fit for cotton cultivation, the principal crops are long stapled cotton and cereals of various kinds, Excellent building and ornamental stone is quarried from the hills situated within the State. Wadagara Salt of an excellent quality with Magnesium Chloride and other bye-

products of salt are also manufactured in the State Salt Works at Kuda which offer practically inexhaustible supplies for their manufacture. To utilize these valuable resources, the State built a huge factory in Dirangadina, known as the Shri Shakti Alkali Works, for the manufacture on a large scale of Soda Ash, Caustic Soda and Soda Bicarb as byo-products of salt. The capital town is Dirangadina, a fortified town, 75 miles west of Ahmedabad.

Dhrangadhra State owns the Railway from Wadhwan Junction to Halvad, a distance of 40 miles, which is worked by the B. B. & C I. Railway. An extension of this line to Maliya is under contemplation. A railway siding has been laid from Dhrangadhra to Kuda—a distance of 11 miles—to facilitate the salt traffic.

Gondal State.—The Ruling Prince of Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the title of H. H. Maharaja Thakore Saheb, the present Ruler being H. H. Shri Bhagwat Sinhji, GCIE. The early founder of the State Kumbhoji I, had a modest estate of 20 villages. Kumbhoji II., the most powerful Chief of the House, widened the territories to almost their present limits by conquest; but it was left to the present ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and in the words of Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, by its "importance and advanced administration The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,10,721.
The chief products are cotton, groundnuts and grain and the chief manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics and gold embroidery. Gondal has always been preeminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted, and was one of the earliest proneers of railway enterprise in Kathiawar, having untitated the Dhasa-Dhotaji line, it owns the Dhasa-Jam Jodhpur section called the Gondal Rallway and manages it along with the Jetalsar-Rajkot Rallway; it subsequently built the Jetalsar-Rajkot Rallway in partnership with other Native States in Kathlawar. There are no export and import dues, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speak-ing Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of the spread of education. Compulsory female education in the State has been ordered by His Highness. Rs. 25 lakhs have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the town of Gondal. The capital is Gondal, a fortified town on the line between Raikot and Jetalsar

Junagadh State.—A first class State under the Western India States Agency and lies in the South-Western portion of the Kathiawar Pennsula between 24°-44′ and 21°-53′ North lattude; 80° and 72° East longitude with the Halar division of the province as its northern boundary and Gohilwad Prant to its east. It is bounded on the south and west by the Arabian Sea. The State is divided into 12 Mahals. It has 16 ports of which the principal are Veraval, Mangrol, and Nawabandar, The principal rivers in the State are the Bhadar, Uben, Ozat, Hiran, Saraswatl, Machhundri, Singaoda, Meghal, Vrajimi, Raval and Sabli. The principal town of Junagadh, which is one of the most picturesque towns in India, is situated on the slope of the Girnar and

the Datar Hills, while in antiquity and historical interest it yields to none. The Upperkote or old citadel contains interesting Buddhist caves and the whole of the ditch and neighbourhood is honey-combed with caves of their remains. There are a number of fine modern buildings in the town. The famous Asoka in-scription of the Buddhist time carved out on a big bolster of black granite stone is housed at the foot of the Girnar Hill, which is sacred at the foot of the Girnar IIII, which is sacred to the Jains, the Shivaites, the Vaishnavites and other Hindus. To the south-east of the Girnar Hill lies the extensive forest of the Gir comprising 494 square miles, 823 acres and 10 gunthas. It supplies tim-ber and other natural products to the residents of the State and the neighbouring distracts and of the State and the neighbouring districts and is unique as the sole stronghold of the Indian lion. The area of the State is 3,337 square miles and the average revenue amounts to about Rs. 84,00,000. The total population according to the census of 1931 is 545,152. Until 1472 when it was conquered by Sultan Mahomed Begra of Ahmedabad Junagadh was a Rajput State ruled by Chiefs of the Chuda Sama tribe. During the reign of the Empery Ather it become a dereign of the Emperor Akbar it became a dependency of Delhi under the immediate authority of the Moghal Vicercy of Gujarat. About 1735 when the representative of the Moghals had lost his authority in Gujarat, Sherkhan Babi, the ancestor of the present Babi Ruler, Babl, the ancestor of the present Babl Ruier, expelled the Moghal Governor, and established his own rule. The ruler of Junagadh first entered into engagements with the British Government in 1807. The principal articles of production in the State are cotton, bajri, juwar, wheat where come correlators. sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, ccreals, grass, sesamum, wheat, rice, sugar-cane, ccreals, grass, timber, stone, castor-seed, fish, country tobacco, groundnuts, cocoanuts, bamboos, etc., while those of manufacture are ghee, molasses, sugar-candy, copper, and brassware, dyed cloth, gold andsilver embroidery, pottery, hardware, leather, bamboo furniture, etc. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 28,394 annually to the Paramount Power and Peshkashi of Rs. 37,210 to His Highness the Gae twar, on the other hand, the State of Junagath receives a tribute stylen. the State of Junagadh receives a tribute styled Zortalbi amounting to Rs. 92,421 from not less than 134 States and Talukas, a relic of the days of Mahomedan supremacy. The State maintains State forces consisting of Lancers and the Mahabat Khanji Infantry, the sanctioned strength of the former being 173 and of the latter 219 inclusive of Bag-pipe Band.

The present Nawab is His Highness Sir Mahabat Khan III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., who is the ninth in succession and seventh in descent from His Highness Bahadurkhanji I, the founder of the Babi-Family of Junagadh in 1735 A.D. His Highness the Nawab Saheb was born on 2nd August 1900 and succeeded to the gadt in 1911.

Ruler:—His Highness Sir Mahabat Khanji Rasulkhanji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S I.

Heir-Apparent—Shahzada Mahomed Dilawarkhanji, 2nd Shahzada Mahomed Himatkhanji.

President of the Council .- J. Monteath.

Navanagar State, on the southern shore of the Gulf of Cutch, has an area of 3,791 square miles. The Maharaja of Navanagar is a Jacipa Rajput by caste, and belongs to the same

family as the Rao of Cutch. The Jadejas originally entered Kathlawar from Cutch, and dispossessed the ancient family of Jethwas then established at Ghumli. The town of Jamnagar was founded in 1540. The present Jam Saheb is Captain His Highness Maharaja Jam Shri Digvijayasinhji Saheb, K.C.S.I, who succeeded in April 1933. The principal products are grain, cotton and oil-seeds, shipped from the ports of the State A small pearl fishery les off the coast. The State pays a tribute of Rs. 1,20,093 per annum jointly to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and Zortalbi to the Nawab of Junagadh-The State maintains two squadrons of Nawanagar State Lancers and 1½ company, of the State Infantry. The capital is Jamnagar, a flourishing place, nearly 4 miles in circuit, situated 5 miles cast of the port of Bedi. Population 4,09,192. Revenue nearly Rs. 941akhs.

Dewan:-Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji, B.A., L L.B.

Revenue Secretary—Gokulbhai B. Desai, Bar-at-Law.

Mulitary Secretary and Home Member-Lt.-Col. R. K. Himmatsinhji.

Cutch .- The State is bounded on the north and north-west by Sind, on the east by the Palanpur Agency, on the south by the Peninsula of Kathiawar and the Guli of Cutch and the south-west by the Indian Ocean. Its area, exclusive of the great salt marsh called the Rann of Cutch, is 8,249 square miles. The capital is Bhuj, where the ruling Chief (the Maharao) His Highness Maha Rao Sri Khengari Savai Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., resides. From its isolated position, the special characteristic of its isolated position, the special characteristic of its people, their peculiar dialect, and their strong feeling of personal loyalty to their ruler, the pennsula of Cutch has more of the elements of a distinct nationality than any other of the dependencies of Bombay. The earliest historic notices of the State occur in the Greek writers. Its modern history dates from its conquest by the Sind tribe of Samma Rajputs in the fourteenth century. The section of the Sammas forming the ruling family in Cutch were known Jadejas or 'children of Jada' The British made a treaty with the State in 1815. There is a fair proportion of good arable soil in Cutch, and wheat, barley and cotton are cultivated. Both iron and coal are found but are not worked. Cutch is noted for its beautiful embroidery and silverwork and its manufactures of silk and silverwork and to manufactures of sink and cotton are of some importance Trade is chiefly carried by sea. The ruling chief is the supreme authority. A few of the Bhayats are invested with jurisdictional powers in varying degrees in their own estates and over their own ryots. A notable fact in connection with the administration of the Cutch State is the number and position of the Bhayat. These are Rajput nobles forming the brotherhood of the Rao. They were granted a share in the territories of the ruling chief as provision for their maintenance and are bound to furnish troops on an emergency. The number of these chiefs is 187, and the total number of the Jadeja tribe in Cutch is about 16,000. The British military force having been withdrawn from Bhuj, the

State now pays Rs 82,257 annually as an Bhotava, Old Masjid at Munjpur, Place of Ashan Anjar equivalent to the British Government. at Gotarka, Mahabali Pir's Dargah at Gotarka The military force consists of about 1,000 in addition to which, there are some rregular infantry, and the Bhayats could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four thousand.

Porbandar -The Porbandar State on the Western Coast of the province of Kathlawar comprises an area of 6421 square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 souls according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Porbander, a flourishing port having trade connections with Java, Burma, Persian Gulf, Africa and the important Continental Ports. The State has its own Continental Ports. The State has its own Railway. The well-known Porbandar stone is Railway. quarried in the Barda Hills near Adityana and is largely exported to important places in as well Porbandar Ghee (butter) as outside India. has also a reputation of its own and is largely exported to Africa. The Indian Cement Factory of Messrs. Tata & Sons was established at Porbandar in 1912. It manufactures Ganapati Brand Portland cement which has stood keen competition. Among more recent industries may be mentioned the establishment of the Nadiar Salt Works, the Maharana Spinning and Weaving Mill, Distemper and Paints manu-facture and Glass Works. The State maintains a Military Force.

His Highness Maharaja Rana Saheb Shri Sir Natwarsinhji Bahadur, K.O.SI, is the present Ruler of the State. Born on the 30th June 1901, His Highness ascended the gadi on the 26th January 1920 and married Kunvari Shri Rupaliba Saheb, M.B.E., of Limbdi.

Radhanpur is a first class State, with an area of 1,150 square miles, which is held by a branch of the illustrious Babi family, who since the rough of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat. The present Ruler is
His Highness Nawab Jalal-ud-inkhanji
Bismillahkhanji Babi, Nawab Saheb of
Rudhanpur. The State maintains a Police
force of 209. The principal products are cotton, wheat and grain. The capital is Radhanpur town, a considerable trade centre for Northern (Injarat and Cutch. Sami has a cotton press and 3 ginning factories. There is one ginning factory at Munjpur, one at Lolada and one at bankeshwar which is a great centre of Jain pilgrimage all the year round. Gotarka, Dev and Trakod Loti are also the principal places of pilgrimage for Mahommedans, Vaishnavas and brahmins, respectively.

There are several ancient monuments in the Stite, viz., Fatchkote at Radhanpur, Jhalore's leba at Subapure, Loteshvara Mahadev at Loti, Sonkheshvara temple at Sankheshvara, Waghel importance of the family he tank at Waghel, Varanatha place at Waghel, latleshwar Mahadev at Fatehpur, Rajaypura in the old Mahi Kantha Agency.

and Nilkantha Mahadev at Kunwar.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as "The Husseinbakhte Saheba Mohobat Vilas."

His Highness the Nawab Saheb Bahadur has established a Bank named "Vadhiar Bank" to lend money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money-lenders.

Idar — Idar is a First Class State with an area of 1,669 square miles and an average revenue of about 20 lakhs. The present Ruler of Idar H. H. Maharaja Shri Himmat Singhji sa Rajput of the Rathod clan. He was born in 1899 A.D. and ascended the gadi in 1931 on the demise of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singhji. His Highness accompanied His late Highness Lt -Col. Dowlat Singhji to Europe when the latter went to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor in London and acted as Page to his Imperial Majesty at the Coronation Darbar held at Delhi in 1911 The subordinate Feudatory Jagurdars are divided into three classes. The Jagirdars comprised in the class of Bhayats are cadets of the Ruling House to whom grants have been made in maintenance or as a Jiwarak. Those known as Sardar Pattawats are descendants of the military leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founder of the present Marwar dynasty when they took possession of the State in the first quarter of the eighteenth century and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhii in 1741 A.D. were made by Manaraja Birl Singni in 1/41 A.D.
on condition of military service. In the case of
the Bhoomias are included all subordinate
Feudatories who were in possossion of their
Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar
dynasty. The pattas they hold were acquired
by their ancestors by grant from the former Rao Rulers of the State The Maharaja receives Rs 52,427 annually on account of Khichdi and other Raj Haks from his subordinate Sardars the tributary talukas of the Mahl Kantha Agency and others and pays Rs. 30,340 as Ghasdana to Gaekwar of Baroda through the British Government.

Vijaynagar.—The State has an ares of 135 square miles with a population of 5,858 and an annual revenue of about Rs. 57,630. The Ruler is Rathod Rajput. His ancestors were the Rulers of Idar but on being driven from that place established their rule in Polo. The that place established then the in 1995. And present Chief is Rao Shri Hammirsinhji Hindusinhji. He was born on 3rd January 1904 and succeeded to the gadi in 1916. The Ruler and succeeded to the gadi in 1916 The Ruler has no salute but on account of the historic importance of the family he enjoyed rank above the Ruler of the salute State of Danta

GUIARAT STATES AGENCY AND BARODA RESIDENCY.

Consequent upon the establishment of direct | relations between the Government of India and the Bombay States since April 1933 many States a d Estates which were previously included in the various Political Agencies of the Bombay Government have now been included in a newly

formed Political Agency of the Government of India designated the Gujarat States Agency. The charge of this new Agency has been added to the charge of the Resident at Baroda, who is now known as the A.G.G. for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda. The Political

Government of India through the Agent to the Governor-General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda :-

(1) Balasinor .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
(2) Bunsda . (Old Surat Agency) (Old Surat Agency) (3) Baria (4) Baroda .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) (5) Cambay (Old Kaira Agency) (6) Chhota Udepur (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) (7) Dharampui (Old Surat Agency) (8) Jawhar (Old Thana Agency) (9) Lunawada .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) .. (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) (10) Rajpipla (11) Sachin .. (Old Surat Agency) (12) Sant (Old Rewa Kantha Agency) The Headquarters of the Agency are at

Baroda and consist of -Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States,

and Resident at Baroda - Lieutenant-Colonel J L. R Weir, CIE Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General, Guyarat States and Resident at Baroda — Major

G. A Falconer Indian Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-

General, Gujarut States and Resident at Baroda . Mr A W. De Cruz

Balasinor -This State has an area of 189 square miles, a population of 52,525, and an annual revenue of about Rs 2½ lakhs. The The The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family State pays a tribute of Rs 9,766-9-8 to the British Government and Rs 3,077-11-1 to the Ruler is Babi shri Jamiatkhanji Manvar-khanji, Nawab of Balasinor He was born on the 10th November 1894 and succeeded to the gadi in 1899 The Ruler of the State received in 1890 a Sanad guaranteeing successoon according to Muhanmadan Law in the event of failure of direct heirs. The Nawab is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Bansda. - This State has an area of 215 square miles, a population of 48,807 and an annual on a plateau above the konkan plain. It has revenue of about Rs. 7½ lakhs. The Ruler of an area of 310 square miles, a population of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar Race and descendants of the Great Sidhraj Jaysingi The present Ruler Maharaval Shri Indrasmhi was born on 16th February 1888, and succeeded to the gadi in September 1911. The Ruler of the State has received a Sanad guaranteeing succession to an adopted heir in the event of He is a member of the failure of direct heirs Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Baria. T s State has an area of 813 square miles with a population of 159,429 and is situated in the heart of the Panchmahals District capital Devgad Baria is reached by the Baria State Railway from Piplod Station on the B B & C. I. Railway at a distance of 10 miles average revenue of the State is about 12 lakhs square miles, a population of 95,162 and an The Ruler, Major His Highness Maharaol Shri annual revenue of about Rs 5½ lakhs The average revenue of the State is about 12 lakhs

Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa capital at Champaner, enjoying the proud tilet Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Nasik Agency and the Thana Agency, the Nasik Agency and the Thana Agency.

The following are the full-powered salute States now in direct political relations with the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of eleven guns.

Cambay. - This State has an area of 350 square miles, a population of 87,761 and an annual revenue of about Rs 101 lakhs The founder of the Ruling tamily was Mirza Jafar Najamud-Daulah Nominkhan I, the last but one of the Muhammadan Governors of Gujarat The present Ruler is His Highness Mizza Hussain Yavar Khan Saheb He was born on the 16th May 1911, succeeded to the gad on the 21st January 1915 and was invested with ruling powers on the 13th December 1930. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 11 guns.

Chhota Udepur.- This State has an area of 890 square miles, a population of 1,44,640 and an annual revenue of about Rs 141 lakhs. Ruling family belongs to the Khichi Chavan Rajput clan and claims descent from the last Patal Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484 The name of the present Ruler is Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhii He was born on the 16th November 1906 and succeeded to the gadı on the 29th August 1923 on the death of his tather He is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns

Dharampur.-This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 1,12,051 and an annual revenue of about Rs 12 lakhs The Rulers of Dharampur trace their descent from Ramchandraji of Hindu Mythology They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajputs dynasty The present Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Vijavdevji Mohandevji, was born on the 3rd December 1884 and succeeded to the gadi on the 20th March 1921 His Highnes is a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns and a personal salute of 11 guns

Jawhar .- This State is situated to the North of the Thana District of the Bombay Presidency an area of 310 square miles, a population of 57,288 and an average annual revenue of about Rs. 5½ lakhs Up to the period of the first Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan, Jawhar was held by a Varl, not a Koli Chief The first Koh Chief obtained his footing in Jawhar by a device similar to that of Dido when he asked for and received as much land as the hide of a bull would cover The Koli Chief cut a hide into strips, and thus enclosed the territory of the State The present Chief, Raja Patangsha alias Yeshwantrao Vikramsha, is a minor and the State is at present under minority administration. The Raja is entitled to become a member of the Chamber of Princes and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns.

Lunawada.-The State has an area of 388 Sir Ranjitsinhij, Kc S.I., is the direct descendant Rulers of Lunawada belong to the historic of the Great House of Khichi Chowhan Rajputs Solanki clan of Rajputs claiming their descent who ruled over Gujarat for 244 years with their from the famous 51dhraj Jaysinh of Anhilwad

The following are the particulars of the remaining States grouped in this Agency:—

State.	Name of Chief.	Area.	Population.	Revenue	Tribute to British Government.	
				Rs.	Rs.	
Akalkot	Meherban Shrimant Vijay- sınhrao Fatesınhrao Raje Bhonsle Raje Saheb of.	498	92,605	6,36,000	14,592	
Aundh	Shrimant Bhavanrao Shrini- vasrao <i>alius</i> Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi.	501	76,507	4,44,000	No tribute	
Jamkhandi .	Raja Shrimant Shankarrao Parshuramrao <i>al ias</i> Appa- saheb Patwardhan,	524	1,14,282	8,27,000	20,841	
Jath	Sub-Lt Shrimant Vijayasinh- rao Raomrao <i>alias</i> Baba- saheb Dafie	980 8	91,102	3,42,000	11,247	
Kurundwad (Senior).	Shrimant Chintaman r a o Bhalchandrarao alias Balasaheb Patvardhan.	182 5	44,254	2,57,000	9,619	
Kurundwad (Junior).	(1) Shrimant Ganpat r a o Madhavrao <i>alias</i> Bapusaheb Patwardhan					
	(2) Shrimant Ganpatrao Trimbakrao <i>alias</i> Tatya Saheb Patwardhan.	116 02	39,583	2,50,000	No tribute	
Miraj (Senior)	Sh _l imant Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh <i>alias</i> Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E.	342	93,957	5,27,000	12,558	
Mıraj (Junior).	Shrimant Madhavrao Hari- har alias Babasaheb Pat- wardhan.	1961	40,686	3,23,000	6,413	
Phaltan .	Captain Shrimant Malojirao Mudhojirao Naik Nimbal- kar.	397	58,761	4,39,000	9,600	
Ramdurg	Shrimant Ramrao Venkat- rao alias Raosaheb Bhave.	169	35,401	2,19,000	No tribute.	
Savanur	Major Nawab Abdul Majid- khan Saheb Dilair Jung Bahadur,	70	20,320	2,35,000	Do.	
Wadi Estate.	Meherban Ganpatrao Ganga- dharrao <i>alias</i> Dajisaheb Patwardhan Jahagirdar.	12	1,704	8,000	Do.	

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Cooch Behar.—This State, which at one time comprised almost the whole of Northern Bengal, Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur (born Assam and a part of Bhutan known as the Duars and formed part of the famous kingdom of Kamrup, is a low-lying plain in North Bengal. It has an area of 1,318 square miles and a population of 5,90,866. On the demise of the late Ruler His Highness Maharaja Sir Jitendra sisters Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Gayatri Devi Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.S.I. in December and Menaka Devi and one brother Maharaj

verty, Civil Surgeon, as members.

The capital is Cooch Behar, which is reached by the Cooch Behar Railway, linked to the Eastern Bengal Railway System.

Tripura -This State hes to the east of the district of Tippera and consists largely of hills covered with dense jungles. It has an area of 4,116 square miles and a population of 382,450. The revenue from the State is about 20 lakhs and from the Zemindaries in British India is about 13 lakhs. The State enjoys a Scilute of 13 guns. The present Ruler is His Highness Maharaja Manikya Bir Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur, who is a Kshatriya by caste and comes of the Lunar race. He was born on 19th August 1908 and he is entitled to a salute of 13 guns. He succeeded the late Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Deb Harman Bahadur on 13th August 1923. The Military prestige of Tripura dates back to the fifteenth construction of the successive of the successiv Maharaja Manikya Birendra Kishore Debi do th in November, 1930, married the eldest larman Bahadur on 13th August 1923. The daughter of H H Maharaja Mahendra Sir Military prestage of Tripura dates back to the Yadvendia Singh Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja fifteenth century and a mythical account of Panna. The State courts are authorised to the State takes the history to an even earlier inflict capital punishment. The capital is date. Both as regards its constitution and its Agartala. relations with the British Government, the Political Agent — State differs alike from the large Native Tippera (Exofficio.)

kumar Indrajitendra Narayan Her Highness the Maharani Saheba is Regent of the State and the administration of the State is conducted by a Council of Regency composed of Her Highness I linded property situated in the plains of the the Regent, President, Itt.-Col. J. A Brett, C.E., Vice-President, with (vacant) Revenue cold ecovers an area of 600 square miles, and is Sessions Judge, and Sj Dineshananda Chakrapetty, Clul Surgeon, as members occurred on the occasion of almost every vacancy in the gad producing in times gone by disturbances and domestic wars, and exposing the inhabitants to serious disorders and attacks from the Kukis, who were always called in as auxiliaries by one or other of the contending parties. The principles which govern succession to the State have recently, however, been embodied in a sanad which was drawn up in 1904. The chief products of the State are rice, cotton, til, jute, tea and forest produce of various kinds, the traffic being carried chiefly by water. The Maharaja received full administrative powers on 19th August 1927. His Highness married the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singhji Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., of Balarampur (Oudh) on the 16th January 1929 but on her

Political Agent -Magistrate and Collector of

EASTERN STATES AGENCY.

Central Provinces were transferred from the lished that the ancient Bhanja Kingdom political control of the Governor in Council of michided almost all the States of Orissa together Bihar and Orissa and the Governor in Council of with the northern portion of the Ganjam District the Central Provinces respectively, except the Makrai State which has been included in the Bhopal Political Agency in Central India, and placed in the political charge of an Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States The States of Bamra, Bastar, Baud, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Jashpur, Kalahandi (Karond), Kanker, Keonjhar, Korea, Mavurbhanj, Nandgaon, Nayagarh, Patna, Rangarh, Sarangarh, Serankela, Sonput and Sarguja are in the direct Political charge of the Agent to the Governor General at Ranchi while the States of Athgarh, Athmalhk, Baramba, Bonai, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Daspalla, Hindol, Kawaidha, Khandpara, Rairakhol, Ranpur, Sakti, Talcher Tiguta and Udoypur are in the political charge of the Secret-Bary to the Agent to the Governor General, Eastern States. and Political Agent at

The total area is 59,680 square miles and the total population 1,38,67.259 The annual income is Rs. 71,19,705. These States pay a tribute amounting to Rs. 3,35,549 to Govern-

With effect from the 1st April 1933 the and copper-plate grants that have come to light States of Bihai and Orissa and the States of the within the State area as also outside, have established the states of the light area as also outside, have established the states of the light area as also outside, have established the states of the light area as also outside, have established the states of the light area as also outside, have established the states of the light area as also outside, have established the states of the light area. with the northern portion of the Ganjam District covering about 16 000 square miles Though the origin of the kingdom is lost in hoary antiquity, tradition recorded by Hunter places it more than two thousand years ago Bhanja Kings ruled over their extensive territory from Khujinga-Kotta, modern Khiching, whose ancient remains bear cloquent testimony to the emmence and culture of the then Rulers which found expression in diverse forms of art of a very high order styled Mayurbhanj School of Art by Rene Grousset and art critics of acknowledged authority During the Moghul period, Mayur-bhanj was recognised by the Emperors as an autonomous principality, and it had under it "twelve Zemindaries containing forty-two
Killahs" In the days of Mahratta supremacy m Orissa, the Rulers of Mayurbhan maintained their independence They were oftener than not at War with the Marhathas who attempted to levy a precarious tribute by force of arms. In 1761, the East India Company took possession of Midnapore and almost immediately after-wards the Ruler of Mayurbhan opened friendly negotiations with the British authorities. During half a century preceding British conquest of Oussa, the British authorities maintained their Mayurbhanj is the only full-powered State in friendship with Mayurbhan and these friendly the Eastern States Agency, and its Ruler the relations were utilised by the Marquis of Wellesonly permanent member of the Chamber of ley during the Orissa campaign in 1803 A Princes from the Agency. Archeological finds treaty was concluded between the East India

Company and Mayurbhan State in 1829 When they are made up for the most part of legend the Indian Mutiny broke out, Mayurbhani was found loyally espousing the Bitish cause During the last great War, the State made large contributions in men and money.

Keonthar is an off-shoot of Mavurbhan, being held by a junior branch of the Ruling family which separated from the paient State several centuries ago

Kharsawan and Seraikela—The inhabitants are mostly hill-men of Kolarian or Dravidian origin The Chief of Kharsawan belongs to a junior branch of the Porahat Raja's family. The State first came under the notice of the British in 1793, when in consequence of disturbances on the frontier of the old Jungle Mahals the Thakur of Kharsawan and the Kunwar of Seraikela were compelled to enter into certain agreements relating to the treatment of fugitive rebels. The Chief is bound, when called upon, to render service to the British Government, but he has never had to pay tribute The Bengal Nagpur Railway runs through a part of the State. The adjoining State of Seraikela is held by the elder branch of the Porahat Raja's family.

The States of Athgarh, Athmallık, Bamra, Baramba, Baud, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanai Gangpur, Hindol, Kalakhandi, Khandpara, Narsinghpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal-Lahara, Patna, Rairakho, Ranpur, Sonpur, Talcher, and Tigiria have no connected or authentic history They were first inhabited by aboriginal races who were divided into innumerable communal or tribal groups each under its own Chief or headman. These carried on incessant warfare with their neighbours on the one hand and with with their neighbours on the one hand and with the wild beasts of the forests on the other In course of time their hill retreats were penetrated by Aryan adventurers who gradually overthrew the tribal Chiefs and established themselves in their place. Tradition relates how these daring interlopers, most of whom were Rajputs from the north, came to Puri on a pilgrimage and remained behind to found the decreased dynastics. The Chiefs and kingdoms and dynasties The Chiefs of Baud and Daspalla are said to be descended from the same stock as Mayurbhan, and a Rajput origin is also claimed by the Rajas of Athmallik, Narsinghpur, Pal-Lahara, Talcher and Tigiria. Nayagarh, it is allegied, was founded by a Rajput from Rewah, and a scion of the same family was the ancestor of the present house of Khandpara. On the other hand, the Chiefs of a few States such as Athgarh, Baramba, and Dhenkanal owe their origin to favourites or distinguished owe their origin to lavouries or distinguished servants of the Ruling sovereigns of Orissa. The State of Ranpur is believed to be the most ancient, the list of its Chiefs covering a period of over 3,600 years. It is noteworthy that this family is of Khono origin and furnishes the only known instance in which, amid many vicissitudes, the supremacy of the original settlers has remained intact. The States acknowledged the suzerainty of the paramount power and were under an implied obligation to render assistance in resisting invaders; but in other respect neither the ancient kings of Orissa nor their successors, the Moghuls and

and fiction and long genealogical tables of doubtful accuracy, and contain very few features of general interest. The British conquest of Orissa from the Mahrattas which took place in 1803, was immediately followed by the submission of ten of the tributary States the Chiefs of which were the first to enter into treaty engagements.

The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character. They were taken over from the Mahrattas in 1803 with the rest of Orissa; but, as they had allower better that the state of the sta had always been tributary States rather than regular districts of the native Governments, they were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system. This was on the ground of expediency only and it was held that there was nothing in the nature of British relations with the proprietors that would proclude their being brought under the ordinary jurisdiction of the British Courts, if that should ever be found advisable. In 1882 it was held that the States did not form part of British India and this was afterward accepted by the Secretary of State.

The staple crop in these States is rice. The forests in them were at one time among the best timber producing tracts in India, but until lately forest conservancy was practically unknown. The States have formed the subject of frequent legislation of a special character.

The States of Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jaspur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja and Udalpur are scattered round the Chhattagarh Division in the Central Provinces to the different districts of which the majority of them were formerly attached.

Bastar.-This State is situated in the southeast corner of the Central Provinces. In area (13,602 square miles) it is the twelfth largest State in India and is very scattered and backward. A point of interest is that Bastar is the only State in India of which the late Chief was a Hindu lady She was the last descendant of an ancient family of Lunar Rajputs, which ruled over Warangal until the Mahommedan conquest of the Deccan in the 14th century A.D. when the brother of the last Raja of Warangal fied into Bastar and established a kingdom there. The Maharani of Bastar died in London in February 1936 and has been succeeded by her minor son, Maharaja Pravir Chandra Bhanj Deo as the Ruler of Bastar. From then till the days of the Mahrattas the State was virtually independent, its inaccessibility securing it from all but occasional raids of Mahommedan freebooters The Bhonslas of Nagpur imposed a small tribute on Bastar in the 18th century, and at various on Lastar in the 18th century, and at various times for delay in payment deprived it of the Sihawa tract in the Raipur district, and allowed the Raja of Jeypore in the adjacent Vizagapatar Agency of Madras to retain presession of the Kotapad tract, originally pledged to Jeypore by a Bastar Raja for assistance during family dissen sions. The dispute between Bastar and Jeypore over this land led to constant border distur bances, and was not finally settled till 1863, when the Government of India, while recognism Bastar's claim, finally made the tract over t Jeypore on the ground of long possession, o Mahrattas, ever interfered with their internal Bastar's claim, finally made the tract over tadministration. All the States have annals deypore on the ground of long possession, of the dynasties that have ruled over them; but condition of payment by Jeypore of Rs. 3,00

Bastar was recognised as a Feudatory State. Since then the State has made steady, if slow, progress, hampered by the innate convervatism of its aboriginal population, which has from time to time rebelled. The last rebellion in 1910 was due to oppression by minor State official and dislike of the rigorous forest policy then under introduction. After the rebellion the Raja had his powers reduced and a series of Diwans were appointed by the Central Provinces Administration. The State has since his death continued to be under Government management

Nearly 11,000 square miles are covered by forest of which about 3,000 square miles are reserves. Cultivation is therefore sparse. Rice additional and mustard are the chief crops. There is a large export of grain, timber and minor forest produce, particularly myrobalans. Most of the sal forest is leased for sleeper manufacture. There are more than 600 miles of gravel motorable road in the Mate. The applications of the sale of road in the State. The capital, Jagdalpur, on the Indrawati river is 184 miles, by motorable road, from Raipur in the Central Provinces.

Surguia .- Until 1905 this was included in Surguja.—Until 1905 this was included in the Chotanagpur States of Bengal. The most important feature is the Mainpat, a magnificent tableland forming the southern barrier of the State. The early history of Surguja is obscure, but according to a local tradition in Palamau the present Ruling family is said to be descended PH Katana, BA.

tribute, two-thirds of which was remitted from the tribute payable by Bastar. The present tribute paid by Bastar is Rs 18,000 a year.

On the formation of the Central Provinces the Bhonsla Raja. At the end of the eighteenth Mahratta army overran the State and compelled its Chief to acknowledge himself a tributary for century in consequence of the Chief having aided a rebellion in Palamau against the British an expedition entered Surguja and though order was temporarily restored, disputes again broke out between the Chief and his relations, necessitating British interference. Until 1818 the State continued to be the scene of constant lawlessness; but in that year it was ceded to the British Government under the provisional agreement concluded with Mudhoji Bhonsla of Nagpur, and order was soon established. The principal crops are rice and other cereals.

Agent to the Governor-General: Lt.-Col. A. S. Meek, CM.G.

Secretary, Ranchi. Mr. G. H. Emerson, I C.S. Under-Secretary, Ranchi Mr Doone,

Secretary, Eastern States Agency and Political Agent, Sambalpur: Lt -Col. Murphy.

Forest Adviser, Eastern States (Sambalpur):
Mr. H. F Mooney, IFS.

Education • Educational Adviser, Eastern States (Sambalpur) Mr M C Pradhan, M A., B L

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Manipur.—The only State of importance, Dec. 1917, and K.C.S.T. in Jan. 1934. under the Government of Assam, is Manipur entitled to a salute of 11 guns. which has an area of 8,620 square miles and a population of 4,45,606 (1931 Census), of which about 58 per cent are Hindus and 35 per cent. animistic hill tribes. Manipur consists of a great tract of mountainous country, and a valley about 50 miles long and 20 miles wide, which is shut in on every side. The State adopted Hinduism in the early eighteenth century, in the reign of Pamheiba or Gharib Nawaz, who subsequently made several invasions into Burma. On the Burmese retaliating, Manipur negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British negotiated a treaty of alliance with the British in 1762. The Burmese again invaded Manipur during the first Burmese war, and on the conclusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared 1,80,000, are included under the Government independent. The chief event in its subsequent of the conclusion of the co clusion of peace in 1826 Manipur was declared independent. The chief event in its subsequent of Assam. Most of the States have treaties history was the intervention of the British in 1891 to establish the claim of Kula Chandra The two largest are Khyrim and Myllicm and Singh as Maharaja, followed by the treacherous the smallest is Nongliwai, which has a populamurder of the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Quinton, and the officers with him, and the withdrawal of a Chief or Siem. The Siemship usually the escort which accompanied him. From 1891 remains in one family. The succession was to 1907 the State was administered by the contributed from the body of creating legical treatments and the contributed from the body of creating legical treatments. Political Agent, during the minority of H. H. constituted from the heads of certain clans but Sir Chura Chand Singh. The Raja was invested in recent years there has been a tendency to with ruling powers in 1907 and formally installed broaden the elective basis. The constitution of

The administration of the State is now conducted by H. H. the Maharaia, assisted by a Durbar, which consists of a President, who is usually a member of the Indian Civil Service, his services being lent to the State by the Assam Government, three ordinary and three additional members, who are all Manipuris. The staple crop of the country is rice. Forests of various kinds cover the great part of the mountain ranges.

on the gadi in 1908. For his services during a Khasi State has always been of a very demo-the War the hereditary title of Maharaja was eratic character, a Siem exercising but little conferred on him. He was made a C.B.E. in control over his people.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

are included under this Government :-

State.	Area Sq. Miles.	Popu- lation. (1931)	Revenue in lakhs of Rupees approxi- mate.
Rampur	893	4,65,225	49
Tehri (Garhwal)	4,180	3,49,573	19
Benares	870	3,91,272	18
	~		<u>: </u>

Rampur State.—The State of Rampur was founded by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century and his dominions included a considerable portion of what is now known as Rohilkhand The founder belonged to the famous Sayeds of the Barcha clans in the Muzaffarnagar district and was a statesman of remarkable ability. He rendered invaluable services to the Moghal Emperor who recognised him as Ruler of Rohilkhand.

Upon his death, his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur. The Province of Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Sayed Faizulla Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he always looked up for help during those unsettled days and he gave tangible proof of his loyalty when during the war against France he offered all his cavalry, 2,000 strong to the British Govern-ment in 1878 and received the following message of thanks from the then Governor-General:-

"That in his own name as well as that of the Board, he returned him the warmest thanks for this instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation.

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to evince his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Yusuf Alı Khan Bahadur occupied the Musnad of Rampur in those days From the very start till peace was re-established in the country, he was lavish in his expenditure of men and money on the side of the BritishGovernment, he fought their battles, saved the lives of many Europeans whom he provided with money and other means of comfort and had so much established his reputation as a good administrator that he was placed in charge of the Moradabad district. These signal services were recognised by the Government by the grant of an Illaqa besides ether marks of distinction.

The reign of His Late Highness Nawab Sir Sayed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur stood out unique in many ways. Rampur made great strides in trade and commerce and in fact in every walk of life. He took keen interest in Education and did not only contribute

Three States: Rampur, Tehri and Benares handsome donations but made annual grants e included under this Government:— to the various educational institutions. He was no whit behind his compatriot in his loyalty to the British Government. The Great War of 1914 found him foremost in offering his personal services and all the resources of the State-men, money and material-to the British Government. The 1st Rampur Infantry was sent to East Africa and returned home after nearly four years' service and won the favourable remarks of high British Officers Besides the expenditure involved in this His Highness also participated in the Scheme of the Hospitalship Loyalty" and contributed one lakh of rupees towards the cost and upkeep of it. His other contributions to the various funds amounted to over half a lakh of rupees and he also subscribed Rs. 7,00,000 to the War Loans. At the time of the Afghan War, 1919, the I. S. Lancers and the Imperial Service Infantry were sent on garrison duty in British India.

> The present Ruler Captain His Highness Nawab Sayed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur succeeded his father on 20th June 1930. His Highness was born on 17th November 1906.

The permanent salute of the State is 15 guns and the annual income over fifty lakhs of rupees.

Tehri State (or Tehri-Garhwal).—This State lies entirely in the Himalayas and con-Tehri-Garhwal).-This tains a tangled series of ridges and spurs radiating from a lofty series of peaks on the border of Tibet. The sources of the Ganges and the Jumna are in it. The early history to the State is that of Garhwal District, the two tracts having formerly been ruled by the same dynasty since 688 A. D. Pradyunna Shah, the last Raja of the whole territory, was killed in battle fighting against the Gurkhas; but at the close of the Nepalese War in 1815, his son received from the British the present State of Tehri. During the Mutiny the latter rendered valuable assistance to Government. He died in 1859. The present Raja is Major H. H. Sir Narendra Shah Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who is 59th direct malelineal descendant from the original founder of the dynasty, Raja Kanak Pal. The principal products are rice and wheat grown on terraces on the hill sides. The State forests are very valuable and there is considerable export of timber. The Raja has full powers within the State. The strength of the State forces is \$30. Tehri is the capital but His Highness and the Secretarial Office are at Narendranagar for the greater para of the year, the summer capital being Pratapnagar, 8.000 feet above the sea-level.

Agent to the Governor-General: The Governor of the U. P. of Agra and Oudh.

Benares.-The kingdom of Benares under its Hındu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Shahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century when the powers of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising zamindar of Gangapur (Benares district) founded the State

of Benares and obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738. Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were unsuccessfully made by Safdui Jang and after him by Shuja-uddaula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja and the Fort of Ramnagar was built on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was blood out the state of th placed on the qadi. The imbecile and there was The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands, held by the Raja in his own right which was granted to him by the British Govern-ment, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter was assumed by the Government and an annual income of one lakh of rupees was assured to the Raja while the former constituted the 1931 and the hor apparent Maharaj Kumar Domains. Within the Domains the Raja had Ribhuti Narain Singh born on November 5, 1927, revenue powers similar to those of a Collector adopted by His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur in a British district. There was thus constituted shis son an i successor on the 24th June, 1934.

what for over a century was known as the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State consisting of the perganas of Bhadohi and Chakia (or Kera Mangraur) The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The Maharaja's powers are those of a Ruling Chief, subject to certain conditions, of which the most important are the maintenance of all rights acquired under laws in force prior to the transfer, the reservation to Government of the control of the postal and telegraph systems, of plenary criminal jurisdiction within the State over servants of the British Government and European British subjects, and of a right of control in certain matters connected with Excise.

The present ruler is Captain H. H. Maharaja Sir Aditya Naram Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who was born in 1874 and succeeded to the State in

PUNJAB STATES.

There are 14 States of the Punjab which since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon'ble

the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore. The following are details .-

Name.				Permanent salute in guns,	Area (Sq. miles.)	Population (1931)	Approximate revenue in lakhs of rupees.
Bahawalpur Khalrpurt Jind Nabha* Kapurthala Mandi Sirmur, (Naban)† Bilaspur (Kahlur)*		::	:	17 17 15 13 13 13 11 11 11	5,942 16,434 6,050 1,299 947 599 1,139 1,046 453 165 638	1,625,520 984,612 227,143 324,676 287,574 316,757 207,465 148,568 100,994 83,072 164,364	1,45 0 45.5 15.0 24 0 25.5 38.0 12.2 5.9 3 0 8.5
Ohembe	·: :	•	::	ii 11 9	3,127 392 226	146.870 58,408 23,338	8.8 2.7 1.1

* Under administration. † Personal salute raised to 13 guns. ‡ Brought under the Political control of the A. G. G. Punjab States in April 1933.

Bahawalpur.-Bounded on the North-East by the District of Ferozepur; on the East and South by the Rajputana States of Bikaner and Jaisalmere: on the South-West by Sind, on the North-West by the Indus and Sutlej rivers. Area, 15,000 square miles.

This State is about 300 miles in length and about 50 miles wide, is divided lengthwise into three great strips. Of these, the first is a part of the Great Indian Desert; the central track which is as barren as uplands of the Western secured the independence of the Nawab within Punjab; has however been partly rendered capable of cultivation by the network of Sulej valley Canals constructed recently; and the Yalley Canals constructed recently; and the Afghan Warthe Nawab estate to the third a fertile alluvial tract in the river valley is called the Sind. The State is a partner in the oreat Sutlej Valley Project.

The ruling family is descended from the Abbasaide Khalifas of Baghdad. The tribe originally came from Sind, and assumed independence during the dismemberment of the Durrani Empire in the Treaty of Lahore in 1809. Ranjit Singh was confined to the right bank of the Sutlej.

was in the hands of the British authorities The present ruler is Major Dr. His Highness Rukmud-Daula Nusratji- Jang-Sarfuddaula Hafizul-Mulk Mukhlisud-Daula, Munuddaula Nawab Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Sahib Bahadur Abbasi V., LL.D. G.O. 1.E., K.C.S. I., K.C.V.O., who was born in 1904 and succeeded in 1907. During his minority the State was managed by a Council of Regency which ceased to exist in Marc 1924, when His Highness the Nawab was invested with full power. His Highness is now assisted in the administration of his State by a Prime Minister, Izzat Nishan, Imad-ul-Mulk, Rai Rais-ul-Wozra, Khan Bahadur, Mr. Nabi Buksh Mahomed Husain, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., K.O.A.O., BO.C.S., a Public Works and Revenue Minister, Mr. C.A. H. Townsend, Cl.E., a Minister for Law and Justice, Raft-us-Shan, Iftakharul-Mulk, Lt-Col. Magbool Hasan Kureishy, M.A., LL.B., CAO, CH.O., a Home Minister, Amin-ul-Mulk, Undat-ul-Umra, Sardar Mohammad Amir Khan, C.H.O., an Army Minister Majo. General Sahibzada Hajl Mohammad Dilawar Khan Abbasi, M.B.E. C. H.O., CAO, and a Minister for Commerce, Mehta Udho Dasa, B.A., I.B.

The chief crops are wheat, rice and millet. The Lahore-Karachi branch of the North Western State Railway passes through the State. The State supports an Imperial Service combined infantry, in addition to other troops. The capital is Bahawalpur, a walled town built in 1718.

Income from all sources over 90 lakhs. Languages spoken Multanı or Western Punjabi (Jatki), and Marwari.

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States.— The Hon. Lt.-Col. H. Wilbeforce, Bell, C.I.E., K.O.I.E., C.B.E., I.O.S.

Chamba.—This State is enclosed on the west and north by Kashmir, on the east and south by the British districts of kanira and Gurdaspur, and it is shut in on almost very side by lotty hill ranges. The whole country is mountainous and is a favourite resort of sportsmen. It possesses a remarkable series of copper plate inscriptions from which its chronicle have been compiled.

Founded piobably in the sixth century by Marut, a Surajbansi Rajput, who built Brahmapura, the modein Barmaur, Chamba was extended by Meru Varma (680) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The State maintained its independence, until the

Moghal conquest of India.

Under the Moghals it became tributary to the empire, but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The State first came under British influence in 1846. The part, west of the Ravi, was at first hauded over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present chief is H. H. Raja Ram Singh, who was born in 1890, and succeeded in 1919. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some valuable forests which were partly leased to Government in 1864 for a term of 99 years, but the management of them has now been retrocceed to the Chamba Durbar. The

mountain ranges are rich in minerals which are little worked. The principal road to Chamba town is from Pathankot, the terminus of the Amritsar Pathankot branch of the North-Western Railway. Chamba town, on the right bank of the Ravi, contains a number of interesting temples, of which that of Lakshmi Narayan, dating possibly from the tenth century, is the most famous.

Faridkot.-The Faridkot Rajas are sprung from the same stock as the Phulkin Chiefs having a common suce tor in Brar more remote by twelve generations than the celebrated Phul The Faridkot House was founded in the middle of the seventeenth Century. The pre-ent Ruler Faizand-i-Saadat-Nishan Hazraat-i-K a i s a r-i-Hind, Lt His Highness Raja Harindar Singh Brarbans Bahadur was born on the 29th January 1915, succeeded to the Gaddi in 1918, and was invested with full Ruling Powers in October1934. His Highness personally administers the State assisted by his younger brother Kanwar Minjitindar Singh Bahadur, Military Sceretary, and an efficient Cabinet of three other Secretaries headed by Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh. B.A., Chief Secretary The State comprises an area of 643 square miles with a population of 1,69,364 souls and has an annual income of 18 lakhs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns and a visit to and return visit from the Viceroy. The State Forces consist of the State Sappers and Household Troops (Cavalry and Infantry). Faridkot, the Capital town, hes on the main Delhi-Bhatinda Lahore Section of the North Western Railway

Jind.—Jind is one of the three Phulkian States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha). Its area is 1,268 square miles, with a population of 324,676 souls and an income of 25 lakhs.

The history of Jind as a separate State dates from 1763, when Kaja Gajpat Singh, the maternal grandfather of Malanga Ranjit Singh, and great grandson of the famous Phut, established his principality. He was succeeded by Raja Bhag Singh, who greatly assisted Lord Lake in 1805. His grandson Raji Sangat Singh was succeeded by the nearest male collateral Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh in 1837. In the crisis of 1857 Raja Sarup Singh rendered valuable services to the British and was rewarded with a grant of nearly 600 square miles of land, known as Dadri territory. He was succeeded by his son Mahrija Raghbir Singh, who gave help to the British Government on the occasion of Kuka outbreak (1872) and the 2nd Afghan War (1878). The present ruler Maharaja Ranbir Singh was born in 1879, succeeded in 1887, and invested with full powers in 1899. The State rend-red exemplary services in the Great European War. It supplied 8,673 men to the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops and doubled the strength of its Imperial Service Infantry The total contribution mounted to nearly 35 lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, alumals and loan.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Sangrur, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler.—Colonei His Highness Farzand-i-Dilband Rasikh-ul-Itikad, Daulat-i-Inglishia Raja-i-Rajgan Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I., etc.

Kapurthala .- This State consists of three detached pieces of territory in the great plain of the Juliundur Doab. The ancestors of the ruler of Kapurthala at one time held possessions both in the Cis and Trans-Sutlej and also in the Bari Doab. In the latter lies the village of Ahlu whence the family springs, and from which it takes the name of Ahluwalia. When the Julundur Doab came under the dominion of the British Government in 1846, the estates north of the Sutlej were maintained in the independent possession of the Kapurthala Ruler, conditional on his paying a commutation in cash for military service engagements by which he had previously been bound to Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of Lahore. This annual tribute of Rs. 1,31,000 a yearwas remitted by the Government of India in perpetuity in (1924) in recognition of the splendid war record and uniformly efficient administration of the State. The Bari Doab estates are held by the head of the House as a jaghir in perpetuity, the civil and police jurisdiction remaining in the hands of the British authorities. For good services during the Mutiny, the present Maharaja's grandfather was rewarded with a grant of other estates in Oudh, which yield a large annual income equal to those of Kapurthala State. The present Ruler's titles are Col. H. H. Farzand-I-Dilband Rasikhul-Itikad Daulat-I-Inglishia Raja-I-Rajagan Maharaja Jagatjit Singh Bahadur Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C.S.I (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918), G.B.E. (1927) who was born on 24th November 1872 and succeeded his father His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala in 1877. He was granted the title of Maharaja as an hereditary distinction in 1911. His salute was raised to 15 guns and he was made Honorary Colonel of the 45th Rattrays Sikhs. The Maharaja reocived the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, and possesses also the Grand Cross of the Order of Carlos 3rd, of Spain, Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cross of the Order Menelek of Abyssinia, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile of Egypt, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jublice of his reign in December 1927.

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajput Sikh, and claim descent from Rana Kapur, a distinguished member of the Rajput House of Jaisalmer. Only a small proportion of the population however are Sikhs, the majority being Mahomedans. The chief crops are wheat, gram, maize, cotton and sugarcane. The town of Sultanpur in this State is famous for hand-printed cloths. Phagwara is another important town in the State and is very prosperous on account of its grain markets and factories for manufacture of agricultural implements, and metallic utensis of household use. The situation of this town on the main railway line and the consequent facilities of export and import make its importance still greater and this is the chief commercial town in the State. The main line of the North-Western Railway passes through part of the State and the Grand Trunk Road

runs parallel to it. A branch railway from Juliundur City to Ferozepur passes through the capital. The Imporial Service and local troops of the State have been re-organized and are now designated as Kapurthals State Forces. The State Troops, the strength of which was raised during the Great War, to nearly 2,000, served the Empire in that crisis in East Africa, Mesopotamia and on the Afghan Frontier. Primary education is free throughout the State, and it spends a large proportion of its revenues on its Education Department. The State also possesses a Legislative Assembly which was created by the present Maharaja on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of his reign in 1916. The capital is Kapurthala which has been embellished by the present Maharaja with a Palace of remarkable beauty and grandeur and with various buildings of public utility. The town boasts modern amenities such as electric light, water-works,

Political Officer The Hon'ble Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore.

Malerkotla.—This State consists of a level sandy plain unbroken by a hill or stream, bounded by the district of Ludhiana on the north, by Patiala territory on the east and south and by the Ludhiana District, Patiala and Nabha territories on the west. The Rulers (Nawabs) or Malerkotla are of "Kurd", descent who came originally from the Province of "Sherwan" and settled in the town of "Sherwan" north of Porsia, and after settling for a time in Afghanistan near Ghazni came to India and settled at Maler, the old capital of the State in 1442. Originally they held positions of trust under the Lodhi and Moghal Emperors. As the Moghal Emperogan to sink into decay they gradually became independent. They were in constant feuds with the newly created adjacent Sikh States. After the victory of Lawari, gained by the British over Sindhia in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British over Sindhia in 1805, when the Nawab of Malerkotla joined the British Army, the British Government succeeded to the power of the Mahrattas in the districts between the Sutlej and the Jumna. The State entered into political relations with the British Government in 1809. The present Ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Nawab Sir Ahmad Ali Khan, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., who was born in 1881 and succeeded in 1908. He was created Hony. Major in the Indian Army in June 1916 and promoted to the rank of Lt.-Col. in December 1919.

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, aniseed, mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Sappers, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery. The capital is Maler-kotla. The population of the town is 30,000. Annual revenue of the State is about 16 lakhs.

Mandi is an Indian State in the Punjab Political Agency lying in the upper reaches of Bias river which drains nearly all its area. Its area is 1,200 square miles and it lies between 310-23' North Lat.; and 760-22' East Long.; and is bounded on the east by Kulu; on the south by Suket and on the north and west by Kangra. It has an interesting history of

considerable length which finally resulted in its entering into a treaty with the British in 1846.

The present Ruler, Capt. His Highness Raja Sir Jogindar Sen Bahadur, K.O.S.I., assumed full powers in February 1925 His Highness married the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala.

The Mandi Hydro-Electric Scheme was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy in March, 1932. The principal crops are rice, maize, wheat and millet. About three-fifths of the State are occupied by forests and grazing lands. It is rich in minerals. The capital is Mandi, founded in 1527, which contains several temples and places of interest and is one of the chief marts for commerce with Ladhakh and Yarkand.

Nabha.—Nabha which became a separate State in 1763 is one of the 3 Phulkian States —Nabha, Patiala and Jind—and though second in point of population and revenue of the 3 sister States, it claims seniority being descended from the eldest branch. It consists of two distinct parts, the main portion comprising 12 separate pieces of terrkory scattered among the other Punjab States and Districts, forms the City of Nabha and the Nizamats of Phul and Amloh; the second portion forms the Nizamat of Bawal in the extreme south-east of the Punjab on the border of Rajputana; this Nizamat of Rawal was subsequently added to its territory as a reward from the British Government for the loyalty of the Rulers of Nabha. The State now covers an area of about 1,000 square miles and has a population of about 3 lakhs. The State maintains one battalion of Infantry known as the Nabha Akal Infantry under the Indian States Forces Scheme consisting of 482. For the preservation of the peace there is also a Police force consisting of about 400 men.

The State is traversed by the main and 3 branch lines of the N. W. Railway and the B. B. & C. I. crosses the Nizamat of Bawat. A portion of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind Canal. The crops of the State are gram, pulses, bajra, sugarcane, cotton, wheat and barley, to facilitate trade the Durbar has opened grain markets and Banks near the principal railway station within the State territory. The chief industries of the State consist of the manufacture of silver and gold ornaments, brass utensils, and cotton carpets, lace and gota, etc. There are some ginning factories and a cotton steam press in the State which are working successfully. In 1923 an inquiry was held into certain matters in dispute between the Patiala and the Nabha Durbars which showed that the Nabha Police had fabricated cases against persons connected with the Patiala State with the object of injuring them through the Patiala Durbar. As a result, the Maharaja Ripudaman Singh, who was born in 1883 and succeeded his father in 1911 entered into an agreement with the Government of India whereby he voluntarily separated himself from the administration and the control of the State was accordingly assumed by the Government of India. In consequence of repeated breaches of the agreement by the Maharaja, he was in February 1928 deprived of the title

of Maharaja, His Highness and of all rights and privileges pertaining to the Ruler of the State, and his eldest son, Partab Singh, was recognized as Maharaja in his stead.

Patiala .- This is the largest of the Phulkian States, and the premier State in the Punjab. Its territory is scattered and interspersed with small States and even single villages belonging to other States and British districts. It also comprises a portion of the Simla Hills and territory on the border of Jappur and Alwar States. Area of 5,932 square miles. Population 16,25,520. Gross income Rs. one crore and forty lakhs. Its history as separate State begins in 1762. The present Ruler, Lieutenant-General His Highness Farzand-i-Khas Daulati-Inglishia Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar, Sri Maharaja-i-Rajgan Sir Bhupindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, Yadu Vanshavatans Bhatti Kul Bhushan, G.C.S.I., GCIE, G.CV.O, GBE., A.D.C., LL.D, was born in 1891, succeeded in 1900, and assumed the reins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors have been exempted from pre-senting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugar-cane, rapesced, cotton and tobacco. A great part of the State is irrigated by the Sirhind and Western Jumna Canal distributaries. It possesses valuable forests. The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjaur, Sunam, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two Sections—from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar-have been constructed by the State at its own cost. The North-Western Railway, the E. I. Railway, the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the J. B. Railway traverse the State. His Highness maintains a contingent of two regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry-one battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade college which imparts free education to state subjects. Primary education is also free throughout the State. The Durbar sauctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1925.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809 A.D. it has rendered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as the Gurkha War of 1814-15, the Sikh War of 1845, the Mutiny of 1857, the Afghan War of 1878-79, and the Tirah and N. W. F. campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was on active service throughout the period of the War and served on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine, winning numerous distinctions. Two mule and one camel corps were raised and placed at the service of the British Government for the period of the War, and in addition to furnishing nearly 28,000 recruits for the British Indian Army and maintaining the State Imperial Service Contingent

money and material. Again in 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontie; on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta fronts. For his services on the N. W Frontier His Highness

was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments.—(a) Grand Cross of the Order de Leopold, (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, France, (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Italy, (d) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania and (f) Grand Cross of the Order of the Order of St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926, he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal) He was re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber in 1927-28-29-30 In 1930, His Highness led the Princes' delegation to the Round Table Conference He was again elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in

1933.

Sirmur (Nahan).—This is a hilly State in the Himalayas under the Political control of the Hon'ble the Agent te the Governor-General, Punjab States, Lahore. Its history is said to date from the 11th century. In the eighteenth century the State was able to repulse the Gurkha invasion, but the Gurkhas were invited to aid in the suppression of an internal revolt in the State and they in turn had to be evicted by the British. In 1857 the Raja rendered valuable services to the British, and during the second Afghan War he sent a contingent to the North-West Frontier. The present Prince is H. II. Maharaja Rajendra Prakash who was born in 1913 and succeeded in 1933. The main agricultural feature of the State is the recent development of the Kiarda Dun, a fertile level plain which produces wheat, gram, rice, maize and other crops. The State forests are valuable and there is an iron foundry at Nahan which was started in 1867 but, being unable to compete with the imported iron, is now used for the manufacture of sugarcane crushing mills. The State supports a Corps of Sappers and Miners which served in the Great War. It was captured with General

Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara but the Corps was reconstituted and sen; to service.

Khairpur.—The state of Khairpur les in Upper Sind between 26°-10° and 27°-46° North Latitude and 68°-20° and 70°-14° East Longitude It is bounded on the East by Jodhpur and Jessalmere territories and on the North, West and South by British Districts of Sind. maximum temperature in summer is 117° in the shade and the maximum is 117° in the shade and the minimum in winter 30° The nearest hill station is Quetta, 5,500 feet above sea level Rainfall is scarce, the last 13 years' average being 3°-59" The area of the State is about 6,050 square miles. The population of the State according to the census of 1931 is 2,27,183 Souls. The majority of them are cultivators. Others are engaged in trade, State services and labour By religion they are mainly Sum Mushins, but the Ruler and his family and some others are Shias Hindus form the minority community The State's revenue from all community The State's revenue from all sources calculated on the average of the past five years amounts to Rs 18,12,918. The relations of the State with the British Government are those of subordinate alliance. nent are those of subordinate aniance. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The language of the State is Sindhi Urdu and English are also spoken The chief product of the State is grain, which is cultivated on irrigation canals taking off from the Indus river at the Lloyd Barrage and to a small extent on wells Cotton, oil-seeds, ghee, hides, tobacco, Fuller's earth ("net"), carbonate of Soda ("Kharo chaniko"), and wool are also produced. The manufactures comprise cotton, silken and woollen fabrics, lacquer work, carpets and pottery

The Rulers are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Sha sect Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatchali Khan Talpur established himself as Rulei of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family in 1882 the individuality of the Khairpur State was recognized by the British Government. The Ruler is a first class prince and is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State limits.

The last Ruler, His Highness Mir Ail Nawaz Khan Talpui, died on 25th December, 1935 His only son Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur is the Waliahd

Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States — The Hon Lt -Col H. Wilberfore c-Bell, CI E

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

The States under this Government comprise the Shan States which are included in British India though they do not form part of Burma proper and are not comprised in the regularly administered area of the Province and the Karenni States which are not part of British India and are not subject to any of the laws in force in the Shan States or other parts of Burma.

The Shan States comprise the two isolated under States of Hsawnghsup and Singkaling Hkamti in States.

the Upper Chindwin District under the supervision of the Commissioner, Sagaing Division, the eight petty village communities under separate hereditary Chiefs known as Hkamti Ling in the Myttkyina District and the two main divisions of the Shan States known as the Northern and Southern Shan States numbering six and thirty States respectively which are under the Commissioner, Federated Shan States

Heavinghoup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,239 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chindwin river and the State of Manipur

Singkaling Hkamti has an area of 983 square miles and a population of 2,157 and lies on the 96th and 90th parallels of latitude and longitude respectively.

The Hkamti Long States have an area of 200 square miles with a population of 5,349 and lie between the 27th and 28th parallels of latitude on the Upper Waters of the N'Mai branch of the Irrawaddy.

The Northern Shan States (area 20,156 square miles and population 636,107) and the Southern Shan States (area 36,157 square miles and population 870,230), form with the unadministered Wa Statis (area about 2,000 square miles) and the Karenni States, a huge triangle lying roughly between the 19th and 24th parallels of latitude and the 96th and 102nd parallels of longitude with its base on the plans of Burma and its apex on the Mehkong river

The population consists chiefly of Shans who belong to the Shan group of the Tai Chinese family; the remainder belong chiefly to the Wa-palaung and Mon Khmer groups of races of the Austro-Assatic brand of the Austric family, or to the Karen family which Sir George Grievson now proposes to separate from the Tsi Chinese family There are also a number of Kachins and others of the Tibeto Burman tamily. The Shans themselves shade off imperceptibly into a markedly Chinese race on the frontier. Buddhism and Animism are the principal religions.

The climate over so large an area varies greatly. In the narrow lowlying valleys the heat in summer is excessive. Elsewhere the summer shade temperature is usually 80 to 95° Fahr. In winter frost is severe on the paddy plains and open downs but the temperature on the hills is more equable. The rainfall varies from 50 to 100 inches in different localities

The agricultural products of the States are rice, pulses, maize, buckwheat, cotton, sessamum, groundnuts, oranges and pineapples

Land is held chiefly on communal tenure but unoccupied land is easily obtainable on lease from the Chiefs in accordance with special rules for non-natives of the States. Great spaces of the States are suitable for cattle, pony and mule breeding and in the Northern State-Chinese settlers appear to have found the latter a very paying proposition.

The mineral resources of the States are still unexplored. The Burma Corporation have a concession for silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Northern States which they claim to be the richest in the world. The Mawson area in the Southern States is also rich in lead. Lignite and iron ore of a low grade are found in many places.

Lashio, the headquarters of the Northern Shan States, is the terminus of the Myohaung-Lashio

The Burma Corporation's narrow-gauge private railway track 44.49 miles long connects their Bawdwin mine with the Burma Railways system at Namvao.

The Southern Shan States are served by the Burma Railways branch line Thazi to Heho miles) which has been extended 187 Shwenyaung, 98 miles from Thazi.

Taunggyi, the headquarters of the Southern Shan States, is connected with Thazi by a well-graded motor road. The States vary much in size and importance. The largest State is Kengtung with an area of 12,400 square miles and population 225,894.

Hsipaw with an area of 4,400 square miles and population 148,731 is the richest State with a gross revenue of Rs. 10,62,418.

The Sawbwas of Kengtung, Hsipaw, Yawnghwe and Mongnai have salutes of nine guns while the Mong Mit Sawbwa has a personal salute of the same number.

Administration.

Under the Burma Laws Act, 1898, the Civil, Criminal and Revenue administration of every Shan State is vested in the Chief of the State subject to the restrictions specified in the sanid of appointment granted to him and under the same Act the law to be administered in each State is the customary law of the State so far as it is in accordance with justice, equity and good conscience and not opposed to the law in force in the rest of British India. The customary law may be modified by the Governor who has also power to appoint officers to take part in the administration of any State and to regulate the powers and proceedings of such officers. The chiefs are bound by their san ds to follow the advice of the Superintendents appointed but subject to certain modifications which have been made in the customary law relating to criminal and civil justice have more or less maintained the semi-independent status which was found existing at the annexation of Upper Burma.

In 1920, Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, proposed a scheme for the sanction of the Secretary of State under which the Chiefs of the Northern and Southern Shan States have agreed to federalise the departments of Government in which they had been previously largely dependent on contributions from the Provincial Funds. Under this scheme no interference is contemplated in the internal management of the States and the Chiefs continue to collect their taxes and be responsible for law and order, maintain Courts for the disposal of criminal and civil cases, appoint their own officials and control their own subjects under the advice of the Superin-tendents. But the Federation is responsible for the centralised Departments of Public Works, Medical, Forests, Education, Agriculture and to a small extent Police. In place of the individual tribute formerly paid by them the Chiefs contribute to the Federation a proportion of their revenue which amounts loughly to the expenditure hitherto incurred by them on the heads of administration now centralised Branch of the Burma Railways (178 miles) and while the Provincial Government surrenders to is also connected with Mandalay by a cart road. the Federation all provincial revenue previously

derived from the States to enable it to maintain the services at the same degree of efficiency formerly enjoyed. The Federation on the other hand makes a payment of a fixed proportion of its revenue to the Provincial Treasury in place of the individual contributions of the Chiefs. Under this scheme the Federation is a sub-entity of the Burma Government, is self-contained and responsible for its own progress. The Chiefs express their views on Federal and general matters through a Council of Chiefs consisting of all Chiefs of the rank of Sawbwa and four elected representatives of the lesser Chiefs. The Superintendents, Northern Shan States and the Commissioner of the Federated Shan States to whom the supervision of the Federation has been entrusted are exoffice members of the Council. The scheme was sanctioned and brought into force with effect from October 1922. The first meeting of the Council of Chiefs was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E, K.O.S.I., I.O.S., In March 1923.

Karenni.

This district which formerly consisted of five States now consists of three as two have been amalgamated with others. It has a total area of 3,015 square miles and a population of 58,761.

It lies on the south of the Southern Shan States between Siam and the British district of Toungoo. The largest State is Kantarawadi with an area of 3,000 square miles and a population of 30,677 and a revenue of nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees. More than half of the inhabitants are Red Karens. An Assistant Political Officer is posted at Loikaw subject to the supervision of the Superintendent, Southern Shan States, who exercises in practice much the same control over the Chiefs as is exercised in the Shan States though nominally they are more independent than their Shan neighbours. Mineral and forest rights however in Karenni belong to the Chiefs and not to the Government. In the past substantial contributions from Provincial revenues have been made to the Karenni Chiefs for education and medical service The Chiefs are at present unwilling to surrender their special rights and join the Shan States Federation though very considerable advantages might accrue from their doing so.

The principal wealth of the country used to be in its teak timber and a large allen population was at one time supported by the timber trade. This has largely declined in the last few years and unless the Chiefs are prepared to deny themselves and close their forests they will soon disappear.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

The territory known generally as the Jammu and Kashmir State, has between 32° and 37° N. and 73° and 80° E. It is an almost entirely mountainous region with a strip of level land along the Punjab border, and its mountains, valleys and lakes comprise some of the grandest scenery in the word. The State may be divided physically into three areas; the upper, comprising the area drained by the River Indus and its tributaires, the middle, drained by the Jhelum and Kishenganga Rivers, and the lower area, consisting of the level strip along the southern border, and its adjacent ranges of hills. The dividing lines between the three areas are the snow-bound inner and outer Himalayan ranges known as the Zopila and the Panchal. The area of the State is 84,258 square miles. Beginning in the south whete the great plain of the Punjab ends, it extends northwards to the high Karakoram mountains "Where three Empires Meet."

Briefly described, the State comprises the valleys of the three great rivers of Northern India, vz., the upper reaches of the Chenab and the Jhelum, and the middle reaches of the Indus The total population is 36,45,000 souls,

History —Various historians and poets have left more or less trustworthy records of the history of the valley of Kashmir and the adjacent regions. In 1586 it was annexed to the Moghul Empire by Akbar, Srinagar, the capital, originally known as Pravarapura, had by then been long established, though many of the fine buildings and to have been erected by early

Hindu rulers had been destroyed in the fourteenth century. In the reign of Sikandur, who was a contempolary of Tamerlane, a large number of Hindus was converted to Islam Jahangar did much to beautify the Valley, but after Aurangzeb there was a period of disorder and decay and by the middle of the eighteenth century the Suba or Governor of Kashmir had become practically independent of Delhi. Thereafter the country experienced the oppression of Afghan rule until twas rescued in 1819 by an army sent by Mahaiaja Ranjit Singh The Sikh rule was not more beneficial to the people than that of the Afghans The early history of the State as at present constituted is that of Maharaja Shri Gulab Singhji, a scion of the old Ruling Family of Jammu, who rose to eminence in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore and was, in recognition of his distinguished services, made Raja of Jammu in 1820 He held aloof from the war between the British and tho Sikhs, only appearing as mediator after the battle of Sobraon (1846), when the British made over to him the valley of Kashmir and certain other areas in return for his services in re-establishing peace. His son, His Highness Maharaja Ranbir Singhji, a model Hindu and one of the staunchest allies of the British Government, ruled from 1857 to 1885. He did much to consolidate his possessions and evolve order in the frontier districts He was succeeded by his eldest son, His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singhji, who died on 23rd December 1925, and was succeeded by His Highness the present Shri Maharaja Hari Singhii Bahadur.

The most notable reform effected in the State during the reign of the late Maharaja was the Land Revenue Settlement originally carried out under Sir Henry Lawrence and revised from time to time.

Administration.—For some years after the accession to the gadi of the late Maharaja, the administration of the State was conducted by a Council over which the Maharaja presided In 1905 this Council was abolished and the administration of the State was thenceforward carried on by His Highness the Maharaja with the help of a Chief Minister and a number of Ministers in charge of different portfolios This system continued until the 24th January 1922, when an Executive Council was inaugurated Very recently certain modifications have been introduced in the constitution.

The British Resident has his headquarters at Srinagar and Sialkot and there is also a Political Agent at Gligit A British Officer is stationed at Leh to assist in the supervision of the Cential Asian Tiade with India, which passes through Kashmir.

In the Dogras (Hindus and Mushms) the State has splendid material for the Army which consists of 8,600 troops Besides this, thousands of Dogras serve in the Indian Army.

Finance.—The financial position of the State is strong The total revenue including Jagurs, is about 2,70,00,000; the chief sources being land, forests, customs and excise and Sericulture. There is a reserve and no debt

Production and Industry.—The population is pre-eminently agricultural and pastoral. The principal food crops are rice, maize and wheat Oilseed is also an important crop Barley, cotton, suffron tobacco, beans, walnuts, almonds and hops are also grown Pears and apples, the principal fruits of the Valley are exported in large quantities. The State forests are extensive large quantities The State forests are extensive and valuable The principal species of timber valuable forests occur in Kishtwar, Kainah and Kamraj Illagas A survey of the mineral and Kahuraj Iliadas. A survey of the limited resources of the State is being conducted. The most noteworthy of the minerals expected to be found in the State are bauxite, coal, Fuller's earth, kaoline, slate, zinc, copper and tale Gold is found in Baltistan and Gilgit, sapplines in Paddar, aquamarines in Skaidu and lead in Uri The silk filature in Srinagar is the largest of its kind in the world Manufacture of silk is a very ancient industry in Kashmir Zain-ul-Abidin who Tuled from 1421 to 1472 is said to have imported silk weavers from Khurasan and settled them here Woollen (loth, shawls, carpets, papier machine and wood carving of the State are world famous The State partici-The Smaller Courts "and attracted many visitors An Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition is held in the State annually, where the products of indigenous arts and craftsmanship which Kashmir is famous are displayed His Highness' Government are maintaining a Visitors' Bureau at Simagai for the convenience of visitors, who are attracted by the scenery and charm of the beauty-spots of Kashmir

Communications.—Great efforts have been made and are being made towards the improvement of roads for wheeled traffic in the State. The Jhelum Valley road (196 miles) which links the Kashmir Valley with the Punjab and the North-Western Frontier Province is considered to be one of the finest motorable mountain roads in the world.

The Banihal Cart Road, 205 miles long, joins Kashmir with the North Western Railway system at Jammu-Tawai and is also a fine motorable road.

Roads for pack animals lead from Srinagar, the summer capital of Kashmir, to the frontier districts of Gilgit and Ladakh Internal village communications have also been much improved

The Janumu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad Sialkot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the country has so far prevented the extension of the line into the heart of the State.

Public Works.—In 1904 a flood spill channel above Srinagai was constructed to minimise the constant danger of floods in the River Jhelun A number of canals have been constructed at considerable expense both in Jammu and Kashmir The State has been recently connected with the telephone system of British India An aerodrome has been constructed five miles from Simagai, and it is hoped that an gual service between Lahore and Delhi and Kashmir will be established soon Good progress has been made with imigation, but the most important scheme of recent years has been the mistaliation of a large Electric Power Station on the Jhelum River and Mahora which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Aknur which was completed in 1907. The bridge over the Chenab at Aknur which was completed in 1905 at a cost of Re. 4 lakhs, has the longest unsupported span in India.

Education—According to the last census of the State, there were 1,23,800 persons able to read and write of whom 9,000 only were ismales. In other words, four per cent of all persons aged 5 or more could rend and write Among males 60 in every 1,000 persons could read and write. The number of educational metatutions including two Arts Colleges 1s 1,336. The number of scholars in 1933-34 was 85,646. Nearly 28 per cent boys and 6 per cent grite of the school-going age were at school. In Minicipal areas education for boys has been made compulsory since 1929.

Reforms.—One of the important reforms

Reforms.—One of the important icforms connected with the present Mahataja's reign has been the establishment of an independent High Court of Judicature modelled on British High Courts important legislative measures passed by His Highness' Government in recent years include the raising of the age of marriage to 14 for Erris and 18 for boys, and the Aguiculturists' Rehef Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness

As sign of constitutional progress of the State may be mentioned the freedom granted to the press, and the introduction of the State Assembly. Over 30 newspapers are in existence in the State, and the Assembly which has a non-official majority has already held three sessions, during a year and a half of its existence.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

as one of the results of the Report on Indian constitutional reform presented to Parliament by Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India and H. E. Lord Chelmstord, Viceroy and Gover-nor-General of India, in 1919. The proposal was and H. E. Lord Chelmstord, Viceroy and Gover-of Patial. The Chamber selects by vote its nor-General of India, in 1919. The proposal was own officers, who are the Chambellor, a pro-that the Chamber should exist as a permanent Chancellor to act for him in his absence out of consultative body, with the Viceroy as President and the members composing the Chamber dent and the members composing the unamour consisting mainly of the Princes and Chiefs having salutes, or whose membership might otherwise be considered desirable by the Viceroy. Certain smaller Chiefs were grouped and were given the privilege of nominating a member to represent them from year to year. The Chamber is a recommendatory body, which

The Narendra Mandal, or Chamber of Princes | The Chamber was formally inaugurated by came into existence, with the earnest co-operation of a number of leading Princes themselves | arv1921. It meets regularly once a year and arv1921. It meets regularly once a year and the agenda of subjects for discussion is framed and proposed by the Chancellor of the Chamber who at present is His Highness the Maharajah India and a Standing Committee of the Chamber. meetings the subjects to be discussed them. This Committee considers before the annual

Until 1929, the proceedings of the Chamber were considered as confidential and there was no admittance of the general public to its meetings. At the annual session in February 1929, the Princes passed a resolution by which performs its functions under a constitution approved by the Secretary of State and it questions submitted to it concerning the Princes and their rights and privileges generally and their position in imperial affairs.

Indian States' Tribute.

Many of the States pay tribute, varying in amount according to the circumstances of each case, to the British Government. This tribute is frequently due to exchanges of territory or settlement of claims between the Governments, but is chiefly in lieu of former obligations to supply or maintain troops. The actual annual receipts in the form of tribute and contributions from Indian States are summarised in the following table. The relations of the States to one another in respect of tributes are complicated, and it would serve no useful purpose to onter upon the question. It may, however, be mentioned that a large number of the States of Kathia-war and Gujarat pay tribute of some kind to Baroda, and that Gwalior claims tribute from some of the smaller States of Central India :-

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India.

Tribute from Jaipur	26,667	Assam.	1
,, ,, Kotah, Udaipur, Jodh pur, Bundi	15,648 13,333 6,533 8,000	Cribute from Manipur, Rambrai Bengal.	333 7
" ., Other States	15,170	fribute from Cooch Behar .	4,514
Contribution of Jodhpur toward cost of Erinpura Irregular Force	7,667	United Provinces. Fribute from Benares Punjab.	14,600
of Kotah towards cost of Deohi Irregular Force	13,333	Cribute from Mandi	6,667 3,086
" of Bhopal towards cost of Bhopal Levy	10,753	Madras. Cribute from Travancore	53,333
of Jaora towards cost of United Malwa Contingents Contributions towards cost of	9,142	Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore ,, ,, ,, Cochin ,, ,, ,, Travancore	232,333 13,333 888
Malwa Bhil Corps	2,280	Bombay.	
Central Provinces and Berar.	2,200	Cribute from Kathiawar various peti y States	31,12 ₆ 2,825
Tribute from various States	15,696	Contribution from Baroda States	25,000
Burma.		" , Jagirdars, South- ern Mahratta Country	5,765
Tributes from Shan States	28,524	i i	
" " other States	1,367	Cribute from Cutch	5,484

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1311 that there would in future be no Nazarana payments on successions.

Foreign Possessions in India.

torial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

The Portuguere possessions in India, all of which are situated within the limits of Bombay Presidency, consist of the Province of Goa on the Arabian Sea Coast; the territory of Daman with the small territory called Pragana-Nagar-

Portugal and France both hold small terri-rial possessions in the Indian Peninsula.

Avely on the Gujarat Coast, at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and the little island The Portuguere possessions in India, all of Diu, with two places called Gogla and Simbor, on the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula. Allthese three territories constitute what is called the State of India.

GOA.

Goa forms a compact block of territory surrounded by British districts. Savantwadi State lies to the north of it, the Arabian Sea on the west and North Kanara on the south, and the eastern boundary is the range of the Western Ghats, which separates it from the British districts of Belgaum and North Kanara. The extreme length from north to south is 62 miles and the greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The territory has a total area of 1,301 square miles and consists of the Velhas Conquistas, or Old Conquests, comprising the island of Goa, acquired by the Portuguese in 1510, and the neighbouring municipalities of Salsette, Bardez, and Mormugao acquired in 1543; and of the Novas Conquistas, of New Conquests, comprising the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, the municipalities of Pernem, Sanquelim, Ponda, Quepem, Canacona, Satari and Sanguem acquired in the latter half of the 18th century. The small island of Angediva situated opposite the port of Karwar, in the British district of North Kanara, forms administratively a portion of the Canacona municipality. This was acquired in 1505. The whole country is hilly, especially the eastern portion, the predominating physical feature being the Western Chafs, which physical feature being the Western Ghats, which besides bounding the country along the northeast and south-east, just off westward and spread across the country in a succession of spurs and ridges. There are several conspicuous isolated peaks, of which the highest, Sonsagar, is 3,827 feet high.

The country is intersected by numerous rivers running westward from the Ghats, and the principal eight, which are all navigable, are in size of some importance. Goa possesses a fine har-bour, formed by the promontories of Bardez and Salsette. Half-way between these extremities lies the cabo, or cape, which forms the extremity of the island of Goa. This divides the whole bay into two anchorages, known as Aguada and Mormugao. Both are capable of accommodating the largest shipping from September to May, but Aguada is virtually closed during the south-west monsoon, owing to the high winds and sea and to the formation of sand bars across the estuary of the Mandovi river, which opens into Aguada. Mormugao is accessible at all times and is therefore the harbour of commercial importance. It is the terminus of the railway running to the coast from the inland British system of lines. A breakwater and port have been built there and the trade is considerable being chiefly transit trade from British territory.

The People.

The total population of Goa was 531,952 at the census of 1921. This gives a density of 408 persons to the square mile and the popula-

tion showed an increase of 9 per cent. since the census ten years previously. In the Velhas Conquistas the majority of the population is Christian. In the Novas Conquistas Hindus are more numerous than Christians. The Mos-lems in the territory are numbered in a few thousands. The Christians still very largely adhere to caste distinctions, claiming to be Brahmans, Chardos and low castes, which do not intermarry. The Hindus who form about one-half of the total population are largely Maratha and do not differ from those of the adjacent Konkan districts of Bombay. All classes of the people, with the exception of the control Europeans, use the Konkani dialect of Marathi with some admixture of Portuguese words. The official language is Portuguese, which is commonly spoken in the capital and the principal towns as well as by all educated people. Nearly all the Christians profess the Roman Catholic religion and are spiritually subject to an archbishop who has the titles of Primate of the East and Patriarch of the East Indies and exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction also over a portion of British India, and the provinces of Macau (China) and Timor (Oceania), with missions in foreign countries and Mocambique (Portuguese East Africa). The Christians of Daman and Diu are subject under a new Treaty signed in 1928 between Portugal and the Holy See to the Archbishop of Goa There are numerous churches in Goa, mostly built by the Jesuits and Franciscans prior to the extinction of the religious orders in Portuguese territory. churches are in charge of secular priests. Hindus and Mahomedans now enjoy perfect freedom in religious matters and have their own places of worship. In the early days of Portuguese rule the worship of Hindu gods in public and the observance of Hindu usages were strictly forbidden and rigorously suppressed.

The Country.

A little over one-third of the entire territory of Goa is stated to be under cultivation. The fertility of the soil varies considerably according to quality, situation and water-supply. The Velhas Conquistas are as a rule better and more intensively cultivated than the Novas Conquistas. In both these divisions a holding of fifteen or sixteen acres would be considered a good sized farm but the majority of holdings are of much smaller extent varying from half an acre to five or ax acres. The staple produce of the country is rice, of which there are two good barvests, but the quantity produced is barely sufficient to meet the queeds of the population for two-thirds of the year. Next to rice, the culture of cocoanut palms is deemed most important, from the variety of uses to which the products are applied. Hilly places and inferior

soils are set apart for the cultivation of cereals and several kinds of fruits and vegetables are cultivated to an important extent. The condition of the agricultural classes in the Velhas Con-quistas has improved during recent years. dustas has improved during recent years, owing to the general rise in the prices of all classes of agricultural produce and partly to the current of emigration to British territory. There is a great shortage of agricultural labour in the Velhas Conquistas. In the summer months bands of artisans and field labourers from the adjoining British territory make their way into Bardez where the demand for labour is always keen. Stately forests are found in the Novas Conquistas. They cover an area of 116 square miles and are under conservation and yield some profit to the administration. Iron is found in parts of the territory; but has not been seriously worked. Manganese also exists and some mines are being worked at present, the ore being exported to the Continent.

Commerce.

In the days of its glory, Goa was the chief entrepot of commerce between East and West and was specially famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. It lost its commercial importance with the downfall of the Portuguese Empire and its trade is now insignificant.

The present trade of Goa is not very large. Its imports amount to about Rs. 160 lakhs and exports to about Rs. 40 lakhs. The discrepancy is met from the money sent to Goa by the many emigrants who are to be found all over the world. Few manufacturing industries of any moment exist and most manufactured articles in use are imported. Exports chiefly consist of cocoanuts, betel nuts, mangoes and other fruits and raw produce.

A line of railway connects Mormugao with the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. Its length from Mormugao to Castle Rock above the Ghats where it joins the British system, is 51 miles, of which 49 are in Portuguese territory. The railway is under the management of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway admi-nistration, and the bulk of the trade of Mormugao port is what it brings down from and takes to the interior. The telegraphs in Portuguese territories are worked as a separate system from the British. The latter, however, had an office at Nova-Gos maintained jointly by the two Governments but since 1925 the Nova-Gos office has been handed over to the Portuguese Government which now maintains and works all the telegraphs in its territories.

Taxes and Tariffs.

The country was in a state of chronic financial equilibrium for nearly sixty years with occasional exceptions. The last war enhanced the deficits to alarming proportions and these were met by fresh taxes and new loans. Most of the new taxes were the result of the initiative of the Governor-General Jaime de Morais, who is po-pularly known as the 'Governor of Taxes." only in 1927 the country experienced the joys of a balanced budget and the public servants whose salaries had always remained in arrears are now being paid regularly. There is an esti-mated surplus of about a lakh and a half which has been ear-marked for promoting the indus-

trial progress of the country. If municipal and national taxes be added together, the country presents a very high incidence of taxa-tion, even higher than that of British India, the average coming to about Rs. 8-8 per capita. There is no income-tax, except for government servants, but there is a special ten per cent tax on all incomes derived in the shape of interest on loans. This tax is a powerful contributory cause to the flight of capital from Portuguese India. The chief sources of revenue are the land tax, Excise and the customs. There is a special tax on emigrants which yields to the State about Rs. 60,000 The country being economically backward, the taxes give very little indication of its productive capacity or of its annual wealth. The national wealth is a matter of pure conjecture for lack of statistics.

The tariff schedule is based on the three-fold principle, fiscal, protective and preferential. There is a limited free list on which books and paper figure prominently. The fiscal tariff paper ngure prominently. The usual warm ranges from 10 to 30 per cent. according to the nature of the commodities, but the duties in several cases are specific, not ad vulorem. This several cases are specific, not as valorem. Inis causes considerable hardship to trade, and specially to the poorer classes of consumers. The preferential tariff applies to goods coming from Lisbon and the Portuguese Colonics. Very recently the principle of protection has been extended to the export of canned fruits which are entitled to a bounty of 10 per cent. on that heat price. their basic price.

The Capital.

Nova-Goa, the present capital of Portuguese India, comprehends Panjim and Ribandar, Old Goa is some six miles distant from the new city. Panjim occupies a narrow strip of land leading up to the Cabo, the cape dividing the Aguada bay from that of Mormugao, and mainly slopes down to the edge of the Aguada. It was solected as the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy in 1759, and in 1843 it was raised to its present rank as the capital of Portuguese India. The appearance of the city, with its row of public buildings and elegant private residences, as seen from the water is very picturesque and this impression is not belied by a closer inspection of its neat and spacious roads, bordered by decent, tidy houses. The most imposing public structures are the barracks, an immense quadrangular building the eastern wing of which accommodates the Primary School, the Public Library and the Go-vernment Press Other noticeable buildings are the Cathedral and various churched, the vice-regal palace and the High Court. The square in the lower part of the town is adorned with a life-sized statue of Albuquerque standing under a canopy.

History.

Gos was captured for the Portuguese by Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1510. Albuquerque promptly fortified the place and established Portuguese rule on a firm basis. From this time Goa rapidly rose in importance and became the metropolis of Portuguese power in the East. There was constant fighting with the armies of the Bijapur kingdom, but the Portuguese held their own and gained the surrounding territory now known as the Velhas Conquistas.

The subsequent history of the town is one of ostentation and decay. Goa reached its summit of prosperity at the end of the six-teenth century. The accounts of travellers show that the Goa of those days presented a scene of military, ecclesiastical and commer-cial magnificence which has had no parallel in the British capitals of India. Portugal, however, with its three millions of population, was too small to defend itself against Spain and maintain at the same time its immence Empire in the four Continents. Albuquerque tried to conschdate Portuguese rule in India by his policy of attracting the conquered Indians and granting them civil and religious liberties. His contemporaries, however, could not understand his far-seeing statesmanship and after his death they undid all his work basing their dominion on conquest by the sword and military force and they laboured to consolidate it by a proselvtising organisation which throws all the missionary efforts of every other European power in India into the shade. Old Goa, as the ruins of the old capital are called to-day, had a hundred churches, many of them of magnificent proportions, and the Inquisition which was a power in the land. The sixty years' subjection to Spain in the 17th century completed the ruin of the Portuguese Empire in the East and though the Marquis of Pombal in the 18th century tried to stave off its decadence, his subordinates in far-off India either could not understand or would not carry out his orders and even his strong hand was unable to stop the decline. It was in the 19th century that the colonials began to enjoy full Portuguese citizenship and sent their representatives to the Parliament in Lisbon.

Modern Times.

There was frequently recurring fighting and in 1741 the Marathas invaded the neighbourhood of Goa and threatened the city itself. An army of 12,000 men arrived from Portugal at the critical moment. The invaders were beaten off, and the Novas Conquistas were added to the Portuguese possessions In 1844 shelter given by Goa to fugitives from justice in British territory threatened to bring about a rupture with the British Government at Bombay. In 1852 the Ranes of Satarı, in the Novas Conquistas, revolted. In 1871 the native army in Goa mutinied and the King's own brother came from Lisbon to deal with trouble and having done so disbanded the native army, which has never been reconsti-tuted. But another outbreak among the troops took place in 1895 and the Ranes joining them the trouble was again not quieted until the arrival of another special expedition from Lisbon. The Ranes again broke out in 1901 and again in 1912, troops being again imported to deal with the last outbreak, which was only reported concluded in the summer of 1913. There has been no outbreak after that date.

The people on the whole appear to be quite tisfied with the Portuguese connection. There satisfied with the Portuguese connection. is no agitation for further reforms as in British India and not a sign of disaffection against Portuguese rule. This is chiefly due to the fact that under the present regime the natives of Goa elected by the 60 highest tax payers of Goa; one enjoy complete equality with the natives of Pormember elected by the Associations of Land tugal, many of the sons of Goa occupying high owners and Farmers of the District; and one

and responsible positions in Portugal. Elvino de Britto who was Minister of Public Works towards the end of the last century was a native of Goa as was the father of Dr. Bettencourt Rodrigues, Minister for Foreign Affairs in General Carmonas dictatorial Government. Natives of Goa are also Dr. Almeida Arez, the President of the Supreme Court in Lisbon, Dr. Caeteno Gonsalves, Judge of the same Court and Mr. Alberto Xavier, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance.

Administration.

The Lisbon Government by Decree No. 3266, dated 27th July 1917, enacted new rules regarding the administration of Portuguese India under an Organic Charter (Carta Organica) in force since 1st July 1919. This Charter, regarding civil and financial administration regarding civil and mancial administration of the colony, was modified by rules Nos. 1005 and 1022, dated 7th and 20th August 1920, and decrees Nos. 7008 and 7030 dated 9th and 16th October. A new Organic Charter modifying in certain parts the earlier one was granted by Decree No. 12499 of 4th October 2000 and 12499. 1926 and is now in force.

The territory of Portuguese India is ruled by one Governor-General, residing in the Capital of the State, at Panjim alias Nova-Goa, and is divided into three districts: Goa, Daman and Diu. 'The last two are each under a Lieutenant-Governor. The district of Goa is under the direct superintendency of the Governor-General,

Subordinate to the Governor-General the Subordinate to the tovernor-teneral mic following Secretariats are working: Home and Political, Finance, Customs, Education, Military, Naval, Agriculture, Health and Public Works There are also three special and autonoworks There are also three special and automorphous Departments, which do not constitute exclusive Secretariats, one of them being the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, the second that of Survey and the third that of the Flacal of the Y. I. P. Rallway.

As the principal organ of administration next to the Governor-General and in collaboration with him works a Governor's Council (Conselho do Governo) with Legislative and advisory powers. The Council is constituted, in addition to the Governor-General, ex-officeo President, of four officials (Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works), five elected members (three representing Velhas Conquistas, one the Novas Conquistas and one the Districts of Daman and Diu) and five members nominated by the Governor-General to represent the minorities, agricultural, commercial and other interests and the press.

In each province of Goa, Daman and Diu, there is a District Council to supervise the Municipalities and other local institutions. The District Council of Goa is composed of the Director of Civil Administration, President, the Govcrnment Prosecutor of the Nova-Goa Civil Court; the Deputy Chief Health Officer; the Engineer next to the Director of Public Works; the Deputy Director of Finances; the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of the Islands; one member elected by the Commercial and Industrial Associations of the district; one member

member advocates elected by the Legislative Courts of Justice at Panjim, Margao, Mapuça, Council among the legally qualified.

There is one High Court in the State of India Courts of Justice at Mormugão (Vasco da Gama), with five Judges and one Attorney-General; and Ponda, Diu and Nagar-Ayeli.

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

Mormugho is situated towards the south of such assistance. Aguada Bar, on the left Bar, on the left bank of Zusry River in Lat. 15° 25'N. and Long. 73° 47' E., about 225 miles south of Bombay is controlled in controlled in the state of Bombay. and 64 miles south of Panjim, the Capital of Portuguese India. The Port of Mormigao is the natural outlet to the sea for the whole area served by the M. & S. M. Ry. (metre-gauge), and offers the shortest route both passenger and goods traffic. The distance from Aden to Mormuguo is about the same as from Aden to Bombay. The Port is provided with light-houses, buoys and all necessary marks and it is easily accessible all the year round and at any hour of the day or night even without the assistance of a Pilot. Pilotage is not compulsory, but when usual pilot fiag is hoisted, a whole area, c qualified officer will board the vessel and render the Harbour

Mormugão Harbour is the terminal station of the West of India Portuguese Railway which is controlled by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company, with headquarters at Madras.

With a view to promoting the economical, commercial and industrial development of Mormugão, a special Department under the designation of the "Mormugão Improvement Trust" with its head office at Vasco da Gama, 2 miles from Mormugão Harbour, has been created and the Local Government have introduced various regulations granting every facility to those intending to raise buildings for residential and industrial purposes in the whole area, comprising about 300 acres, near

DAMAN.

The settlement of Daman lies at the enteritory is under tillage. The principal crops trance to the Gulf of Cambay, about 100 miles north of Bombay. It is composed of two portions, namely, Daman proper, lying on the minerals. There are stately forests in Nagar coast, and the detached pargana of Nagar Aveli, and about two-thirds of them consist of avel, and about two-thirds of them consist of separated from it by a narrow strip of British territory and bisected by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Daman proper contains an area of 22 square miles and 26 villages and has a population (1921) of 17,566 of whom 1,480 are Christians. The number of houses is according to the same consus 4,095. Nagar Avell has an area of 60 square miles and a population (1921) of 31,048, of whom only 271 arc Christians. The number of houses is 6,069. The town of Daman was sacked by the Portuguese in 1531 rebuilt by the natives and retaken by the Portuguese in 1558 when they made it one of their permanent establishments in India. They converted the mosque into a church and have since built eight other places of worship. The native Christians adopt the European costume, some of the women dressing themselves after the present European fashion, and others

Avel, and about two-thirds of them consist of teak, but the forests are not conserved and the extent of land covered by each kind of timber has not been determined. Before the decline of Portuguese power in the East, Daman carried on an extensive commerce especially with the east coast of Africa. In those days it was noted for its dycing and weaving.

The territory forms for administrative purposes a single district and has a Municipal Chamber and Corporation. It is ruled by a Governor invested with both civil and military unvernor invested with both civil and military functions, subordinate to the Governor-General of Goa. The judicial department is administered by a judge, with an establishment composed of a delegate of the Attorney-General and two clerks. In Nagar Aveli the greater part of the soil is the property of the Government, from whom the cultivators hold their tenures direct. A tax is lavied on all following the old style of petticoat and mantle once prevalent in Spain and Portugal

The soil of the settlement is moist and ferture tile, especially in Nagar Avell, but despite the are and-tax, forests, excise and customs

ease of cultivation only one-twentieth part of the duties.

Diu is an island lying off the southern extremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow channel through a considerable swamp. It is composed of three portions, namely, Diu proper (island), the village of Gogla, on the Peninsula, separated by the channel, and the fortress of Simbor, about 5 miles west of the island. It has a small but excellent harbour, where vessels can safely ride at anchor in two fathoms of water and owing to the great advantages which its posisian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an of 1921, early period with a desire to obtain possession Christians.

of it. This they gained, first by treaty with the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of arms. Diu became opulent and famous for its commerce. It has now dwindled into insignificance. The extreme length of the island is about seven miles and its breadth from north to south, two miles. The area is 20 square miles. The population of the town of Diu, from which the island takes its name, is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its commercial prosperity. The total population of the island, according to the census of 1921, is 13,844, of whom 228 were

FRENCH POSSESSIONS.

The French possessions in India comprise five Settlements, with certain dependent lodges, or plots. They aggregate 203 square miles, and had a total population on the 26th Feb. 1931 of 286,410. The first French expedition into Indian waters, with a view to open up commercial relations, was attempted in 1803. It was undertaken by private merchants at Rouen, but it failed, as also did several similar attempts which followed. In 1642 Cardinal Richelleu founded the first Campagnic d'Orient, but its efforts met with no success. Colbert reconstituted the Company on a larger basis in 1664, granting exemption from taxes and a monopoly of the Indian trade for fifty years. After having twice attempted, without success, to establish itself in Madagascar, Colbert's Company again took up the idea of direct trade with India and its President, Caron, founded in 1668 the Comptoir, or agency, at Surat But on finding that city unsuited for a head establishment he seized the harbour of Trincomalee in Ceylon from the Dutch. The Dutch, however, speedily retook Trincomalee; and Caron, passing over to the Coromandel coast, in 1672, seized 8t. Thome, a Portuguese town adjoining Madras, which had for twelve years been in the possession of Holland. He was, however, compelled to restore it to the Dutch in 1674.

The ruin of the Company seemed impending when one of its agents, the celebrated Francois Martin, suddenly restored it. Rallying under him a handful of sixty Frenchmen, saved out of the weck of the settlements at Trincomalee and St. Thome, he took up his abode at Pondicherry, then a small village, which he purchased in 1683 from the Raja of Gingee. He built fortifications, and a trade began to spring up; but he was unable to hold the town against the Dutch, who wrested it from him in 1693, and held it until twas restored to the French by the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697. Pondicherry became in this vear and has ever since remained, the most important of the French Settlements in India. Its foundation was contemporaneous with that of Calcutta. Like Calcutta, its site was purchased by a European Company from a native prince, and what Job Charnock was to Calcutta Francois Martin proved to Pondicherry. On its restitution to the French by the Peace of Ryswick in 1697, Martin was appointed Governor, and under his able management Pondicherry became an enterpot of trade.

Chandernagore, in Lower Bengal, had been acquired by the French Company in 1688, by grant from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé, on the Malabar Coast, was obtained in 1725-6, under the government of M. Lenoir; Karikal, on the Coromandel Coast, under that of M. Dumas, in 1739. Yanaon, on the coast of the Northern Circars, was taken possession of in 1750, and formally ceded to the French two years later.

Administration.

The military command and administration-inchief of the French possessions in India are vested in a Governor, whose residence is at Pondicherry. The office is of present held by

Monsieur Solomnae (Léoz). He is assisted by a Chief Justice and by several "Chefs de Service" in the different administrative departments. In 1879 local councils and a council-general were established, the members being chosen by a sort of universal suffrage within the French territories. Seventeen Municipalities, or Communal Boards, were erected in 1907, namely, Pondicherry, Ariancoupam, Modeliarpeth, Oulgaret, Villenour, Tiroubouvane, Bahour and Nettapacam, for the establishment of Pondicherry; Karikal, Neravy, Nedouncadou, Tru-nalar, Grande Aldee, Cotchery, for the establish-ment of Karikal, and also Chandernagore, Mahé and Yanaon. On municipal boards natives are entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil and criminal courts, courts of first instance and a court of appeal compose the judicial machinery. The army and establishments connected with the Governor and his staff at Pondicherry, and those of administrators at Chandernagore, Yanaon, Mahe and Karikal, together with other head quarters charges necessarily engross a large proportion of the revenue All the state and dignity of an independent Government, with four dependent ones, have to be maintained. This is effected by rigid economy, and the prestige of the French Government is worthily maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also entitled to a proportion of the seats. Civil maintained in the East. Pondicherry is also the scene of considerable r ligious pomp and missionary activity. It forms the seat of an Archbishop, with a body of priests for all French India; and of the Missions Etrangeres, the successors of the Mission du Carnatic founded by the Jesnits in 1776. But the chief field of this mission lies outside the French Settlements, a large proportion of its Christians are British subjects and many of the churches are in British subjects and many to one citations at an interactive territory. The British rupes is the ordinary tender within French territories. A line of railway running via Villenour, from Pondicherry to Villupuram on the South Indian Railway, mainof British India, and Karika is linked to the same railway by the branch from Peralam. A Chamber of Commerce consisting of fifteen members, nine of them Europeans or persons of European descent, was reorganised by a decree of 7th March, 1914. The capital, Pondicherry, is a very handsome town, and presents, especially from the sea a striking appearance of French civilisation.

People and Trade.

The Settlements are represented in Parliament at Paris by one senator and one deputy. The Senator is Mons. Lemoignic The Deputy is Mons. Pierre Dupuy. There were in 1932 59 primary schools and 3 colleges all maintained by the Government, with 30s teachers and 9,263 pupils. Local revenue and expenditure (Budget of 1934) Rs. 3,244,873. The principal crops are paddy, groundnut, and ragi. There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills, and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have, in all 1,691 looms and 71,744 spindles, employing 7,450 persons. There are also at work one oil factory and a few oil presses for groundnuts, and one ice factory. The chief exports from Pondicherry are oil seeds.

At the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal. (visited by Freuch steamers, sailing monthly In 1934 the imports amounted to frs. 104,282,000 between Colombo and Calcutta in connection and the exports to frs. 119,331,000. At these with the Messageries Maritimes The figures two ports in 1934 11,200 vessels entered and contained in this paragph are the latest avail-cleared; tonnage 144,130 T. Pondicherry is able and are corrected up to December 1934.

PONDICHERRY.

Pondicherry is the chief of the French Settlements in India and its capital is the head-quarters of their Governor. It is situated on the Coromandel Coast, 105 miles from Madras by road and 122 by the Villupuram-Pondi-cherry branch of the South Indian Railway. The area of the Settlement is 115 square miles and its population in the 26th Feb 1931 was 183,555. It consists of the eight communes of Pondicherry. The Settlement was founded in 1674 under Francois Martin. In 1693, it was captured by the Dutch but was restored in 1699. It was besieged four times by the English. The first siege under Admiral Boscawen in 1748 was unsuccessful. The second, under Eyre Coote in 1761, resulted in the centure of the place which was resulted in the capture of the place, which was restored in 1765. It was again besieged and captured in 1778 by Sir Hector Munro, and the fortifications were demolished in 1779. The place was again restored in 1785 under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783. It was captured a fourth time by Colonel Braithwaite in 1793, and finally restored in 1816.

The Settlement comprises a number isolated pieces of territory which are cut off from the main part and surrounded by the British District of South Arcot, except where Dupleix, to whom the they border on the sea. The Collector of name owed so much.

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the French authorities on these and kindred matters, and an this capacity is styled the Special Agent.
At Pondicherry itself is a British Consular
Agent accredited to the French Government. who is usually an officer of the Indian Army The town is compact, neat and clean, and is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets being laid at right angles to one another with trees along their margins reminding the visi-tor of continental boulevards, and the houses being constructed with courtyards and embellished with green venetians. All the cross streets lead down to the shore, where a wide promenade facing the sea is again different from anything of its kind in British India. In the middle is a screw-pile pier, which serves, when ships touch at the port, as a point for the landing of cargo, and on holidays as a general promenade for the population. There general promenade for the population. There is no real harbour at Pondicherry; ships he at a distance of about a mile from the shore, and communication with them is conducted by the usual masula boats of this coast. Facing the shore end of the pier is a statue of the great Dupleix, to whom the place and the French

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura Population (in the 26th Feb. 1931) 27,262 Population (in the 26th Feb. 1931) 27,262
The town was permanently occupied by the French in 1688, though proviously it had been temporarily occupied by them at a date given as 1672 or 1676. It did not, however, rise to any importance till the time of Dupleix. It changed hands between British and French various times during the Napoleonic wars and was finally restored to the French in 1816. finally restored to the French in 1816.

The former grandeur of Chandernagore has

disappeared, and at present it is little more than a quiet suburban town with little external trade. The railway station on the East Indian Railway is just outside French territory 22 Railway is just outside French territory 22 miles from Calcutta (Howrah). The chief administrative officer is the Administrator who is subordinate to the Governor of the French Possessions. The chief public institution is the College Duplery, formerly called St. Mary's institution, founded in 1882 and under the direct control of the French Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Bay of Bengal. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in all, and covering an area of 53 square miles. It is governed by an Administrator subordinate to the Governor at Pondicherry. The population has in recent years rapidly decreased 1883 It was 93,055, in 1891,75,526; in 1901, 54,003; in 1923, 57,023 in 1924, 56,922; and in 1931, 57,914; but the density and in 1931, 57,914; but the density is still very high, being 1,068 persons is still very high, being 1,000 persons per square mile. Kumbakonam is the only taluk in Tanjore District which has a higher density. Rach of the six communes—namely. Karikal, La Grand Aldee, Nedungadu, Cot-Kéry, Néravy and Tirnoular—possesses a mayor chud council. The members are all elected by

universal suffrage but in the municipality Karıkal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very tertile, being irrigated by seven branches of

the Cauvery, besides many smaller channels.

The capital of the settlement is situated on the north bank of the river Arasalar, about it miles from its mouth. It has a brisk trade in rice with Ceylon, and to a less extent with the Straits Settlements It has no commerce with France, and very little with other French colonies. The port is merely an open road-stead, provided with a light-house 142 feet high, the light in which has a range of from 8 to 10 miles. In 1899 Karikal was connected with Peralem on the Tanjore District Roard Railway Karikal finally came into French possession on the settlement after 1815.

The Frontiers.

the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that the Indian Frontier problem, which has loomed so large in the discussion of Indian questions, has always borne a two-fold character—the local issue and the international issue. For almost a century the international issue was the greater of the two, and the most serious question which the Indian Government, both directly and as the executors of British Imperial policy, had to face. But the tendency of later times was for the international aspect to recede and for the local aspect to grow in importance, until it wright be said, with as much truth as charac-terises all generalisations, that the local issue dominated, if it did not absorb the situation.

The Local Problem.-The local problem, in its broadest outlines, may be briefly indicated before proceeding to discuss it in detail. From the Arabian Sea on the West to the confines of Nepal is a wild and troublous sca of some of the highest mountains in the world. The thin valleys in these immense ranges are poorly populated by hardy, brave, inilitant mountainers, rendered the flercer and the more difficult by professing the martial Moslem faith, accentuated by the most bitter fanaticism. But sparse as the population is, it is in excess of the supporting power of the country. Like mountainers in all parts of the world, these brave and fearless men have sought to eke out their exiguous agriculture by raiding the rich plains of Hindustan. We may find a fairly close parallel to the situation in the position of the Highlands of Scotland until after the rebellion of 1745 the English Government of the day sought a permanent remedy by opening for the warlike Highlanders a military career in the famous Highland regiments, and in rendering military operations easier by the construction of Wade's road. The Highland problem has disappeared so long from English politics that its pregnant lessons are little realised, but if the cuitous student will be the control of the cuitous students. read again that billiant novel by Nell Munro, "The New Road," he will appreciate what Wade's work meant for the Highlands of Scotland, and what lessons it teaches those who are called upon to face, in its local aspect, the Indian trontier problem. So tar as the area with which we are dealing was concerned, two policies were tried. In Baluchistan, the genius of Sir Robert Sandeman devised the method of entering into military occupation of the principal points, and thence controlling the country At the same time close engagements were entered into with the principal chiefs, through whom the tribesmen were kept in order. That policy was so successful that whilst the administration was expensive the Baluchistan frontier did not seriously embarrass the Government of India from the time when Sandeman set his mark on the land. Not that the country was entirely peaceful. Occasional tribal raids or risings

By those who take a long view of politics in | in 1919. But speaking broadly, Sandeman e wide sense of the term, it will be seen that brought peace to Baluchistan, and to the large frontier area which is embraced in that generic term. So far as this section of the frontier is concerned it may be said that no frontier problem exists, save the need for an economical and constructive policy.

Towards Afghanistan.—Far otherwise has it until lately been with the section of the frontier which stretches from Baluchistan to the confines of Kashmir. That has, for three quarters of a century, been the scene of almost ceaseless military operations, which have constituted a devastating drain on the Indian exchequer. For years one sought for a definite policy guiding the actions of the Government of India. Ouc explanation of their inconsistencies was found in the existence of two schools of thought. Once the frontier with Afghanistan had been delimited, the soldiers naturally pressed for the armed occupation of the whole country right up to the con-fines of Afghanistan, or at any rate, for military posts, inked with good communications, which would dominate the country. But those who looked at policy not only iron the military standpoint, were fearful of two considerations. They felt that occupation up to the Afghan frontier would only shift the frontier problem farther North. Instead of the differing tribes, we should, they argued, have to meet the Afghan on our border line. If Atghanistan were a strong, homogeneous State, that would be a matter of little account. But even under the iron rule of Abdurrahaman Khan, the Amir's writ ran but lightly in the southern confines of his kingdom. Under his successor, Habibullah Khan, whose policy was generally wise and successful, it ran still less firmly. The Amir was unable to control the organisation of the tribal gatherings which involved us in the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions during the Indian secretaryship of that arch pacilist, Lord Morley. Nor did it enable Habibullah to deal effectively with a rising against his own Governor in Khost. The Afghan forces melted away under transport difficulties when they were moved against the rebellious Khostwalis, and the Amir had to make peace with his troublous vassals. Theremake peace with his troublous vassals. Therefore, it was said, occupation up to what is called the Durand Line because it is the line demarcated by the Frontier Commission in which Sir Mortimer Durand was the British Plenipotentiary, would simply mean that in time of trouble we should have to deal with Afghanistan instead of a tribe or two, and with the irreconcilable tribesmen along our difficult line of communications. was the further consideration that financiers were of the fixed belief that even if the Forward Policy was wise from the military standpoint it would involve charges over an in-definite period greater than the Indian finances would bear. Moreover on this section of the Frontier, the position was complicated by the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest necessitated occasional military operations, and the Gomal Pass was involved in the expansion of Russia in Central Asia. The easiest general tribal disturbances which followed the wanton declaration of war by Afghanistan

have swept from Persia and Central Asia to loot the fat plains of Hindustan, traverse this region. Therefore it was deemed essential to control, if not to occupy them, in the interests of the Imperial situation. In this zone therefore policy ebbed and flowed between the Forward School, which would have occupied, or dominated, the whole Frontier up to the Durand Line, that is to say up to the Afghan frontier: and the Close Border School, which would have us remain out of the difficult mountainous zone and meet the tribesmen on the plains if they sallied forth. The extreme advocates of this school would even have had us return to the line of the Indus.

The Two Policies.—The result of this conflict of opinion was a series of wavering compromises, which like all compromises was profoundly unsatisfactory. We pushed forward posts here and there, which irritated the Tribesmen, and made them fearful of their prized independence, without controlling them. These advanced posts were in many cases inadequately held and rarely were they linked with their supporting posts by adequate means of communication. We preserved between our administrative frontier and the Durand Line which demarcated our frontier with Afghanistan an irregular belt of land called The Independent Territory, in which neither we nor the Afghan Government exercised jurisdiction. This was left entirely under the control of the tribes who peopled it. Now it was often asked why we did not follow the precedent of Baluchistan and "Sandemanise" the Independent Territory. That was one of the perennial topics of Frontier discussions. But stress was laid upon the essential differences between this zone and Baluchistan. Sir Robert Sandeman found a strong tribal system existing in Baluchistan, and he was able to enter into direct engagements with the tribal Chiefs. There is no such tribal organisation in the Independent Territory. The tribal Chiefs, or maliks, exercise a very precarious cuthority, and the instrument for the collective expression of the tribal will is not the chief, but the jirgah, or tribal council, of the most democratic character, where the voice of the young men of the tribe often has the same influence, in time of excitement perhaps more influence, as the voice of the wiser grey bread. The bitter fruit of this policy of compromise was reaped in 1897, when following a minor outbreak in the Tochi Valley the general uneasiness flamed into a rising which involved the whole of the North-West Frontier, from the Gomal to the borders of Nepal. A force over thirty thousand strong had to be mobilised to deal with it. Even this large force, owing to the immense difficulties of transportation was unable effectively to deal with the situation, though peace was made. The emergency thus created synchronised with the advent of Lord Curzon as Viceroy. He dealt with it in master-ful fashion. In the first place, he separated the frontier zone from the Government of the Punjab, which had hitherto been responsible for its administration, and had organised for the purpose a special force of Frontier soldiers, known as the Punjab Irregular Frontier Force This was the revival of a scheme as old as the Viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, though no other Viceroy had been able to carry it through in the face of the strong opposition of successive Punjab

constituted into a separate administrative zone under the direct authority of the Government of India, exercised through a Chief Commissioner. Then Lord Curzon withdrew the advanced military posts and concentrated the Regular troops in bases better linked with the main military centres of India by roads and railways. The advanced posts, and especially important Passes like the Tochi, the Kurram and the Khyber, were entrusted to the defence of local militia, recruited from the tribesmen themselves, and officered by British officers drawn from the ranks of the Indian Army. Later it was supplemented by a fine development policy. The construction of the Upper Swat Canal, afterwards developed into the Swat Canal (q.v. Irrigation) led to such an increase in cultivation that the tribesmen were given a means of livelihood and were invested with the magic charm of valuable property. The irrigated part of the Frontier has since been one of the most peaceful in the whole border line.

Lord Curzon's Success .- Judged by every reasonable standard the Curzon policy was There were occasional punitive expeditions demanded, such as for instance the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions, and the Waziris, and in particular the truculent Mahsud Waziris, never ceased raiding. But in comparison with what had gone before, it gave relative peace. It endured throughout the Great War, though the Waziris built up a heavy bill of offences, which awaited settlement when Government were free from the immense preoccupations of the war. It broke down under the strain of the wanton invasion of India by the Afghans in the hot weather of 1919. On February 20th the Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated in his sleep near Jelalabad. Although he does not figure so prominently in frontier history as his iron tather Abdurrahaman Khan, he nevertheless has high claims on the favourable verdict of history. None anticipated that any successor to Abduirahaman Khan could hold in the leash of a single State the fractious, fanatical tribes who make up the population of the Afghan kingdom. this Habibullah did. On occasions his attitude seemed to be equivocal, as when armed gatherings of the tribes called lashkars were permitted to assemble in Afghan territory and to invade the Independent Territory, causing the Zakka Khel and Mohmand expeditions. But we must not judge a State like Afghanistan by European standards; the Amir had often to bow before the fanatical elements amongst his own people until they had burnt their fingers by contact with the British troops. At the outset of the Great War he warned the Government that he might often have to do things which seemed unfriendly, but they must trust him. In truth, the position of the Amir when Turkey entered on the war, and called Moslems everywhere to arms on the side of Germany was extraordinarily difficult; he received Turkish, German and Austrian missions in Kabul, from which British representatives were still excluded. But he kept Afghanistan out of the war, and with the complete defeat of the Central Powers and their satellites, his policy was justified up to the hilt. Indeed, his success was the cause of his assassination. The irreconcilable elements in the Kingdom saw Governments. The area so separated was that the day of reckoning had come and strove to avert the settlement of their account by the in British foreign policy less attractive to the murder. When he was done to death, his student of Imperial affairs. Russia was conbrother, Nasrullah Khan, was proclaimed Amir by fronted in Central Asia with precisely the same the assassins. But the conscience of Afghanistan revolted against the idea of Nasrullah, the archfanatic of the ruling House of Kabul, ascending the throne over the blood-stained corpse of his brother. A military movement in Kabul itself brushed him aside and installed the son of Habibullah, Amanullah Khan, on the throne. But Amanullah Khan soon found it was a thorny bed on which he lay, and encouraged by the disorders in India which followed the passing of stringent measures to deal with anarchical crime, set his troops in motion on April 25, 1919, and preaching a jehad promised his soldiery the traditional loot of Hindustan. The Indian Army was at once set in motion, and as has always been the case the regular Afghan Army was easily beaten. Dacca was seized, Jelalabad and Kabul were frequently bombed from the air, and there was nothing to prevent our occupation of Kabul, save the knowledge gleaned from the bitter heritage of the wars of 1838 and 1878, that it is one thing to overset a government in Afghanistan, but it is quite another to set up a stable government in its stead. The Government of India wisely held their hand, and the Afghans having sued for peace, a treaty was signed on the 8th August 1919.

But an untoward effect of this wanton war was to set the Frontier from the Gomal to the Khyber ablaze. With one or two exceptions, the Iribal Militia left without the support of the regular troops who in the emergency ought to have been hastened to their succour, could not stand the strain of an appeal from their fellow tribesmen, and either melted away or joined the rising. This has often been described as the tailure of the Curzon policy, which was based on the tribal militia But there is another aspect to this issue, which was set out in a series of brilliant articles which Mr. Arthur Moore, its special correspondent, contributed to The Times. He pointed out that the militia was meant to be a military police force. The lapse of time, and forgetfulness of its real purpose, had converted the militia into an imitation of the regular army. The Militia was meant to be a police. When the war broke out its units were treated as a covering force behind which the Regular Army mobilised This is a role which it was never intended they should serve; exposed to a strain which they should never have been called upon to bear, they crumpled under it. If on the outbreak of trouble troops had promptly hurried to their support all might have been well. Left to look after themselves, with no sign of support, they found themselves too weak to hold their Left to positions and militarily their only course was to retire from the midst of their own kinsmen as the seal of revolt surged towards them They would not take it.

Russia and the Frontier.—The Curzon policy was up to the time of its collapse greatly

conditions as those which taced England in India when the course of events converted the old East India Company from a trading corporation into a governing body. The decaying khanates of Central Asia were impossible neighbours. Confronted with an inferior civilisation. and with neighbours who would not let her alone, Russia had to advance. True, the adventurous spirits in her armies and some of the great administrators in the Tsarist capital were not adverse to paying off on the Indian Borderland the score against Great Britan for the Crimean War and for what the Russians the Crimean war and for what the Lussians thought was depriving them of the fruits of their coatly victory over Turkey in 1877-78. The result was a long and unsatisfactory guerrilla enterprise between the hardiest spirits on both sides, accompanied by periodic panics in the British Press each time the Russians moved forward, which induced the colning, after the Russian occupation of Merv, of the generic term "Mervousness." This external force involved the Government of India in the humiliations of the Afghan War of 1838, with the tragic destruction of the retiring Indian force between Kabul and Jelalabad, slightly relieved by the heroic defence of Jelalabad and the firmness of General Pollock in refusing to withdraw the punitive army until he had set his mark on Kabul by the razing of the famous Bala Hissar fortress It involved us in the second Afghan War of 1878, which left the baffling problem of no stable government in Afghanistan. There was a gleam of light when Abdurrahaman Khan, whom we set up at Kabul to relieve us of our perplexities, proved himself a strong and capable ruler, it one ruthless in his methods. But in the early eighties the two States were on the verge of war over a squabble for the possession of Penjdeh, and then men began to think a little more clearly. There began a series of boundary delimitations and agreements which clarified the situation, without however finally settling it. The old controversy broke out in another form when intrigues with a Buriat monk, Dorlieff, during Lord Curzon's viceroyalty, gave rise to the grave suspicion that the scene had only shifted to Tibet. An expedition to Lhasa rent the veil which had so long concealed the mysterious city and dispersed the masma of this intrigue. But it was not until the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 that the two countries arrived at a stage long sought by those who looked beyond their noses. The actual authors of the Agreement were Lord Grey, the Foreign Secre-tary, and Lord Hardinge, formerly British Ambassador in Petrograd, but it had been desired by their predecessors, whose efforts were rendered nugatory by the intransigent attitude of the dominant forces in Petrograd. It was not until Russia was chastened on the battlefields of Manchuria by Japan, and disappeared as a sea power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, poncy was up to the time of its conlapse greatry see power in the decisive battle of Tsushima, assisted by extraneous events. The greatest that an atmosphere was created favourable external force in moulding Indian frontier policy to the conclusion of an Agreement. This was the long struggle with Russia. For nearly embraced the whole frontier zone. There were three-quarters of a century a veiled warfare many unsatisfactory features in the Agreement, for predominance in Asia was waged between especially in regard to Persia, for which we Great Britain and Russia. There are few pages had to pay a considerable price in the attitude

of Persians in the War. But again taking long views, the Agreement fully justified itself in a broad definition of the interest of the two countries, which put an end to the period of excursions and alarms up to the outbreak of the War. Russia then ceased to be a material factor in the Indian Frontier Problem. With the establishment of the Soviet Oligarchy in Moscow uneasiness has returned, for the geographical and allied chreumstances which influenced the policy of the Tsarist regime exert precisely the same pressure upon its successor, and the Soviet have a troublesome motive which the Tsars had not: their aim to produce world revolution is avowed and Britain and the Constitutionalism for which she stands are the greatest obstacles in their path.

German Influence.—As nature abhors a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by abhors higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong influence recede than some other takes its place. Long before the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement the shadow of the German menace had begun to appear on the horizon. Imitative, not creative, in this, as in most other activities, the Germans adapted their methods from the penetration by railway which was so marked a feature of Russian expansion in Manchuria, brought to an end by the disastrous issue of the war with Japan. The seeds of the German effort were sown when the Kalser, extending the hand of Christian fellowship to the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul-Hamed, at a time when that sovereign was ostracised by Europe for his direct complicity in the massacre of Armenians, or rather one of the massacres of Armenians, made German influence supreme at Constantinople. His theatrical tour through Palestine, which was generally treated in Europe as an exhibition of opera bouffe, soon bore fruit in the acquisition by German interests of the principal railways in Anatolia. Later it fructified more effectively in the Baghdad Railway concession, under which German interests secured the right of extending the Anatolian lines from the port of Haidar Pasha, opposite Constantinople, to a port in the Persian Gulf Now successive British Statesmen of both parties had declared that the acquisition of a territorial foot-hold in the Persian Gulf by any power-Russia and the port of Bunder Abbas being then in view—would be regarded as an unfriendly act. There followed a replica of the period of alarms and excursions which had disfigured our relations with Russia. Undaunted, even when their endeavour to secure British co-operation in the enterprise failed, and when the Revolution in Turkey which set the Committee of Union and Progress in power entailed a temporary interruption of their influence at Constantinople, the Germans pressed forward with their enterprise. They pushed the Anatolian railways as far east as Bourgulu, and constructed a line northwards from Baghdad to Samara. They sent a mission to explore the potentialities of the port of Koweit in the Persian Gulf, and set the Turks in motion to subordinate the Sheikh of Koweit to direct Turkish sovereignty, with a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway

ranges by a series of tunnels, and laid the rails on the other side of the mountains across the Euphrates to Ras-al-Ain. Behind this railway activity stood a grandiose policy, which is indicated in what became known in Germany as "B.B.B."—Berlin, Byzantium, Baghdad. Throughout the progress of these schemes, which did not stop short of Baghdad, but were directed through a port in the Persian Gulf, at India, the Germans were anxious to secure the co-operation of Great Britain, if they could do so on their own terms, that is to say without affecting the enterprise as a dominant German adventure. Shortly before the commencement of the war the protracted negotiations with London which had this end in view ended in a definite agreement between the two Powers. Under this agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with the outbreak of the war, and the German plans vanished in thin air with the complete defeat of Turkey and Germany. Nevertheless the railway did not stand still during the war. Germany made immense efforts to complete the difficult tunnel sections and the work was substantially finished when the Armistice was signed.

The Significance of the Baghdad Railway -The real significance of the Baghdad Railway was little appreciated in Great Britain. It was constantly pictured as a great trunk line, which would short-circuit the traditional British dominance by sea, and absorb the passenger and goods traffic from the East. This idea could only be nourished by those completely ignorant of the conditions of the Indian passenger service and the essentials of a competitive route for the carriage of inerchandise. The rush of passenger traffic from India is from April to June, in order to escape the hot weather in India and the return traffic is spread over the period of from October to January, From April to June the heat in Mesopotamia is appalling. To imagine that the passenger traffic from India would turn from the easy and comfortable, as well as fairly expeditious sea route from Bombay to Marseilles and thence by the easiest railway travelling outside the British Isles to Calais and London, for such a land route was an amazing chimera. The Baghdad route would have involved a sea voyage from Bombay or Karachi to Kowettor Basra, then a Journey across the burning plains of Mesopotamia and Asia Minor to Haidar Pasha, then across the Straits to Constantinople, and finally right across Europe to a North Sea port. This would in any circumstances have been a costly freak journey in stances have been a costly ireas joining incomparison with the sea route. Then as for the commercial aspect of the line, the natural cost of the Middle East is Basra. The sea port of the Middle East is Basra. The sea freight from England or Germany to Basra was often less than half the freight from Basra to Baghdad. To imagine again that merchandise would desert this route for a land and sea route, which would have involved a double break of bulk at Constantinople and Haidar Pasha, was again a chimera.

a nominal view to extending the Baghdad railway from Basra to Koweit, or the vicinity of Koweit at the deep water inlet behind Bubian Island. designed to make the Power seated at Constantiney commenced the most difficult part of the work in piercing the Amanus and Taurus

Minor and The Middle East, and the route-selectical dated a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of ed, often criticised, was the best for the rapid Koweit, and the position of the Turks at Al-Katr movement of troops to the strategic centres. was always very precarious. On the outbreak of the Railway of completed, the war however the situation projountly movement of troops to the strategic centres. Was always very precarious. On the outbreak of As a commercial line, the Railway, if completed, the war however the situation protoundly would have served three zones. The western area of Turkey in Asia at Haidar Pasha. The characteristic to eastern zone at Pasra. The Germans, it is capture Baghdad by coup de main, with very understood, attached immense importance to inadequate forces, and still more inadequate. the subsequent engagements with Turkey which placed them in maritime command at Alexandretta. They began to inaugurate a commercial position in the Persian Gulf through the establishment of a subsidized line of steamers run by the great Hamburg-America corporation. They strove to obtain an actual footing in the Gulf through the German house of Wonkhaus. The Germans were probably never serious in their alleged designs on Koweit, which could never have borne a more definite relation to the commerce of the Gulf than Flushing to Antwerp or Cuxhaven to Hamburg, that was one of the red herrings they drew across their trail to divert attention from their real objective, Basra, which is destined by virtue of an unchallengeable geographical and natural position to be the great port of The Middle East. These considerations have no more than an academic value now. Germany was alfaced. than an academic value now. Germany was defeated. The Turks, when they emerged from an isolated military despotism based on Angora, were confronted with the immense problem of re-building their bankrupt State, deprived of the most intelligent section of the old population—the Greeks and the Armenians, by massacre and expulsion—were a very different factor. The completion of the through line was indefinitely postponed. But as the advantages of the route, for the purposes we have indicated, are many and great, the ultimate construction of the through line is only a matter of time, so one has placed these authoritative characteristics on record for the guidance of opinion when the project of the through route is revived, as it must be.

Turkey and the Frontier.—The position of Turkey on the Indian frontier was never of any considerable importance in itself, and never assumed any significance, save as the arant courier of Germany, when she passed under the tutelage of that Power, and for a limited period during the war. Although so long established in Mesopotamia, Turkey was not very firmly seated in that country, the Arabs tolerated rather than accepted Turkish rule so long as they were substantially left alone, and the administration, it is understood, never paid its way. For a brief period Midhat Pasha raised the status of Mesopotamia, and after the Revolution that fine soldier Nazim Pasha became a power in the land. But speaking breathe a power in the land. But speaking broadly Turkey remained in Mesopotamia because it was no-one's interest, even that of the Arab, to turn her out. When however Germany developed her "B B B" policy, Turkey was used as a stalking horse. She moved a small force to the Pennsuia of Al-Katr in order to frighten the Sheikh of Bahrein, and tried to convert the nominal suzerainty exercised, or rather claimed, over the Shelkh of Koweit into a de facto suzerainty, exercised by military force. These efforts faded before the vigorous action or the British Government which con-

cluded a binding arrangement with the Sheikh of was developed into the insane enterprise to capture Baghdad by coup de main, with very inadequate forces, and still more inadequate transport, we found ourselves involved in military operations of the most extensive and unprofitable character. These were completely successful with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. with General Maude's occupation of Baghdad. After the Russian debicels we found ourselves involved in a new front, which stretched from the Euphrates to the wildest part of Central Asia, producing military exploits of an almost epic character, but exercising little influence on the war. They were brought to an end by pressure not on extensive wings, but at the heart of Turkish Power in Palestine, where Lord Allenby centrared the Turks like chaff. But Allenby scattered the Turks like chaff. the aftermath of the war left us in an indefinite position in Mesopotamia, with indefinite fron-tiers. This enabled the Turks, if they were so disposed, to be troublesome through guerrilla warrare in the Mosul Zone, and by stirring up the Kurds, who are the Ishmaelltes of Asia Minor. The conclusion of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 brought temporary relief, but it did not settle the main issue, the frontier between Turkey and Irak. Under the Treaty it was provided that if the two parties could not agree to a boundary line delimitation should be left to The League of Nations. Negotiations were promptly opened at Constantinopie, but it was immediately found that there could be no mutual agreement; the Turks demanded the whole of the Mosul vilayet, and the British delegates declared that Mosui and its hinterland were necessary to the existence of Irak. The issue therefore went to the League of Nations. That body despatched a neutral commission to and the position on the spot; this commission to study the position on the spot; this commission reported that the best settlement would be for the Mosul vilayet to be incorporated in Irak, if the British Government were prepared to prolong its mandate over that State for a period of twenty-five years. When the report of this commission came before the League in 1925 Britain gave the necessary guarantee, and the Council of The League unanimously ailotted the Mosul vilayat to Irak. The Turkish delegates, who at first recognised the decisive authority of the League, then declared that they would not be bound by its decisions. So the matter rested at the end of the year, with Irak in occupation of the disputed up to the temporary frontier, which was known as The Brussels Line. After at first breathing nothing but armed resistance to acceptance of the award, the Turks afterward assumed a more conciliatory note, and alarmed, it may be, by the threat of Italian aggression, accepted the frontier line demarcated by the League.

France and the Frontier.-If we touch for a few sentences on the position of France on the frontiers of India, it is not because they have any present day significance, but in order to complete this brief survey of the waxing and waning of external influences on Indian frontier policy. It is difficult to find any sound policy behind the efforts of France to obtain a coaling

purpose in it than a general pin-pricking policy, a desire to play the part of Russia, and perhaps a source of annoyance to Great Britain, which would form a useful lever for the exaction of considerable cessions in West Africa, particularly in the neighbourhood of Gambia, as the price of abstention. These embarrassments were slowly removed one by one after the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente. Far otherwise was it in the East. The consolidation of French authority in French Indo-China was the prelude to designs for the expansion of this authority at the expense of Siam and to find compensation there for the veiled British protectorate of Egypt. There had earlier been mutterings in Burma. We were established in Lower Burma in the thrities and in the eighties the foolish and tyrannical King Theebaw, in Upper Burma, became an impossible neighbour, and ambitious Frenchinen were not averse to fanning his opposition to the British. However, if any hopes were entertained of extending the Asiatic possessions of France in this direction, they were dissipated by the Second Burmese War and the firm establishment of British rule. Far otherwise was it on the confines of Siam. It was the fixed purpose of British policy to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma, then a regular Province of the Indian Empire, and French Indo-China. This policy was definitely challenged by French encroachments on Siam Matters approached a crisis in 1894, and we were within measurable distance of a situation which might have ended in open war between the two States. But as in the case of Penideh, and later when Major Marchand marched across Africa to Fashoda, the imminence of hostilities made statesmen on both sides ask themselves what they might be going to fight about. They found there was nothing essential and an agreement was negotiated between the two Powers, which secured the independence and integrity of Siam. That agreement has been consolidated by wise and progressive rule in Siam itself, under its own independent sovereign, who is imbued with a strong friendship for Great Britain, whilst at the same time maintaining good relations with French neighbours.

The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838the Indian frontier problem has never been a local problem. It has been dominated by external influences-in the main the long struggle between Great Britain and Russia, for a brief period the German ambition to build up a dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser

station at Maskat in the Persian Gulf, and her communications, aerial operations and easy ong opposition to the steps necessary to extirposition at maskar in the reissant during the steps necessary to extirposition to the slave trade, and hold in check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping local aspects of the general problem. The all the tribesmen on our North-West Frontier tribesman was always an opponent to be with rifles of precision and a large supply of respected. Brave, hardy, fanatical, he has ammunition. We can find no more definite always been a first-class fighting man. Knowing every inch of the inhospitable country to which punitive operations must of necessity take place he has hung on our rearguards and given them an infinite of trouble. Even when armed with a jezail and when every cartridge had to be husbanded with jealous care, the tribesman was a respectable antagonist. Now the tribesmen are everywhere armed with magazine rilles, either imported through the Persian Gulf when gunrunning was a thriving occupation, stolen from British magazines, or secured from Russian and Atghan sources. They have an abundant supply of ammunition, Considerable numbers of the fighting men have been trained in the ranks of the Indian Army, either as Regulars in ranks of the indian Army, cities as a regular the Pathan regiments, or else in the tribal militias. We found this to our cost in the events following the Afghan War of 1910. The Afghan regular army was of little account. tribesmen who rose at the call of the jihad, especially in Waziristan, were of great account. They gave our troops the hardest fighting they have ever had on the Frontier; their marksmenship and fire discipline were described by experienced soldiers as admirable. The tribal militia, the keystone of the Curzon system, had for all practical purposes disappeared. What was to take its place?

Immediately following the Afghan War, the frontier positions were garrisoned by regular troops, but this was only a temporary measure. It may be said that the crux of the situation was in Waziristan. This sector of the Frontier has always been the most difficult of the whole, because of the intractable character of the people. Besides, possessing a bolt hole into Afghanistan they had in the past evaded effective punishment. In view of the complete disappearance of the external menace, and the consequent lapsing of any necessity to preserve open lines of communication which would enable us to go to the support of Afghanistan, now formally recognised in the Treaty of 1921 as a completely independent State, there were many who urged the desirability of complete withdrawal, even to the line of the Indus. This extreme school gained little support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand, there was a strong case made out for leaving the tribe-men severely alone from the Gomal to the Kurram, and dealing with them if they emerged from their tastnesses. The military standpoint was that the Waziris are absolutely dominant position in the East through the revival of the land route, and to a much lesser extent by the ambitions of France and Turkey. The circumstances affecting the Frontier that the only solution of operations in most arduous conditions; and the circumstances beyond it have greatly occupation of dominant points in Wazinstan, changed. Old dangers have disappeared, as far north as Ladha, and linking these posts with our military bases, and particularly with where in the world in this present time of swift good motor roads.

ma typically British compromise which specially arose from the changed conditions in which we found ourselves in 1922, when our troops were in occupation of Wazirstan as a result of the operations forced upon us for the suppression of the tribal outbreak which the Afghans stirred up in support of their invasion of India surred up in support of their invasion of india in 1919. The ensuing policy has been aptly described as the "half-forward" policy. It is in truth a repetition of the Sandeman policy, adapted to local conditions. There has been no withdrawal in the ordinary sense of the term, but the limit of the North Waziristan occupation was temporarily fixed at Ramzak, not at Ladha. A network of consequential roads was pushed forward. Its years terminated at Jamrud, at the easterly elaboration continues. In South Waziristau, entrance to the Khyber Pass, was in the autumn Wana has been re-occupied, partly in response of 1925 extended to Landi Khana, at the to a pressing invitation from the Wana Waziris, opposite end of the Pass and within a mile of the because they wanted to share the benefits frontier between India and Afghanistan.

This controversy lasted long. It resulted which they saw British occupation to be bringing to their cousins northward of them. In February, 1933, control over tribal territory was pushed forward beyond Razmak towards the Afghan Border because of a rebellion on the Afghan side and of the need to assist the King of Kabul by preventing excursions by bodies of Wazirs into His Majesty's disturbed territory. The work of control and of civilization is rapidly progressing in the whole territory. Of this particulars are given on 272 and following pages. One of its latest fruits is a request by the Afridis for roads in their country of Tirah, a beginning with construction has been made.

The main Indian rail-head, which for many

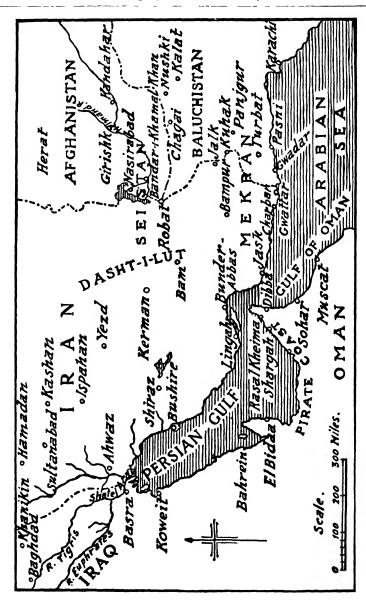
I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.

trontier policy is that the external menace has largely disappeared. No part of the frontier is more powerfully influenced by this consideration than the Persian Gulf. Our first appearance in the Gulf was in connection with the long struggle for supremacy with the Portuguese, the French and the Dutch, who had established trading stations there. With the capture and destruction of the great entrepot which the Portuguese had established at Ormuz, the supersession of the land by the sea route, and the appearance of anarchy in the interior the importance of the Gulf declined. The Indian Government remained there primarily to preserve the peace. This work is quietly and efficiently performed. Pracy was stamped out, the Trucial Chiefs, who occupy the Prate Coast, were gradually brought into close relations with the Government, the vessels of the Royal Navy kept watch and ward, and our consuls regulated the external affairs of the Arab rule-s on the Arab coast. In return for these services Great Britain claimed no selfish advantages. The waters of the Guli were kept free to the navigation of the ships of all nations, and though Great Britain could have made any territorial acquisitions she pleased she retained possession of only the tiny station of Bassidu. Left to herself Great Britain desired no other policy, but for a quarter of a century the Gulf was involved in European affairs. France sought to acquire a coaling station at Jissa, near Maskat, and obstructed the efforts of the British Government to stamp out the slave trade and to check the immense traffic in arms which was equipping the tribes on our land frontier with weapons of precision and quantities of ammunition. All causes of difference were gradually removed by agreements following the Anglo-French Entente. Russia sent one of her finest cruisers to "show the flag" in the Gulf, and established consular posts where there were no interests of preserve. She was credited with the intention of occupying a

From what has gone before it will be seen after the signing of the Anglo-Russian Agreement that the keynote of this discussion of Indian and disappeared with the collapse of Russian power following the Revolution. Then Turkey, either acting for herself, or as the avant courser of Germany, under whose domination she had passed, began to stir. She threatened the Shelkh of Bahrein by the armed occupation of the peninsula of Al-Katr, and moved troops to entorce her suzerainty over Koweit, the best port in the Persian Gulf and a possible terminus of the Baghdad Railway. Further to consolidate her interests, or to stake out a claim, Germany sent the heavily-subsidized ships of the Hamburg-America line to the Gulf, where they comported themselves as the instruments of Imperial policy rather than as inoffensive merchantmen. She also strove, through the agency of the firm of Wonkhaus, to acquire a territorial footing on the island of Shargah. These events stirred the British Government to an unusual activity in the waters of the Gulf.

Counter Measures.

The first effective steps to counter these influences were taken during the vigorous viceroyalty of Lord Curzon, who visited the Gulf during his early travels and incorporated a masterly survey of its features in his monumental work on Persia. He appointed the ablest men he could find to the head of affairs, established several new consulates, and was instrumental in improving the sea communications with the Gulf ports. The British Government also took alarm. They were fortified in their stand against foreign intrigue by the opinion of a writer of unchallenged authority. The American Naval writer, the late Admiral Mahan, placed on record his view that "Concession in the Persian Gulf, whether by tormal arrangement (with other Powers) or by neglect of the local commercial interests which now underlie political and military control, will imperial Great Britain's naval position in the Farther East, her political position in India, her commercial interests in both, and the Imperial tie between herself and Australasia." The Imperial standard and the other Parkies in the warm water port, and in particular with casting between herself and Australasia." The Imperial covetous eyes on the most dreadful spot in the Gulf, Bunder Abbas, This menace declined State, was set out by Lord Lansdowne in



words of great import—"We (i.e., His Majesty's Government) should regard the establishment of a naval base or of a fortifled port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, which we should certainly resist with all the means at our disposal." negative measures following these declarations were followed by a constructive policy when the oil fields in the Bakhtiari country, with a great refinery, were developed by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in which the Bitish Government has a large financial stake. But with the disappearance of these external forces on Gulf policy, as set out in the introduction to this section, the politics of the Persian Gulf receded in importance, until they are now. more than they were before these external influences developed, a local question, mainly a question of policy. They are therefore set out more briefly and those who desire a complete narrative are referred to the Indian Year Book for 1923, pp. 178-183. An interesting new feature in 1931 was the decision of the Persian Government to instal a Navy of their own in the Guilt. The fleet consisting of two sloops and four launches, all suitably armed, was built in Italy and duly arrived at its destination in 1932. It is at the outset officered by Italians. The immediate reason for the new fleet is that an increase in the Persian Customs tariff for revenue purposes led to extensive smuggling. The fleet is required to check it. The British Government in 1935 announced their decision to transfer then principal naval station in the Persian Guli from Henjam, on kishm island, off the Persian shore at the entrance of the Gult which they held on lease from the Persian Gult, to Bahrem, on the Western, Alabian, coast of the Gulf This move is calculated to remove causes of friction

Maskat.

Maskat, which is reached in about forty-eight hours from Karachi, is outside the Persian Gulf proper. It lies three hundred miles south of Cape Musandim, which is the real entrance to the Gulf, but its natural strength and historical prestige combine to make it inseparable from the polities of the Gulf, with which it has always been intimately associated.

Formerly Maskat was part of a domain which embraced Zanzibar, and the Islands of Kishm and Larak, with Bunder Abbas on the Persian shore. Zanzibar was separated from it by agreement, and the Persians succeeded in establishing their authority over the possessions on the eastern shore.

The relations between Britain and Maskat have been intimate for a century and more. It was under British auspices that the separation between Zanzibar and Maskat was effected, the Sheikh accepted a British subsidy in return for the suppression of the slave trade and in 1892 scaled his dependence upon us by concluding a treaty pledging himself not to cede any part of his territory without our consent.

The Pirate Coast.

Turning Cape Musandim and entering the Gulf Proper, we pass the Pirate Coast, controlled by the six Trucial Chiefs. The ill-name of this territory has now ceased to have any meaning, but in the early days it had a very real relation suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It

to the actual conditions. The pirates were the boldest of their kind, and they did not hesitate to attack on occasion, and not always without success, the Company's ships of war. Large expeditions were fitted out to break their power, with such success that since 1820 no considerable punitive measures have been necessary. The Prucial Chefs are bound to Great Britain by a series of engagements, beginning with 1806 and ending with the perpetual treaty of 1853 by which they bound themselves to avoid all hostilities at sea, and the subsequent treaty of 1873 by which they undertook to prohibit altogather the traffic in slaves. The relations of the Trucial Chefs are controlled by the British Resident at Bushire, who visits the Pirate Coast every year on a tour of inspection.

The commercial importance of the Pirate Coast is increasing through the rise of Debai. Formerly Lingah was the entrepot for this trade, but the exactions of the Belgian Customs officials in the employ of Persia drove this traffic from Lingah to Debai. The Trucial Chiefs are—Debai, Abu Thabee, Shargah, Ajman, Um-al-Gawain and Kas-el-Kheyma.

Bahrein.

North of the Pirate Coast lies the little Archipelago which fc.ms the chiefship of the Shelkh of Bahrein. Of this group of islands only those of Bahrein and Maharak are of any size, but their importance is out of all proportion to their extent. This is the great centre of the Gulf pearl fishery, which, in a good year, may be worth half a million pounds sterling. The anchorage is wretched, and at certain states of the tide ships have to lie four miles from the shore, which is not even approachable by boats, and passengers, mails and cargo have to be handed on the donkeys for which Bahrein is famous. But this notwithstanding the trade of the port is valued at over a million and a quarter sterling, and the customs revenue, which amounts to some eighty thousand pounds, makes the Shelkh the richest ruler in the Gulf.

In the neighbourhood of Bahrein is the vast burying ground which has hitherto baffled archeologists. The generally accepted theory is that it is a relic of the Phenicians, who are known to have traded in these waters.

The British Government as was mentioned earlier in this review announced in 1935 that they proposed transferring the principal British Naval station in the Gulf from Henjam, on the Persian side of the water, to Bahrein

Koweit.

In the north-west corner of the Guif lies the port which has made more str than any place of similar size in the world. The importance of Koweit lies solely in the fact that it is a possible Guif terminus of the Baghdad Railway. This is no new discovery, for when the Euphrates Valley Railway was under discussion, General Chesney selected it under the alternative name of the Grane—so called from the resemblance of the formation of the Bay to a pair of horns—as the sea terminus of the line. Nowhere else would Koweit be called a good or a promising port. The Bay is 20 miles deep and 5 miles broad, but so shallow that heavy expense would have to be incurred to render it suitable for modern ocean-going steamers. It

and the clean thriving town is peopled by some 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly dependent on the sea, for the mariners of Koweit are noted for their boldness and hardihood.

Muhammerah.

On the opposite side of the entrance to the Shatt-el-Arab lie the territories of Sheikh Khazzal of Muhammerali. The town, favourably situated near the karun River, has grown mouth of the grown in importance since the opening of the Karun River route to trade through the enterprise of Mesers. Lynch Brothers. This route provides the shortest passage to Ispahan and the central tableland, end already competes with the older route by way of Bushire and Shiraz. This importance has grown since the Anglo-Persian Oil Company—now called the Anglo-Itan Oil Company established refinences at Muhammerah for the oil which they win in the rich fields which they have tapped near Ahwaz. Its importance will be still further accentuated, by the opening ϵf the railway to Khorremabad by way of Dizful.

Basra.

In a sense Basra and Turkish Arabistan can and the sense tasks and turking hardly be said to come within the scope of the frontiers of India, yet they are so inclused by associated with the politics of the Gulf that they must be considered in relation thereto. Basra is the present sea terminus of the leader of the terminus of the leader of the season of the leader Baghdad Railway. It stands on the Shatt-el-Arab, sixty miles from its mouth, favourably attuated to receive the whole water-borne trade of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The local traffic is valuable, for the richness of the date groves on either side of the Shattel-Arab is indescribable, there is a considerable entrepot traffic, whilst Basra is the port of entry for Baghdad and for the trade with Persia, which follows the caravan route via Kermanshah and Hamadan.

The political destinics of Basra are at present wrapped up with the destinics of the new Arab State which we have set up in Mesopotamia under King Felsal. When the war was over we found ourselves committed to immense, undefined and burdensome responsi-bilities in that land. The sound concepts which dictated the original expedition were dislocated in the foolish advance to Baghdad; then the great military enterprises necessitated by the necessary modifications by means of a protocol fall of Kut-al-Amara carried our frontier north which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to Mosul and the mountains of Kurdistan, east to the Persian boundary, and west to the confines of Trans-Jordania. Amongst ardent Imperialists, there was undoubtedly the hope that this immense area would be in one way or anomor an integral part of the British Empire. The cold integral part of the British Empire. The cold ing Parties that, notwithstanding the provisions the Arabs rose in a revolt which showed that any demination could only be maintained by upon Iraq becoming member of the League and in any case not later than four immense area would be in one way or another an force of arms and that the cost would be prodigious. In these circumstances King Feisal was imported from the Hedjaz and installed on the throne under the aegis of Great Britain. Still we were committed to the support of the new kingdom, and that most dangerous condition arose—responsibility without any real power for that object shall be entered into between unless King Feisal was to be a mere puppet, them before the expiration of the above period.

is sheltered from all but the westerly winds, immense expenditure and indefinite military commitments. In these circumstances there was an insistent demand for withdrawal from the land. British policy moved slowly towards that end, but a definite step was taken in 1923 The Secretary of State for the Colonies announced this policy in a statement which is reproduced textually, for the purpose of reference. Addressing the House of Lords on May 3rd he

> Your Lordships will remember that the Cabinet have been discussing this matter for some time and decisions have now been taken. Sir Percy Cox has accordingly been authorised by His Majesty's Government to make an announcement at Baghdad, the terms of which I propose to read out to Your Lordships. This announcement was drawn up in consultation with King Feisal and his Government, and has their cordial assent. It is being published at Baghdad to-day.

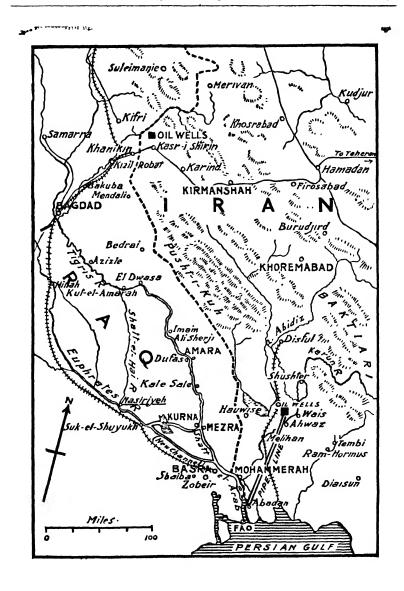
The announcement is as follows:-

"It will be remembered that in the autumn of last year, after a lengthy exchange of views, it was decided between the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty King Felsal that a Treaty of Allance should be entered into between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. This Treaty, which was signed on the 10th October, 1922, and the term of which was to be twenty years (subject to periodical revision at the desire of either party) provided for the establishment of an independent Constitutional Government in Iraq, enjoying a certain measure of advice and assistance from Great Britain of the nature and extent indicated in the text of the Treaty itself and of subsidiary Agreements which were to be made thereund . .

Since then the Iraq Government has made great strides along the path of independence, and stable existence and has been able successfully to assume administrative responsibility and both parties being equally anxious that the commitments and responsibilities of His Majesty's Government in respect of Iraq should be terminated as soon as possible, it is considered that the period of the Treaty in its present form can conveniently be shortened. In order to obviate the inconvenience of introducing amendments into the body of a Treaty already which, like the Treaty itself, will be subject to ratification by the Constituent Assembly.

"Accordingly a protocol has now been signed by the parties in the following terms :-

of Nations and in any case not later than four years from the ratification of peace with Turkey. Nothing in this protocol shall prevent a fresh agreement from being concluded with a view to regulate the subsequent relations between the High Contracting Parties; and negotiations for that object shall be entered into between



It will be noticed that under this protocol the Treaty in its present form was to terminate on the entry of Iraq into the League of Nations or in four years, whichever might be earlier.

The position of Iraq as regads the Leaguer was that when the Treaty was ratified His Britannic Majesty was bound under Article 6 to use his good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to membership of the League of Nations as soon as possible. His Majesty's Government would be in a position to take this step on the fulfilment of the two following essential conditions, namely, the delimitation of the frontiers of Iraq, and the establishment of a stable government in accordance with the Organic Law.

The Council of the League of Nations in January, 1932, adopted the report of the Iraq Commission recommending the termination of the mandate subject to the admission of Iraq to membership of the League and Iraq entering into a number of undertakings, with regard to treatment of minorities and the administration of justice. This meant the termination of the mandate when the next Assembly of the League voted for the admission of Iraq to League membership.

Under the Treaty of Lausanne between Turkey and the Powers, which was signed in 1923, it was agreed that the frontier between King Felsal's State and Turkey, the important frontier because the future of Mosul was in dispute, should be settled by the League of Nations, should Great Britain and Turkey be unable to come to agreement by direct negotiation. These direct negotiations were opened at Constantinople, but no agreement was reached, so the question was opened before the Council of the League in September 1924. Whilst the matter was under discussion complaint was made by Great Britain that Turkey had violated the provisional frontier drawn in the Treaty of Lausanne, and certain irregular hoscilities were carried on in the disputed zone. This matter too was remitted to the League, and a further provisional boundary was drawn, which was accepted by both parties.

Here the matter remained until the autumn of 1925. In order to secure the material for a decision the League of Nations despatched a neutral commission to Mosul to investigate the situation. This commission produced a long and involved report, but one which led by devious paths to a common sense recommendation. It was that the first essential in the Mosul vilayet is stable government. The desires of the people were for incorporation in the State of Iraq. If therefore the British Government was willing to extend its mandate over Iraq for a further period of twenty-five years—a guarantee of stable government—then Mosul should be incorporated in Iraq; if Britain was not willing, then Mosul should return to Turkey. When the matter came before the Council of the League Great Britain gave the necessary guarantee. The Turks thereupon challenged the whole competence of the Council to give an award under the terms of the Treaty of Lausanne. The issue was remitted to the Court of International Justice at The Hague which decided in favour of the competence of the Council. About this time there was published the "eport of a distin-

guished Esthonian General, General Laindoner, who had been despatched by the League to investigate allegations of irutality by the Turks in deporting Christians from their own zone, and this report was of the most damning character. Great Britain having given the necessary assurance, that she was prepared to extend her mandate over Iraq for a further twenty-five years, thereupon the Council of the League allocated the whole of the area in dispute, right up to the temporary frontier—commonly called The Brussels Line—to Iraq. The Turks refused to accept the award and withdrew from Geneva threatening force. Later, wiser counsels prevailed and in 1926 Turkey accepted a frontier substantially as drawn by the League.

A New Treaty.—A new Treaty regulating the relation of Iraq with Great Britain, the Mandatory Power, was negotiated in 1927, and signed towards the end of the year.

The Treaty declares that there shall be peace and friendship between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Iraq. It states that "Provided the present rate of progress in Iraq is maintained and all goes well in the interval, His Britannic Majesty will support the candidature of Iraq for admission to the League of Nations in 1932." It stipulated that separate agreements superseding those of March 25, 1924, shall regulate the financial and military relations.

The King of Iraq undertook to secure the execution of all international obligations which His Britannic Majesty had undertaken to see carried out in respect of Iraq. He also undertook not to modify the existing provisions of Iraq's organic law so as adversely to affect the rights and interests of foreigners, and to constitute any difference in the rights before the law among Iraquis on the grounds of differences of race, religion, or language.

There was provision for full consultation between the high contracting parties in all matters of foreign policy which may affect their common interests. The King of Iraq undertook so soon as local conditions permit to accede to all general international agreements already existing, or which might be concluded thereafter with the approval of the League of Nations, in respect of the slave trade, the traffic in drugs, arms and munitions, the traffic in women and children, transit navigation, aviation, and communications, and also to execute the provisions of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Treaty of Lausanne, the Anglo-French Boundary Convention, and the San Remo Oil Agreement in so far as they apply to Iraq.

There was provision against discrimination in matters concerning taxation, commerce, or navigation against nationals or companies of any State which is a member of the League of Nations, or of any State to which the King of Iraq had agreed by Treaty that the same rights should be ensured as if it were a member of the League.

Any difference that might arise between the high contracting parties was to be referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice provided for by Article Fourteen of the Covenant of the League. The Treaty was made

Railway Position in the Middle East.



subjected to revision with the object of making | ticance | hurther south mes Lingah, reputed all the modifications required by the circumstances when Iraq entered the League of Nations

It is important to remember that there is a considerable difference between the vilayet of Basra and the other portions of King Feisal's State. Basra has for long been in the closest commercial contact with India, and is in many respects a commercial appanage of Bombay. Its people have not much in common with those of the North. They took no part in the Arab rising which followed the war, and they ask nothing better than to remain in touch with India and through India with the British Government. If we are correct in the supposition that Basra is destined to be the great port of the Middle East, then its future under an Arab State, with no experience of administration in such conditions, is one of the greatest interest, which can hardly be regarded as settled by the policy underlying the declaration which is set out above.

The Persian Shore.

The Persian shore presents fewer points of permanent interest. The importance of Bushire is administrative rather than commercial It is the headquarters of Persian authority, the residence of the British Resident, and the centre of many foreign consuls. It is also the main entrepot for the trade of Shiraz, and competes for that of Ispahan. But the anchorage 18 the idea of rail connection, and if ever a railway port of Chamber. An interesting development, to the central tableland is opened, the commer- in the Gult in the past two or three years has cial value of Bushire will dwindle to msigni- been the institution of a Persian Navy

II.—SEISTAN.

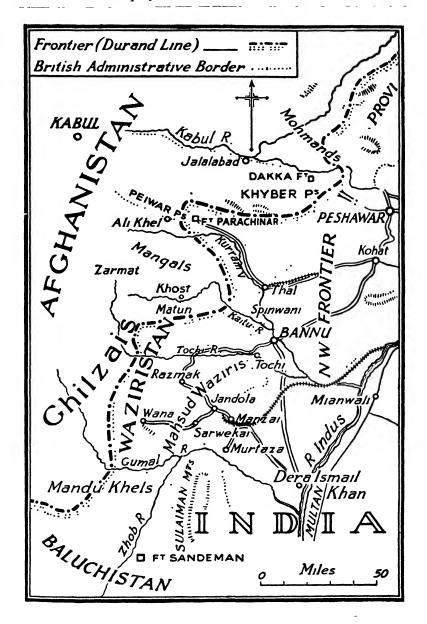
importance of Seistan. Yet it was for many years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Seistan lies midway north and south between the point where the frontiers of Russia, Persia and Afghanistan meet at years a serious preoccupation with the Government of India. Selstan lies midway north and tating plague cordon, sought to establish insouth between the point where the frontiers guence, and to stifle the British trade which of Russia, Persia and Atchanistan meet at was gradually being built up by way of Nushki. Zulfikar and that where the frontiers of Persia These efforts died down before the presence and of our Indian Empire meet on the open sea at Gwattur. It marches on its eastern border with Afghanistan and with Baluchistan, it commands the valley of the Helmand, and with it the road from Herat to Kandahar, and its immense resources as a wheat-producing region have been only partly developed under Persian misrule. It offers to an aggressive rival, an admirable strategic base for future military operations; it is also midway athwart this strategic numerical first numerical firs the track of the shortest line which could be built to connect the Trans-Caspian Railway with the Indian Ocean, and if and when the line from Askabad to Meghed were built, the Quetta to the Selstan border at Killa Robat temptation to extend it through Selstan would be strong. Whilst the gaze of the British was provided with fortified posts, dak bungalows, wells. and all facilities for caravan traffic. concentrated on the North-West Frontier, and to possible lines of advance through Kandahar to Quetta, and through Kabul to Peshawar, there can be little doubt that Russian attenthon was directed to a more leisurely movement through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

licance further south ites Lingan, reputed to be the prettiest port on the Persian coast, but its trade is being diverted to Debai on the Pirate Coast. In the narrow channel which forms the entrance to the Gulf from the Arabian Sea is Bunder Abbas. Here we are at the key of the Gulf. Bunder Abbas is of some importance as the outlet for the trade of Kerman and Yezd. It is of still more importance as a possible naval base. To the west of the town between the Island of Kishm and the mainland, lie the Clarence Straits which narrow until they are less than three miles in width, and yet contain abundance of water. Here, according to sound naval opinion, there is the possibility of creating a naval base which would command the Gulf. The great obstacle is the climate, which is one of the worst in the world. On the opposite shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, shore, under the shadow of Cape Musandim, fies another sheltered deep-water anchorage, Elphinstone's Inlet, where the climate conditions are equally vile. But between these two points there is the possibility of controlling the Gulf just as Gibraltar controls the Mediterranean. For many years Bunder Albhas loomed large in public discussions as the possible wear water nort, for which Russia was sible warm water port for which Russia Was seeking There was established a British Naval station at Hemain, a small island close to kism, where the station was constructed under agreement with the Persian authorities Its evacuation by Great Britain in favour of Bahrem was decided upon by the British wretched and dangerous, the road to Shiraz Government in 1935. On the Mckian coast, passes over the notorious kotals which preclude there is the cable station of Jask, and the possible

The concentration of public attention on the the early years of the century. Having Russia Persian Gulf was allowed to obscure the frontier field Khorassan, her agents moved into Seistan and through the agency of the Belgian Customs officials, "scientific missions" and an irriof the McMahon mission, which, in pursuance of Treaty rights, was demarcating the boundary between Persia and Afghanistan, with special reference to the distribution of the waters of the Helmand. They finally ceased with the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement. Since then the international import-

The natural conditions which give to Scistan this strategic importance persist. For a time, British influence increased in substance through the Seistan trade route. The distance from wells, and all facilities for caravan traffic.
The railway was pushed out from Spezand, on the Bolan Railway, to Nushki,
so as to provide a better starting point for the caravans than Quetta. This line was extended to Duzdap, 54 miles on the Persian side of the through Seistan, if the day came when she moved her armies against India.

Whether with this purpose or not, Russian establishment of peace supported only two intrigue was particularly active in Seistan in



Persian insistence on the collection of Customs duties on rations taken across their frontier for the railway staff. This led to the stoppage of train running on the Persian side of the Krontier Negotiations for years dragged on to bring about a reasonable settlement in regard to the stuatton The Persian Foreign Munister. Mons. B kazemi, paid a visit to New Delhi in

III.—IRAN.

From causes which only need to be very in the north-west retired before the Bolsheviks, briefly set out, the Iran question as affecting the Iranians had no use for the Agreement and Indian frontier policy has receded until it is of it soon became a dead instrument. It was finally no account. Reference is made in the introduction to this section to the fact that the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Agreement left us a bitter legacy in Persia. That Agreement divided Iran into two zones of influence, and division of their kingdom between the two Powers, though no such end was in view German agents, working cleverly on this feeling, established an influence which was not suspected, and when the war broke out they were able to raise the tribes in opposition to Great Britain, in the South, and after the fall of Kut-al-Amara when a Turkish Division penetrated Western Iran, they exercised a strong influence in Teheran. With the defeat of Turkey and the Central Powers this influence disappeared, but at that time there was no authority in Iran besides that of the British Government, which had strong forces in the North-West and controlled the southern provinces through a force organised under British officers and called The South Persian Rifles. It was one of the first tasks of the British Government to regularise this position, and for this purpose an agreement was reached with the then Persian Government, the main features of which were :-

To respect Persian integrity :

To supply experts for Persian administration;

To supply officers and equipment for a Persian force for the maintenance of

To provide a loan for these purposes; To co-operate with the Persian Government in railway construction and other forms of transport.

Both Governments agreed to the appointment of a joint committee to examine and revise the Customs tariff.

The second agreement defined the terms and conditions on which the loan was to be made to Persia. The loan was for £2,000,000 at 7 per cent. redcemable in 20 years. It was secured on the revenues and Customs' receipts assigned for the repayment of the 1911 loan and should these be insufficient the Persian Government was to make good the necessary sums from other sources.

The Present Position.—We have given the main points in the Anglo-lian agreement, because few documents have been more misunderstood. Those who desire to study it in greater detail will find it set out in the Indian Year Book for 1921, page 138 et seq. It has been explained that most Itanians

rejected and the advisers who were to have assisted Persia under it withdrew.

A remark frequently heard amongst soldiers and politicians in India after the War was that Great Britain must take an active hand in han because she could not be a passive witness to chaos in that country. The view always taken in the Indian Year Book was that the internal affairs of linn were her own concern; if she preferred chaos to order that was her own look-out, but left alone she would hammer out some form of Government. That position has been justfied. The Sirdar Sipah, or commander-inchef, a rough but energetic soldier, gradually took charge of lianuan affairs and established a thinly-veiled military dictatorship which made the Government feared and respected throughout the country for the first time since the assassination of Shah Nasr-ed-din. A body of capable Americans under Dr. Millspaugh 10-tored order to the chaotic finances. Thes two forces operating in unison gave lian the best gov-ernment she had known for a generation. But the Sirdar Sipah chafed under the irregularities of his position, with a Shah spending his time in Europe and wasting the resources of the country. He moved to have his position regularised by the deposition of the absentee Shah and his own ascent of the throne. At Shan and his own ascent of the opposition of the Mollahs, but in 1925 prevailed, and the Shah was formally deposed and the Sirdar Sipah was forming deposed and the Strair Span chosen monarch in his place under the title of Reza Shih Pahlavi. The change was made without disturbance, and Iran entered on a period of peace and consolidation which has removed it from the disturbing forces in the post-war world. Since then considerable progress has been made with the reform of the administration, and many projects are afoot for the improvement of communications, which is the greatest need of the land, such as an air service to Teheran and railway construction. The least reassuring episode was the departure of the American financial mission, which had done admirable work in the restoration of the finances. When their contract expired Dr. Millspaugh and his colleagues were offered a renewal of it on terms which they did not regard as satisfactory, especially in regard to the powers they were to exercise. They therefore withdrew from the country, and have been replaced by other foreing advisers. The general situation was gravely disturbed in 1932 by the sudden termination by the Iran Government of the Anglo-Iran construed it into a guarantee of protection against | Oil Co's concession, a matter affecting one of all extenal enemies. When the British troops the biggest industrial undertakings in the world and millions sterling of capital. The intervention of the British Government led to the reference of the trouble to the League of Nations and this paved the way for negotiations between the Company and the Iran Government. While these were being settled some at Tcheran

progress was also made with general negotiations between the British and Iran Governments for an agreement covering all outstanding points of difficulty between them.

Mi Knatchbull Hugerson is British Minister

IV.—THE PRESENT FRONTIER PROBLEM.

Under what is called the Durand Agreement with the Amir of Afghanistan, the boundary between Indian and Afghanistan influence was settled, and it was delimited in 1903 except for a small section which was delimited atter the Afghan War in 1919. But the Government of India have never occupied up to the border. Between the administered territory and the Durand line there lies a belt of territory of varying width extending from the Gomal Pass in the south, to Kashuur in the north; this is generically known as the Tribal Territory. Its future is the keynote of the interminable discussions of frontier policy for nearly half a century.

This is a country of deep valleys and secluded glens, which nature has fenced in with almost inaccessible mountains. It is peopled with wild tribes of mysterious origin, in whom Afghan, Tartar, Turkoman, Persian Indian, Arab and Jewish intermingle. They had lived their own lives for centuries, with little intercourse even amongst themselves, and as Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond Sir Valentine Chirol truly said "the only bond that ever could unter them in common action was the bond of Islam." It is impossible to understand the Frontier problem unless two facts are steadily borne in mind. The strongest sentiment amongst these strange people is—in was until computatively recently—the desire to be left alone. They value them independente much more than their lives. The other texts, that the country does not The other factor is that the country does not suffice even in good years to maintain the population. They must find the means of subsistence outside, either in trade, by service in the Indian Army or in the Khasadars, or else in the outlet which hill-men all the world over have utilised from time immemorial, the raiding of the wealther and more peaceful population of the Pluns. The internal peace entorced among them by British control has in lite years. led to an increase in their numbers. and this has aggravated their economic problem

Frontier Policy.

The policy of the Government of India toward the Independent Territory has ebbed and flowed in a remarkable degree. It has fluctuated between the Forward School, which nuctuated between the Forward School, which would occupy the frontier up to the confines of Afghanistan, and the school of Masterly Inactivity, which would leave the tribesmen entirely to their own resources, punishing them only when they raided British territory Behind both the policies lay the menace of a Russian invasion, and that coloured our frontier policy until the Angio-Russian Agreement. This induced what was called Hit and Ratire This induced what was called Hit and Retire tactics. In the half century which ended in 1897 there were nearly a score of punitive ex. The rallways gave a powerful stimulus to trade peditions, each one of which left behind a and the Lower Swat Canal converted frac-

There yet remains a small part of British legacy of distrust, and which brought no perladia where the King's writ does not run manent improvement in its train. The fruit manent improvement in its train. The fruit manent improvement in its train. The fruit of the suspicion thus engendered was seen in 1897. Then the whole Frontier, from the Malakand to the Gomal, was ablaze. The extent of this rising and the magnitude of the millitary measures which were taken to meet it compelled a consideration of the whole position. The broad outlines of the new policy were laid down in a desputel from the Secretary of State for India, which prescribed for the Government the "limitation of your interference with the tripes, so as to avoid the exference with the tripes, so as to avoid the extension of administrative control over tribal territory." It fell to Lord Curzon to give effect to this policy. The main foundations of his action were to exercise over the tribes the political influence requisite to secure our imperial interests, to pay them subsidies for the performance of specific duties, but to respect their tribal in lependence and leave them, as far as possible, free to govern themselves according to their own traditions and to follow their own inherited habits of life without let of hindrance.

New Province.

As a first step Lord Curzon took the control of the tribes under the direct supervision of the Government of India. Up direct to this point they had been in charge of the Government of the Punjab, a province whose Government of the Punjab, a province whose head is busied with many other concerns. Lord Curzon created in 1901 the North-West Frontier Province, and placed it in charge of a Chief Commissioner, with an intimate frontier experience, directly subordinate to the Government of India. This was a revival of a scheme prepared by Lord Lytton in 1877, and often considered afterwards, but which had slipped for lack of driving power. Next, Lord Curzon withdrew the regular troops so far as possible from the advanced posts. and far as possible from the advanced posts, and placed these fortalices in charge of tribal levies, officered by a handful of British officers. The most successful of these was the Khyber Rifles, which steadfastly kept the peace of that historic Pass until 1919. At the same time the regular troops were cantoned in places whence they could quickly move to any danger point, and these bases were connected with the Indian railway system. In pursuance of this policy frontier railways were run out to Dargai, and a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the broad-gauge, was constructed from Kushalgarh to Kohat, at the entrance of the Kohat Pass, and to Thal in the midst of the Kurram Valley. These railways were completed by lines to Tonk and Bannu. By this means the striking power of the regular forces was greatly increased. Nor was the policy of economic development neglected. The railways gave a noweful stimulus to treads a narrow-gauge line, since converted to the

tious tribesmen into successful agriculturists. This policy of economic development is receiving a great development through the completion of the Upper Swat Canal (q. v. Irrigation). Now it is completed there are other works awaiting attention. For many years this policy was completely justified by results.

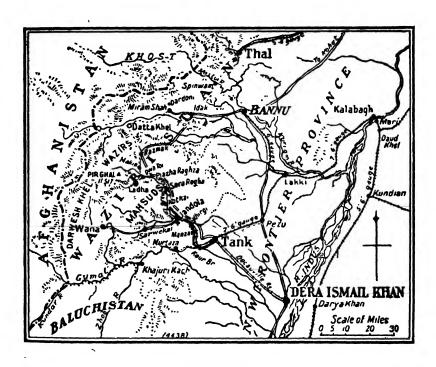
A New Policy.

It saved us from serious complications for nearly twenty years, although the position could never be said to be entirely satisfactory, particularly in Waziristan, peopled by the most reckless raiders on the whole by the most retailers rathers on the whole border-line, with a bolt hole into Afghanistan when pressed from the British side. It endured through the Great War and did not break down until the Amir of Afghanistan sought refuge from his internal troubles in a jehad against India. In this insane enterprise the Afghans placed less reliance in their regular troops which have never offered more than a contemptible resistance to the British forces than in the armed tribesmen. In this they were justified, for the Indian Military authorities failed to give timely support to the advanced militia posts, some of these posts were ordered to withdraw, the Militia collapsed and the most serious fighting was with the tribesmen. The tribal levies collapsed with almost universal swiftness. The Southern Waziristan Militia broke and there was serious trouble throughout the Zhob district. The Afridis, our most serious enemies in 1897, and the most nowerful of the tribes on the Northcontemptible resistance to the British forces the most powerful of the tribes on the Norththe most powerful of the tribes on the North-West Frontier, remained fairly quiet throughout the actual hostilities with Afghanistan, but later it was necessary to take measures against a leading malcontent and destroy his fort at Chora. But the Mahsuds and the Waziris broke into open hostilities. Their country lies within the belt bounded by the Durand Line and the Afghan frontier on the west and Line and the Afghan frontier on the west, and by the districts of Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan on the east. Amongst them the Afghan emissaries were particularly active and as they could put in the field some 30,000 warriors, 75 per cent. armed with modern weapons of precision, they constituted formidable adversaries. They refused to make peace even when the Afghans craved in. They rejected our terms and active measures were taken against them. The fighting was the most severe in the history of the Frontier. The Mahsuds fought with great tenacity. Their shooting was amazingly good; their tactics were admirable, for amongst their ranks were many men trained either in the Militia or in the Indian Army; and more than once they came within measurable distance of considerable success. They were assisted by the fact that the best trained troops in the Indian Army were still overseas and younger soldiers were opposed to them. But their very tenacity and bravery were their own un-doing; their losses were the heaviest in the long history of the Borderland and when the Mahsuds made their complete submission in September 1921 they were more severely chastened than at any time during their career.

A New Chapter.—As the result of the Afghan War of 1919, Indian frontier polloy was again thrown into the melting pot. There was much vague discussion of the position

in the course of the months which followed the Afghan War and the troubles in Waziristan which succeeded it, but this discussion did not really come to a head until February-March 1922. The Budget then presented to the country revealed a serious financial position. It showed that despite serious increases in taxation, the country had suffered a series of deficits, which had been financed out of borrowings. Further heavy taxation was proposed in this Budget, but even then the equilibrium which budget, but even then the equilibrium which the financial authorities regarded as of para-mount importance was not attained. When the accounts were examined, it was seen that the heaviest charges on the exchequer were those under Military Expenses, and that there those under Military Expenses, and that there was an indefinitely large, and seemingly unending expenditure on Waziristan. This forced the Military, and allied with it the Frontier, expenditure to the front. In actual practice the discussion was really focussed on Waziristan. In essentials it was the aged contact the discussion of the discussion was really focused on the first of troversy-shall we deal with this part of the Frontier on what is known as the Sandeman system, namely, by occupying commanding posts within the country itself, dominating the tribesmen but interfering little in their own affairs; or shall we revert to what was known as the close border system, as modified by Lord Curzon, of withdrawing our regular troops to strategic positions outside the tribal area, leaving the tribesmen, organised into militia, to keep the passes open, and punishing the tribes-men by expeditions when their raiding propensities become unbearable.

The Curzon Policy.—The Curzon policy, adopted in 1899, to clear up the aftermath or the serious and unsatisfactory Frontier rising in 1897, was a compromise between the "occupa-tion" and the "close border" policies. It was based on the withdrawal of the regular troops so far as possible to cantonments in rear whilst the frontier posts, such as those in the Tochi at Wana and in the Khyber and Kurram were held by militia, recruited from amongst the tribesmen themselves. The cantonments for regular troops were linked so far as possible with the Indian railway system, so as to permit of rapid reinforcement. But it must be remembered that like all Frontier students, Lord Curzon did not regard this as the inal policy. He wrote in the Memorandum formulating his ideas: "It is of course inevitable that in the passage of time the whole Waziri country up to the Durand line will come more and more under our control. No policy in the world can resist or greatly retard that consummation. My desire is to bring it about by gradual degrees and above all without the constant aid and presence of British trops." The Curzon policy, though it was not pursued with the steadfastness he would have followed if he had remained in contwould have followed if he had remained in control, gave us moderate—or rather it should be said bearable—frontier conditions until the Afghan War. It then broke down, because the tribal militia, on which it was based, could not, when left without the support of regular troops in the day of need, withstand the wave of fanaticism and other conditions set up by the Afghan invasion of 1919. The Khyber militia faded away; the Waziri militia either mutinied, as at Wana, or descried. The pillar of the Curzon system fall. deserted. The pillar of the Curzon system fell.



VAZIRISTAN.

The Policy.—The policy first adumbrated to meet these changed conditions was outlined by Lord Chelmsford, the then Viceroy, in a speech which he addressed to the Indian Legislature. He said it had been decided to retain commanding posts in Waziristan; to open up the country by roads; to extend the main Indian railway system from its then terminus, Jamrud, through the Khyber to the frontier of Afghanistan, and to take over the duties of the Militia by regular troops That immediate policy was soon modified so far as the policing of these frontier lines by regular troops was concerned. Such duties are immensely unpopular in the regular army, which is not organised and equipped for work of this character. Irregulars have always existed on the frontier, and as they had disappeared with the Militia, it was necessary to recreate them. The new form of irregular was what have been called Khassadars and Scouts. The Khas-

sadar is an extremely irregular. He has no British officers and no uniform, except a distinguishing kind of pagri. In contradistinction to the old Militia, he finds his own rifle. As one informed observer remarked, the beauty of the system is that so long as the Khassadars, under their own headmen, secure the immunity of the caravans and perform their other police duties, they draw their pay and no questions are asked. If they desert in the day of trouble, they lose their pay but the Government loses no rifles, nor does it risk mutiny or the loss of British and Indian officers. But the application of this policy produced an acute controversy. It was one thing to say that commanding posts in Wazirstan should be retained; it was another to decide what these posts should be. We must therefore consider the special problem of Waziristan. The Scouts are a mobile, mounted, irregular force not territorially recruited, officered by British officers.

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

follows is drawn from an admirable article contributed some years ago to "The Journal of the United Service Institution of India," written by Lt-Col. G. M. Routh, D.S.O.

Geographically Waziristan is a rough paral-lelogram averaging 60 miles from East to West and 160 from North to South. The western half consists of the Suleiman Range gradually rising up to the ridge from five to ten thousand feet high, which forms the water-shed between the Indus and the Helmund Rivers and corresponds with the Durand Line soparating India from Afghanistan. This is the western boundary. On the east is the Indus. North is the water-shed of the Kurram River running East and West about 30 miles north of Bannu separating Waziristan from the Kohat District South is a zigzag political boundary from the Durand Line running between Wana and Fort Sande-man in Baluchistan with a turn southwards to the Indus.

The western half is a rugged and inhospitable medley of ridges and ravines straggled and confused in hopeless disarray. The more inhabited portions lie well up the slope at heights of four to six thousand feet. Here are our outposts of Wana and Ladha some 15 and 20 miles respectively from the Durand Line, in the centre of the grazing district, the latter within five miles of

important villages of Kaniguram and Makin.
The submontane tracts from the hills to the Indus vary from the highly cultivated and irrigated land round Bannu to the sand desert in the Marwat above Pezu.

Where irrigation or river water is obtainable cultivation is attempted under conditions which can hardly be encouraging. Other tracts like that between Pezu and Tank, usually pastoral, can only hope for an occasional crop after a lucky rainfall.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan. What follows is drawn from an admirable article and Batanni, only the first two are true Wazirs. Their villages are separate though dotted about more or less indiscriminately, and inter-marriage is the exception—in fact all traditionally are in open strife, a circumstance which, until some bright political comet like the Afghan War of 1919 joined them together, as materially aided our dealings with them.

> Unlike other parts of India, however, these wild people acknowledge little allegiance to maliks or headmen. No one except perhaps the Mulla Powindah till his death in 1913 could speak of any portion of them as his following.

Policy.—The policy of the British was at first one of non-interference with the tubes Even now only part of the country is administered Gradually it was found that more and more supervision became necessary to control raiding and this was attempted by expeditions to portions of the country with Regulars, followed by building posts and brick towers to be held by Militia These posts were at first placed at the points where raiders usually debouched. The Political Officers, at arst supported by Regulars, built up from 1904 onwards a force of some 3,000 Militia with British Officers at of solue 3,000 minute with Latest Chief disposal, who were backed up by the garrisons at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. In addition certain allowances were made to the tribes for good behaviour, prevention of raids and surrender of offenders when required: also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, also for tribal escorts as necessary. Gradually, as occasion required, posts were occupied. Wana was occupied in 1895 at the request of the Wana Wazirs. Similarly the Tochi in 1896. In the comprehensive expedition of 1895-96 when this policy was put into effect, the British arms were shown in every remote valley in the value hope of taming the Mahaude. lucky rainfall.

Inhabitants.—The inhabitants, unable to support existence on their meagre soil, make up the margin by armed robbery of their richer and more peaceful neighbours.

The name originates according to tradition from one Wazir, two of whose grandsons were in the product to the troops on a liberal scale. A Programme.—Lt.-Col. Routh then outlined a possible policy for Waziristan. We give it textually, because we believe that when it was written it reflected how military opinion in India was developing:—

"To the unprejudiced mind it appears more practical to grasp the nettle firmly and dominate the inhabited tracts. Why should not the road now being made to Ladha be continued 36 miles north to the Toch road at Datta Khel and 29 miles south to Wans? Why should we not occupy the healtaier portions of Waziristan rather than the foothills or Civ-Indus zones? The Razmak district round Makin 6,000 feet up is both healthy and fertile. The same applies to the Shawai valley laying behind Pir Gui, the national peak near Ladha rising to a height of 11,556 feet above the sca. The Wana plain, 5,000 feet up, 30 miles by 15, could with railways support an army corps; there is no doubt that support an array corps; there is no doubt that a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem. A line has been surveyed from Tank to Draband and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana. The Gumal Tangi from Murtaza to Khajuri Kach is the apparently obvious route, but would be prohibitively expensive in construction and require much tunnelling. Beyond Khajuri Kach wa Tanai and Rogha Kot to Wana, some 23 miles, offers no difficulty. The old policy of the raiders working westwards and our retributive expeditions stretching their very temporary tentacles eastwards seems to suggest better lateral communications. The broad gauge at Kohat might without undue cost be extended to Thal and thence to Idak via Spinwam. From here till further extension proved desirable, a motor road through Razmak, Makin and Dwatoi to link up with that now surveyed to Ladha sounds possible to the looker on. Eventually such communications, road, rail, or both, could continue to Wana, Fort Sandeman and Quetta na Hindu Bagh, a strategic line offering great defensive possibilities substituting Razmak, which resembles Ootacamund, and healthy uplands for the deadly fever spots now occupied. The very fact of employing the tribesmen on these works with good pay and good engineers tends to pacify the country as well as providing healthy accessible hill stations in place of the proverbially comfortless cantonments which now exist in this part of the Frontier."

A Compromise.—A full statement of the policy finally adopted by Government in view of the sutuation left upon their hands after the Mahsud rebellion was made by the Foreign Secretary, Sir (then Mr.) Denys Bray, in the course of a Budget discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 5th March 1923. He outlined neither a Forward policy nor a Close Border policy. Both these terms had, in fact, ceased to be appropriate. Circumstances had so changed that neither the one plan nor the other remained within the bounds of reasonable argument.

The Foreign Secretary explained that the ingredients of the Frontier problem at the present day are essentially three, namely, the Frontier districts, the neighbouring friendly State of Afghanistan, and the so-called Independent Territory, this last being the belt of unsettled mountain country which lies between

the borders of British Luda and India. He proceeded specially to show that this belt is, in fact, within India."...It is boundary pillars that mark off Waziristan from Afghanistan; it is boundary pillars that include Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan in India. We are apt to call Waziristan independent territory; and it is only from the point of view of our British districts that these tribes are trans-frontier tribes. From the point of view of India, from the international point of view that is, they are cis-frontier tribesmen of India, If Waziristan and her tribes are India's scourge, they are also India's responsibility—and India's alone. That is an international fact that we must never forget."

The settled policy of Government in Waziristan, Sir Denys showed, was the control of that country through a road system, of which about 140 miles would lie in Waziristan itself and one hundred miles along the border of Derajat, and the maintenance of some 4,600 Khassadars and of some 5,000 irregulars, while at Razmak, 7,000 feet high and overlooking northern Waziristan, there would be an advanced base occupied by a strong garrison of regular troops. Razmak he showed to be further from the Durand Line than the old-established posts in the Tochi. In the geographical sense, therefore, the policy was, in one signal respect, a backward policy. None the less, it was a forward policy in a very real sense, for it was a policy of constructive progress and was a big step forward on the long and laborious road towards the pacification, through civili-zation, of the most backward and inaccessible, and therefore the most truculent and aggressive tribes on the border. "Come what may civilization must be made to penetrate these admit inaccessible mountains or we must admit that there is no solution to the Waziristan problem, and we must fold our hands while it grows inevitably worse."

The policy thus initiated has proceeded with results according with the highest reasonable expectations and exceeding the most sanguine hopes of most people concerned in its formulation.

The roads are policed by the Khassadars, who The open hostility of the Waziri tribesmen to the presence of troops and other agents of Government in their midst, which at the outset they showed by shooting up individuals and small bodies of troops on every opportunity, has faded away and the prospile have shown an has faded away, and the people have shown an understanding of the rule of law, and, under the control exercised, a readiness to conform to it. In various small but significant ways, methods of civilization have caught the imagination of or contraction have caught the imagination of the people and won their approval. Thus, the safety of the roads has encouraged, and is buttressed by a considerable development of motor-bus traffic. The roads, as the King's Highway, are officially held to be sacrosenet, that is not should be sacrosened. that is no shooting up or other pursuit of personal or tribal feuds is permitted upon them. persons or tribal reugs is permitted upon them. This permits villagers to proceed to and from the plains towns in safety. Under the influence of their women, the tribesmen applied that the ban against shooting upon the highway would be extended to all the country for three miles on either side of the highway. Tentative efforts to introduce primary edu-cation proved possible and achieved as much success as could be expected. The hospitals and dispensaries maintained for irregular troops, called Scouts, employed about the country, attend to the wants of the tribespeople who come to them. So much has this arrangement been appreciated that the Mahsuds formally applied for the establishment of a hospital of their own. With grim humour, they offered to provide such an institution with the necessary surgical instruments, saying that they had saved this from the time when the British formerly left the country. In other words, they offered what they had captured or looted during the 1919 emeute.

A remarkable illustration of the acceptance by the people of the new conditions was provided a year or two ago by the Wans Wazirs when they partitioned the Political Authorities for the occupation of south Wazirstan corresponding with that already established in northern Wazirstan. A motor road had ponding with that already established in northern Waziristan. A motor road had already been run out from Jhandola through Chagmalni and the Shahur Tangi to Sarwekai. A brigade of troops, hitherto stationed at Manzai, whereabouts the Tak-i-Zam, after flowing down its deep valley from northern Waziristan, debouches on to the Derajat, was accordingly ordered up to Wana in the autumn of 1929. It proceeded throughout the journey thither without opposition and was warmly welcomed by the tribes people at Wana, where it established itself in a favourably sited camp not far from the fort which was the earlier centre of British occupation. There it happily remains. remains.

The reoccupation of Wans and the circumstances in which it took place illustrate that a policy is a live thing. In other words, it is not a programme which can reach fulfilment or completion. It lives and always waits upon some new action to give it further expression. In this respect the new policy, though it representation of the Act provided for stirring has only demonstrably been applied in Wazir wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the almost latan, must be regarded as that which governs wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the almost latan, must be regarded as that which governs wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the almost latan, must be regarded as that which governs wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the almost latan. The reoccupation of Wana and the circumstances in which it took place illustrate that a

Baluchistan and the Khyber Pass, except, possibly, the Kurram Valley.

The area cultivated by the villagers of Wana plain doubled by the end of 1931 and the people declared their readiness to surrender their firearms if their neighbours also gave up theirs or were deprived of them. A road has been built commencing Fort Sandeman via Gulkach. on the Gomal river, with Tanai, on the Sar-wekar-Wana road A motor road has also been constructed from Razmak through Kaniguram, in the heart of the Mahsud country to Wana It was completed in 1933 and the only disputes connected with its construction arose from the invalry of the tribesmen whose villages he along the route and who sometimes fought one another to secure road-making contracts.

A startling new development upon the North West Frontier during 1930 was the North West Frontier during 1930 was the spread thereto of agitation carried on by the Indian National Congress in the interior of India in pursuit of its efforts to bring political pressure to bear upon the Government of India, and above them, His Majesty's Government. The Congress at its annual session at Lahore in the congress at its annual session at Lanore in the week following Christmas, 1929, adopted a programme aiming at the separation of India from the British Empire and at the promotion of revolution in India to secure this end. In particular, it avowedly set out "to make Government impossible." Revolutionary agitation, and especially a campaign to promote disobedience of the civil law in order to bring the administration to a stand-still, commenced all over India immediately after the Congress meetings. The settled districts of the N.W. F. P. were the scene of this, in common with the rest of the land. The agitation was there carried on by Congress agents organised in what are known as Khilafat Committees. For their purpose they made special use of misrepresentations of the Sarda Act, recently passed by the Indian Legislature by the official passed by the Indian Legislature by the official and Hindu votes against the opposition of the Muslim non-official members. This measure makes illegal and provides penalties for the marriage of boys and girls below stated minimum ages. The age at which marriage may take place is also ir meneral terms laid down for Mohammedans by their religious law. Hence, the Muslims in British India, while acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them because its reversions. acknowledging that the Sarda Act would not in practice affect them, because its provisions in no way over-rule their religious law, nevertheless saw in the measure an act affecting the domain of their religious law, and passed, in spite of their dissent, in a Legislature in which Muslims are, by themselves, a hopeless minority. They regarded its enactment as a grave illustration of their fears that under any scheme of democratic saff-government in India Muslim democratic self-government in India, Muslim interests would not be safe against disregard by the Hindu majority.

has only denionstrably been applied in wazir-letan, must be regarded as that which governs wholly and fanatical Muslim province in the the actions of the authorities in regard, at least to the whole Frontier region lying between propaganda was carried on; it was, for instance,

alleged that under the Act all girls must be medically examined before marriage. An elaboration of this untruth was that the Government were recruiting a large body of Hindu inspectors to make the examinations. And the agitation was deliberately pushed outwards from the settled districts of the N.W. F. P. into the tribal areas. Waziristan was amongst the first of them to be inundated with the propagands. This was in March-April 1929. The poison spread outwards from Peshawar into Tirah about the same time. The agitation was sedulously carried on in the district northward of Peshawar city and from thence was pushed into Mohmand country. The first point of violent combustion was Peshawar city, where the mob murderously broke out on 23rd April 1930. Within a short time, Afridi bands descended the ravines and nullahs from Tirah to join in the fray. The Mohmands became greatly excited and sent down bands to sit near the border and watch for an opportunity to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simultaneously took to arms and shortly afterwards the Mahsud Wazirs, about Ladha, did the same. At this stage, the development of the Air arm in India proved of lincalculable value. Aeroplanes patrolled the whole country and were frequently employed by the political authorities to take preventive and punitive action by bombing. The road system, meanwhile, enabled troops to be moved at will to positions of advantage for dealing with whatever serious tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, after being bombod several times, found discretion the better part of valour and made no descent in force. The Afridis twice endeavoured to raid Beshawar in force but by combined air and land action were both times driven back to their hills with no achievement to report. The Orakzais of southern Tirah threatened to descend by the Ublan Pass upon Kohat and their western clans attacked a post in the Upper Kurram and endeavoured to attack Parachinar. Helped by the machinations of Congress agents, they succeeded in drawing two or three clans of Afghan tribesmen across the border into the fray. Combined air and ground action crushed these efforts. The Tochi Wazirs heavily attacked Datta Khel, but were speedily brought to order by force. The Mahsuds were similarly repulsed and punished when they assaulted Sorarogha, in the valley of the Tak-Jam.

All outbreaks of revolt were suppressed in the same manner and the establishment of new fortified posts on the Peshawar plain, immediately opposite the main valleys leading out of Trah, and the construction of roads for their service, now indicate the application of the new frontier policy in that region. The Afridis long refused to assent to these, but being thereby deprived of access to their normal winter graving grounds on the Khajuri and Aka Khul plain, and prevented from visiting Peshawar, their marketing centre, they came in an acceptad peace under the new conditions before the opening of the winter of 1931-32. The Afridis hate later asked for roads into Triah but are not yet sufficiently agreed among themselves about the point for construction successfully to plotted.

It will be seen that the events of the summer of 1980 put the policy to a severe test, and that its successful operation in the emergency was specially assisted by the Royal Air Force. The resultant position appears, then, to be that the control of the tribes, where the policy has already been expressed in road building and in the establishment of suitable garrisons, is effective, that the political and inilitary ground organization with which the policy is supported brings about the introduction of the ameliorative influence of civilization, and that the rapidity and success with which the Royal Air Force can operate over the hills, tends to diminish the amount of ground force necessary. On the other hand, the two descents of the Afridis upon the plain and their return to their homes without great loss, despite all that the Royal Air Force and large bodies of troops could do, indicate the capacity for mischlef which lies in the hands of the Tirah tribes, and must remain there so long as the policy is not extended over their highlands.

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933.—
Disturbances in the Mohmand country during the summer of 1933 both illustrated the operation of the modern Frontier policy and the need to keep it a live policy if it is to be of any use at all. The Mohmands may for the purposes of present description be divided into two categories namely, the Upper Mohmands, who live in the highlands of the Mohmand country, and the Lower Mohmands, whose country stretches from the lower altitudes of the same hills down to the Peshawar Plain. Through the country of the Upper Mohmands passes the Durand line but the Afghan Government have nover agreed to its delimitation in part of this region and consequently its place has long been taken over a considerable portion of the length of the Frontier by what is described as the Presumptive Frontier. The exact position of this latter has never been settled between the two governments and it is consequently sometimes difficult to say whether people from particular villages belong to one side or to the other of it.

In 1932, during the revolutionary Red Shirt campaign, in connection with the IndianNational Congress, in the Peshawar Plain, the Upper Mohmands decided to join in the disturbances and raids in the administered territory immediately northward of Peshawar. The Lower Mohmands are described as the Assured Tribes. The meaning of the description is that the British Indian authorities assure them protection against the attacks of the Upper Mohmands and they, on the other hand, are bound by promises of good behaviour. The Assured Tribes in 1932 interfered with the programme of the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands for raiding the plain and the Upper Mohmands in 1933, when spring and early summer once more facilitated their methods of campaigning, commenced retributory raids upon the Halimzai and other Assured clans. The attacked clans appealed to the political authorities for help and that help they were obliged to give.

About the same time as this trouble was germmating, there appeared in Bajaur, a country immediately to the north of that in which the events just described developed, a Pretender to the Aghan throne. He was accompanied

by two companions and started a campaign territory, resembling that running through in Bajaur for a revolution or such other trouble North Waziristan. as might be possible in Afghanistan. This compelled the British Indian authorities to take measures in fulfilment of their obligations of good neighbourliness to Afghanistan.

Road construction from the Peshwar-Shabkadr road northwards through Ghalanai into the Halimzai country and towards the passes which lead from that country into the upper extremities of the Bajaur Valley was undertaken and two brigades of troops, with other details, were sent forward up it to assist in dealing with the Upper Mohmands. At the same time, aeroplanes bombarded the village of Kotkai in Upper Bajaur, which had given shelter to the Pretender, further aerial demonstrations were made and the Bajauris were given an ultimatum demanding the surrender of the Pretender by a given date

The Upper Mohmands continuing aggressive and the Bajauris obdurate, there was good prospect of a campaign over the same country as that covered by the campaign of 1897. It seemed likely that the Ghalanai Road would

In the end, the Upper Mohmands, partly doubtless because of punishment which they received in certain encounters with our troops and partly probably because of influence brought to bear upon them from Kabul, retired to their hills and after negotiations entered into bondst to keep the peace; and the Bajauris, while maintaining on grounds of tribal custom their refusal to surrender the Pretender, nevertheless expelled that person from their territory, probably into Afghanistan. Here, then, the trouble ceased The nett result of it was the construction of the road through Ghalanai and the rapid development of bus services and other activities of civilization which speedily took place along it

The Upper Mohmands made another descent in the summer of 1935. The Lower Mohmands quarrelled among themselves over the distribution of road maintenance contracts and the upper Mohmands decided to fish in the troubled waters Successful military operations ended in be continued into the upper extremity of Bajaur the Upper Mohimands sucing for peace—and and that another road for troops would also in the Ghalanai road being carried forward have to be constructed up the Bajaur valley over the Nahakki Pass and down beyond it itself so that by the meeting of the two roads on to the Main which extends to the natural in Upper Bajaur, there would become established load junction where the Upper Bajam Valley a circular road through this part of the tribal meets the Upper Mohmand country

VI.—AFGHANISTAN.

War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy war or 1838 was rought—the most metancholy episode in Indian frontier history. It was because a Russian envoy was received at Kabul whilst the British representative was turned back at Ali Masjid that the Afghan War of 1878 was waged. After that the whole end of British policy toward Afghanistan was build up a trace independent features the later. to build up a strong independent State, friendly to Britain, which would act as a buffer against Russia, and so to order our frontier policy that we should be in a position to move large forces up, if necessary, to support the Afghans in resisting aggression.

Gates to India.

A knowledge of the trans-frontier geography of India brought home to her administrators of India prought nome to her administrators the conviction that there were only two main gates to India—through Afghanistan, the historic route to India, along which successive invasions have poured, and by way of Seistan. It was the purpose of British policy to close them, and of Russia to endeavour to keep them at any rate half open. To this end, having pushed her trans-Persian railway to Samar-kand, Russia thrust a military line from Merv to the Kushklinsky Post, where railway material is collected for its immediate prolongation to Herat. Later, she connected the trans-

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian | Siberian railway with the tran-Caucasian Empire were for long dominated by one main consideration—the relation of Afghanistan to a Rusbian Invasion of India. All other considerations ber European magazines. Nor has Great were of secondary importance. For nearly Britain been idle. A great military station three-quarters of a century the attitude of has been created at Quetta. This is conciderated by this one factor. It was in order in the concept of Russia that the first Afghan Chapper Rift, lines which rank amongst the War of 1838 was fought—the most melancholy most picturesque and daring in the world. most picturesque and daring in the world. From Quetta the line has been carried by the Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran Range, until it leads out to the Afghan Border at New Chaman, where it opens on the route to Kandahar. The material is stocked at New Chaman which would enable the line to be carried to Kandahar in sixty days. In view of the same menace the whole of Baluchistan has been brought under British control. Quetta is now one of the great strategical positions of the world, and nothing has been left undene which modern military science can achieve to add to its natural strength. In the opinion of many military authorities it firmly closes the western gate to india, either by way of Kandahar, or by the direct route through Seistan.

Further east, the Indian railway system was carried to Jamrud and by the autumn of 1925 up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down up the Khyber Pass to Landi Kotal and down the other side of the Pass to Landi Khana. A first class military road sometimes double, sometimes reble, also threads the Pass to our advanced post at Landi Kotal, and then descends until it meets the Afrhan frontier at Landi Khana. Later, a commencement was made with the Loi Shilman Railway, which starting from Peshawar was designed to penetrate the Mulla or country and provide an alternative advance to the Khyber At the same time he repeatedly pressed for the for the movement of British troops for the right to pass by the Government of India and defence of Kabul. For unexplained reasons, to establish his own representative at the Court this line was suddenly stopped and is now of St. James.

Afghanistan and the War.—These reprepared for the great conflict which was to be fought on the Kandahar-Ghazni-Kabul line.

Relations with India.

Between the advanced posts on either side stands the Kingdom of Afghanistan. The end of British policy has been to make it strong and friendly. In the first particular it nas early and largely succeeded. The second aim may now also be said to have been attained When the late Abdurrahaman was invited to ascend the throne, as the only means of escape from the tangle of 1879, none realised his great qualities. Previously the Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahaman made himself master in his own kingdom. By means into which it is not well closely to enter; he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British sub-sidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893, and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he estab-lished a strong standing army and set up arsenals under foreign supervision to furnish it with arms and ammunition. Step by step his position was regularised. The Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission,—which nearly precipitated war over the Penjdeh episode in 1885,-determined the northern boundaries. The Pamirs Agreement delimited the borders amid those snowy heights. The Durand Agreement settled the border on the British side, except for a small section to the west of the Khyber, which remained a fruitful source of trouble between Afghanistan and ourselves until 1919, when the Afghan claims and action upon the undemarcated section led to war.
That section was inally surveyed and the
frontler determined shortly after the conclusion of peace with Afghanistan. Finally the McMahon award closed the old feud with Persia over the distribution of the waters of the Helmand in Scistan. It was estimated by competent authorities that about the time of Abdurrahaman's death, Afghanistan was in a position to place in the adding the event of war, one hundred thousand well-armed regular and irregular troops, together with two hundred thousand tribal levies, and to leave fifty thousand regulars and irre-gulars and a hundred thousand levies to maintain order in Kabul and the provinces. But if Afghanistan were made strong, it was not made friendly. Abdurrahaman Khan distrusted British policy up to the day of his death. All that can be said is that he dis-trusted it less than he distrusted Russia, and if the occasion had arisen for him to make a choice, he would have opposed a Russian advance with all the force at his disposal. He closed his country absolutely against all foreigners, except those who were necessary for the supervision of his arsenals and factories He refused to accept a British Resident, on the ground that he could not protect him, and communicated his accession to the Government British affairs were entrusted to an Indian of India and proclaimed his desire to adhere to

Afghanistan and the War.—These re-iations were markedly improved during the reign of His Majesty the Amir Habibullah Khan. It used to be one of the trite sayings of the Frontier that the system which Abdurrah-man Khan had built up would perish with him, for none was capable of maintaining it. Habibuliah Khan more than maintained it. He visited India soon after his accession and acresources of the Empire. He strengthened and consolidated his authority in Afghanistan itself. At the outset of the war he made a declaration of his complete neutrality. It is believed—a considerable reticence is preserved over our relations with Afghanistan—that he warned the Government of India that he might be forced into many equivocal acts, but that they must trust him; certainly his reception of Turkish, Austrian and German "missions" at Kabul, at a time when British representatives were severely excluded, was open to grave misconstruction. But a fuller knowledge induced the belief that the Amir was in a position of no little difficulty. He had to compromise with the fanatical and anti-British elements amongst his own people, infiamed by the Turkish preaching of a jehad, or holy Islamic war. But he committed no act of hostlity; as soon as it was safe to do so he turned the members of these missions out of the kingdom. At the end of the war his policy was completely justified; he had kept Afghanistan out of the war, he had adhered to the winning side; his authority in the kingdom and in Central Asia was at its zenith.

Murder of the Amir.-It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy In Afghanistan, by opening up communications and extending his engagements with India. He was courted by the representatives of Persia and the Central Asian States as the possible rallying centre of a Central Asian Islamic confederation. At this moment he was assassinated on the 20th February 1919. The circumstances surrounding his murder have never been fully explained; but there is strong ground for the belief that it was promoted by the reactionaries who had harassed him all his reign. These realised that with his vindication by the war their time of reckoning had come; they anticipated it by suborning one of his aides to murder him in his sleep. His brother, Nasrullah Khan, the nominee of the fanatical element, was proclaimed Amir at Jelalabad in his stead, but public opinion in Afrhanistan revolted at the idea of the brother seizing power over the corpse of the murdered man. His sons, Hayat and Amanullah, were not disposed to waive their heritage. Amanullah was at Kabul, controlling the treasury and the arsenal and supported by the Army. Nasrullah found it impossible to make head against him and withdrew. The new Amir, Amanullah, at once communicated his accession to the Government the traditional policy of friendship. But his difficulties at once commenced : he had to deal with the war party in Afghanistan; he was confronted with the dissatisfaction arising from the manner in which the murderers of Habibuliah had been dealt with the fanatical element was exasperated by the imprisonment of Nasruliah; and the Army was so incensed that it had to be removed from Kabul and given occupa-tion to divert its thoughts. A further element of complexity was introduced by the political situation in India. The agitation against the Rowlatt Act was at its height. The disturbances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken bances in the Punjab and Gujarat had taken place. Afknan agents in India, of whom the most prominent was Ghuiam Hyder Khan the Afghan postmaster at Peshawar, flooded Afghanistan with exaggerated accounts of the Indian unrest. The result of all this was to convince the Amir that the real solution of his difficulties was to unite all the disturbing elements in a war with India. On the 25th April his tracers were set in motion and simulations. April his troops were set in motion and simultaneously a stream of anti-British propaganda commenced to flow from Kabul and open intrigue was started with the Frontier tribes.
on whom the Afghans placed their chief

Speedy Defeat.—The war caught the Army in India in the throes of demobilisation and with a large proportion of the seasoned troops on service abroad. Nevertheless the regular Afghan Army was rapidly dealt with. Strong British forces moved up the Khyber and seized Dacca. Jelalabad was repeatedly bombed from the air and also Kabul. Nothing but a shortage of mechanical transport Nothing but a shortage or memianical transport prevented the British forces from seizing Jelalabad. In ten days the Afghans were severely defeated. On the 14th May they asked for an Armistice. With the usual Afghan spirit of haggling, they tried to water down the conditions of the spirit but at the water and the spirit of the spirit but at the water to with tions of the armistice, but as they were met with an uncompromising emphasis of the situation they despatched representatives to a conference at Rawalpindi on the 26th July. On the 8th August a Treaty of Peace was signed which is set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 196-197.

Post-War Relations -It will be seen that under this Treaty the way was paved for a fresh engagement six months afterwards During the hot weather of 1920 there were prolonged discussions at Mussoorie between Afghan Re-presentatives and British officials under Sir Henry Dobbs. These were private, but it is believed that a complete agreement was reached. Certainly after an interchange of Notes which revealed no major point of difference it was agreed that a British Mission should proceed to Kabul to arrange a definite treaty of peace. This Mission crossed the Border in January 1921 and entered Kabul where a peace treaty was

The main points of the Treaty are set out in the Indian Year Book, 1923, pp. 197, 198-199.

Afghanistan after the War.—Since the War the relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain have been good and improving. There were painful episodes in 1923 when a murder gang from the tribal territory in the ing vipers in his bosom. Towards the end of

British side of the Frontier committed raids in British India, murdering English people and kidnapping English women and then took refuge in Afghanistan. In course of time this gang was broken up. His Majesty the King of Afghani-stan had troubles within his own borders which have made him glad of British help. The main object of his government was to strengthen the resources of the country and to bring it into closer relation with modern methods of administration. But Afghanistan is an intensely conservative country and no is an intensely conservative country and no changes are popular; especially violent was the opposition to a secular form of administration and education. The direct result was a formidable rebellion of Mangals and Zadrans in the Southern Provinces, and serious reverses to the regular troops sent against the rebels. At one time the position was serious, but the rebels were not sufficiently united to develop their successes, and with the aid of seronlapse and other againstance afforded by aeroplanes and other assistance afforded by the Government of India the insurrection was broken. Whilst this assistance was appreciated, the whole business gave a serious set-back to the reforms initiated by His Majesty; he had to withdraw almost the whole of his administrative code and to revert to the Mahomedan Law which was previously in force,

Bolshevik Penetration.—Taking a long view, a much more serious development of the policies of Afghanistan, at the period to which poncies of Arganastan, at the period to which the foregoing notes apply was the penetration of the Bolsheviks. These astute propagandists have converted the former Trans-Casplan States of Tsarist Russia into Soviet Republics, where the rule of the Bolsheviks is much more drastic and disruptive than was that of what drastic and disruptive than was that of what was called the despotism of the Romanoffs. The object of this policy is gradually to sweep into the Soviet system the outlying provinces of Persia, of China and of Afghanistan. In Persia this policy was folled by the vigour of the Sipar Salah, Reza Khan, since declared Shah. In Chinese Turkestan it is pursued with qualified success. In Afghanistan it also made certain progress. The first step of the Bolsheviks was to extend the Soviet Republics of Traitician Michael and the Soviet Republics of Traitician Michael and the Soviet Republics of Tajikistan, Uzbekia and Turkmanistan so as to absorb all Northern Afghanistan. This was later, apparently, abandoned for the moment for a more gentle penetration. Large subsidies, mostly delivered in kind, were given to Afghanistan. Telegraph lines were erected all over the country; roads were constructed, large quantities of arms and ammunition were supplied, whilst an air force with Russian pilots and mechanics was created and was largely developed. In return the Bolsheviks received important trading facilities. The whole purpose of this policy was ultimately to make it possible to attack Great Britain in India through an absorbed Afghanistan.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers were deceived by these practices, and whether they did not pursue the simple plan of taking all they could get without the slightest intertion of handing themselves over to the Bolsheviks. But it is easier to let the Bolshevik in than to get him out; friends of the Afghans were asking themselves whether the Amir was not nourish1925 and in the early part of 1926 there was a rule awakening. The Northern Frontier of the country has always been unsettled because of the shifting courses of the Oxus. In December Bolshevik forces captured with violence the Afghan post of Darkabad, killing one soldier. These events aroused great indignation at Kabui and were denounced by the Amir coram publico. There is no little evidence to show that though the form of government has changed in Russia the aims of Russian policy are the same. It will be valid for three recountry has always been unsettled because of the will remain in force would cease after that time. On March 23rd there was treaty between Germany which amounted to no more than the country has a lit will be valid for three recountry has always been unsettled because of the particular to the particular to would cease after that time. On March 23rd there was treaty between Germany which amounted to no more than the particular than the country has always been unsettled because of the particular to the part would be the attitude of Petrograd towards the extension of the Orenberg-Tashkent railway to Termes. That line has been constructed by adjacements under the European capitals. The various subthe Bolsheviks. The Afghans have had their carried into agreements under the Treaty have been carried into agreements.

action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers, the other con-tracting party will observe neutrality in respect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2 -Both the contracting Clause 2—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will define the contracting parties and Persia. A series of treaties with the governments of the countries visited was announced and the King returned to Kabul in the late summer of 1928, the tour having been unclouded by untoward incident. Afghanistan was peaceful during his long absence.

Reforming Zeal.—King Amanullah returned this realm as full of reforming zeal. He was also abstain from joining any boycout or financial much impressed by the political and social also abstain from joining any boycott or financial also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other pary. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstantion all sorts of armed or unarmed interference. decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in or against one of the contracting Government. None of the contracting parties will permit in its dominions the formation or existence of societies and the activities of individuals whose object is to gather armed force with a view to injuring the other's independence, or otherwise such activities will be checked. Similarly, neither of the con-tracting parties will allow armed forces, arms, ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party

It will be valid for three years. After this period it will remain in force for another year provided neither of the parties has given notice six months before the date of its expiry that it

On March 23rd there was also signed in Berlin a treaty between Germany and Afghanistan which amounted to no more than the establish-

A British Minister is established in Kabu

Russo-Afghan Treaty.—Outwardly the relations between the two States are friendly. In December 1926 the Afghan papers published the text of a new treaty concluded with Soute Russia, which was signed on August 31st, but it provided that it should in no way interfere with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on assassinated in 1919. King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced to the text of a new treaty concluded with Soute a long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that it should in no way interfere took of his father. King Habibullah, who was with the secret treaty signed in Moscow on assassinated in 1919. King Amanulla, accompanied by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced to long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that his was one of the cherished ambitions of his father. King Habibullah, when was warmly welcomed in India this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers, and the second treaty of the India and Europe. It is understood to the communities of his father. King Habibullah, when was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, when was warmly welcomed in India this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers published by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced to long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that his was one of the cherished ambitions of his father, King Habibullah, when was warmly welcomed in India this treaty, as disclosed in the Afghan papers published by the Queen and a staff of officials, commenced to long tour to India and Europe. It is understood that his was one of the cherished ambiof other communities, who forgot the invasion of India in 1919. He then took ship to Europe, He was the guest of His Majesty King George V in London, and visited the principal European capitals. He made a State visit to Turkey, and returned to Afghanistan by way of Soviet Russia

much impressed by the political and social institutions of the western lands he visited, and in particular by the dramatic forcefulness with which Mustapha Kemal Pash had driven Turkey along the path of "reform," or perhaps it would be more correct to say westernisation. In this he was encouraged by the Queen, who was desirous of seeing the women of Afghanistan enjoy some of the freedom and opportunity won by and for the women of the West. Edict after edict was issued, changing the whole structure of rightful and independent. They agree to abstant Afghan society. New codes and taxes were from all sorts of armed or unarmed interference: imposed: it was proposed that women should in one another's internal affairs. They will emerge from their seclusion and doff the vell; decidedly neither join nor help any one or more the co-education of boys and girls was prescribed; in September Government officials were forbidden to practise polygamy; in October European dress was ordered for the people of Kabul. At the same time, the pay of the regular troops fell into arrear.

With every appreciation of the spirit and direction of these changes, friends of His Majes-ty advised the King to moderate the pace. They reminded him that in 1924 far less drastic ammunition, or other war material, meant to be used against the other contracting party to pass through its dominions.

Clause 6—This treaty will take effect from the date of its ratification, which should take place within three months of its signature. hostility to them. Possibly also well-wishers suggested that what was possible in Turkey, after centuries of close contact with the West, and where the ground had been prepared by missionary effort and a long struggle for the emancipation of women, might be less easy in Afghanistan, where there had been no contact with the western world.

A change of Kings .- Events moved rapidly in 1929. A notorious north Afghan budmash, Bacha-i-Saqqao, raised the standard of revolt and inflicted severe losses on the Afghan Regular troops, discontented as they were by arrears of pay. Day by day the Afghan represent-atives in various parts of the world issued messages asserting that the rebels had been destroyed, and a rapid series of pronouncements declared the withdrawal of all the reforms and deciared the winddrawal of all the reforms and the establishment of a Council of Provincial Representatives. Communications with the outer world were broken. King Amanulla and his family fied from Kabul to Kandahar, and then from Kandahar va Quetta to Bombay where they took ship to Europe. King Amanulla on his arrival at Rome entered into possession of the Afghan Legation, where he remained of the Afghan Legation, where he remained.

Bacha-i-Saqqao declared himself King of Afghanistan, and for a few months held his position in Kabul. Without money, position in Kabul. Without money, administrative experience or a disciplined was harassed by constant attacks. The Royal Air Force in India meanwhile went to the rescue of the British Nationals beleaguered in and around Kabul and in a series of brilliant flights evacuated all without the slightest hitch. The most formidable of the new king's adversaries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion saries were led by General Nadir Khan, a scion of the old ruling house, with a wide knowledge of the world. Heavy fighting took place Fortunes varied. Nadir Khan almost gave up his chances as finally lost. But a band of Wazirs from the British side of the border attracted by prospects of loot, joined Nadir and finally seized Kabul in his name and interest. Nadir Khan thus became victor and shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afrhans. shortly afterwards, at the wish of the Afghans, Bacha-Saqqao was executed with other rebels, and when the year closed Nadir Khan was to all seeming in firm possession of the Kingdom. He despatched members or his family to the principal Afghan Legations in Europe. A Shinwari rising near the exit from the Kingdom Pass took place in February 1930 and was represent with uncruested success 1930, and was repressed with unexpected success and vigour. There followed a serious rebellion

Kohidaman. Bacha-i-Saqqao's in Kohidaman. Bacha-i-Saqqao's country. This also was promptly quelled. And thereafter Nadır Shah ruled without challenge. He devoted himself to the reorganisation of his Army. England was strictly neutral during the successive stages of the revolution, but promised support to Afghanistan to help her maintain internal peace when she had restored it and this promise was fulfilled by the revolution of an internal peace when she had provision of an interest free loan of [200,000 to King Nadir and by the supply of rifles and ammunition to him. He gave evidence of his friendliness towards Britain and India. He co-operated effectively to prevent tribes on his side of the Frontier joining those on the British side against the Government of India in response to the Congress agitation in the summer of 1930. The trade routes were re-opened and the new King again took up Amanullah's mantle of reform but in a statesmanlike manner which carried the Mullah's along with him.

Murder of Nadir Shah —This ordered march of progress was traggeally interrupted by the murder of Alis Majesty Nadir Shah on the afternoon of 8 November 1933. His Majesty was attending a football tournament prize giving, when a young man among the gathering stepped forward and incd several revolver shots into him at close range, killing him instantly. It later appeared that the assassin committed the crime in revenge for the execution of a prominent Afghan who had been caught deeply involved in treasonable activities after he had been mercifully treated for eather behaviour of the same kind The assassin's father was stated to have been this man's servant. The minder was not followed by general or widespread The members of Nadn Shah's family disorder and his prominent officers of State stood loyally by his hen, his son, Muhammed Zahir. The latter was duly placed on his father's throne and has accession was in due course acknowledged and confirmed throughout the kingdom in the traditional manner. The new king started his reign with a high reputation for courage and steadiness. He early issued assurances to his people that he would continue the policy of his tather in affairs of State. No untoward events have occurred in the years that have since past and during them the new young King has by his signetts and good Government gradually strengthened his position on the throne

British Representative-Lt -Col Fiaser Tytler.

VII. - TIBET.

with that country were not, of course, inspired by this apprehension. When in 1774 Warren Hastings despatched Bogie on a mission to the Tashi-Lama of Shigatse,—the spiritual equal

Recent British policy in Tibet is really another; Warren Hastings' departure from India the phase in the long-drawn-out duel between Great subject slept, and the last Englishman to visit Britain and Russia in Central Asia. The Lhasa, until the Younghusband Expedition earliest efforts to establish communication of 1904, was the unofficial Manning. In 1885, under the inspiration of Colman Macaulay, of the Bengal Civil Service, a further attempt was made to get into touch with the Tibetans, but it was abandoned in deference to the oppoif not superior, of the Dalai Lama of Lhasa—sition of the Chinese, whose suzeralnty over his desire was to establish facilities for trade, to open up friendly relations with a Power until the war with Japan, British statesmen which was giving us trouble on the frontier, were inclined to pay excessive deference. But and gradually to pave the way to a good until the position on the Tibetan frontier continued derstanding between the two countries. After to be most unsatisfactory. The Tibetans

were aggressive and obstructive, and with a was therefore decided that the mission should view to putting an end to an intolerable situaview to putting an end to an interrable studition, a Convention was negotiated between Great Britain and China in 1890. This laid down the boundary between Sikhim and Tibet, it admitted a British protectorate over Sikkim, and paved the way for arrangements for the conduct of trade across the Sikkim-Tibet. conduct of trade across the Sikkan-Hoet frontlers. These supplementary arrangements provided for the opening of a trade mart at Yatung, on the Tibetan side of the frontier, to which British subjects should have the right of free access, and where there should be no restrictions on trade. The agreement proved useless in practice, because the Tibetans refused to recognise it, and despite their established suzerainty, the Chinese Government were unable to secure respect for it.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, endeavoured to get mto direct touch with the Tibetan authorities. Three letters which he addressed to the Dalar Lama were returned unopened, at a time when the Dalai Lama was in direct intercourse with the Tsar of Russia. His emissary was a Siberian Dorlieff, who had established a re-markable ascendancy in the counsels of the Dolai Lama. After a few years' residence at Lhasa Doriteff went to Russia on a confidential Lhasa Dorjieff went to Russia on a condicental agreed nether to annex Tibetan territory, nor mission in 1899. At the end of 1900 he reston the Russia as the head of a Tibetan mission of which the head was officially described in Russia as "the senior Tsanite Khoinba attached to the Dalai Lama of Tibet." This Ritian was empowered to lay down telegraph mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, mission arrived at Odessa in October 1900, lines to connect the trade stations with India, and was received in audience by the Tsar at Livadia. Dorjieff returned to Lhasa to report years and in 1901 was at St. Petersburg of 1893, remained in force. The Chinese Government is the Russian force to which several Intelligence Officers were attached. At the time it was runoured that Dorpieff had, on behalf of the Dalai Lama, concluded a treaty with Russia, which virtually placed Tibet under the property of the Russia. This rumour was afterwards officially contradicted by the Russian Government.

The sequel to the Anglo-Russian Agreement was dramatic, although it ought not to have been mexpected. On the approach of the Worther Wounghusband Mission the Dalai Lama fied Government.

proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with armed escort, to Lhasa to discuss the outstanding questions with the Thetan authorates on the spot. To this the Home Government to a joint investing at Khamba Jong, on the Thetan side of the frontier. Sir Francis Younghusband of the British representative, but after months of delay it was ascertained that the Thetans in the Initish representative, but after months of the linitish representative, but after months and in intention of committing themselves. Acting Viceroy in the neighbouring province of the was therefore agreed that the mission, with a strong escort, should move to Gyantse. On the way the Tibetans developed marked hostitude, and there was fighting at Tuna, and several treating the people with great severity. Meansharp encounters in and around Gyantse. It time the Dalai Lama, finding his presence a

was therefore decided that the mission should advance to Lhasa, and on August 3rd, 1904, Lhasa was reached. There Sir Francis Younghusband negotiated a convention by which the Thetans agreed to respect the Chinese Convention of 1890; to open trade marts at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung: to pay an indemnity of £500,000 (seventy-five lakhs of rupees); the British to remain in occupation of the Chumbi Valley until this indemnity was paid off at the rate of a lakh of rupees a year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans year. In a separate instrument the Tibetans agreed that the British Trace Agent at Gyantse should have the right to proceed to Lhasa to discuss commercial questions, if necessary.

Home Government intervenes.

For reasons which were not apparent at the time, but which have since been made clearer, the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy-five lakhs of rupees to twenty-five lakhs, to be paid off in three years, and the occupation of the Chumbi Valley was reduced to that period. The right to despatch the British Trade Agent to Lhasa to despatch the British Trade Agent to Linsa was withdrawn. Two years later (June 1906) a Convention was concluded between Great Britain and China regulating the position in Tibet. Under this Convention Great Britain agreed neither to annex Tibetan territory, nor

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government.

The Expedition of 1904.

In view of these conditions the Government of Tibet in confusion, and one of Sir Francis Younghusband's great difficulties was to find of India, treating the idea of Chinese suze- Tibetan officials who would undertake the runty over Tibet as a constitutional fiction, responsibility of signing the Treaty. Now the proposed in 1903, to despatch a mission, with suzerainty of China over Tibet had been ex-

Urgs, the seat of another Buddhist Pontiff, | ment subsequently accepted the principle that irksome, had taken refuge in Si-ning. Thence he proceeded to Peking, where he arrived in 1908, was received by the Court, and despatched rough, was received by the Court, and despatched to resume his duties at Lhasa. Moving by leisured stages, he arrived there at Christmas, 1909. But it was soon apparent that the ideas of the Dalai Lama and of the Chinese Government had little in common. The Dalai Lama expected to resume the temporal and spiritual expected to resume the temporal and spiritual despotism which he had exercised prior to 1904. The Chinese intended to deprive him of all temporal power and preserve him as a spiritual pope. The Tibetans had already been exacperated by the pressure of the Chinese soldlery. The report that a strong Chinese force was moving on Lhasa so alarmed the Dalai Lama that he fied from Lhasa, and by the irony of fate sought a refuge in India. He was cheed to the trenter by Chinese troops. was chased to the frontier by Chinese troops, and took up his abode in Darjeeling, whilst Chinese troops overran Tibet.

Later Stages.

The British Government, acting on the reresentations of the Government of India, made strong protests to China against this action. They pointed out that Great Britain, while disclaiming any desire to interfere with the internal administration of Tibot, could not be indifferent to disturbances in the peace of a country which was a neighbour, cn intimate terms with other neighbouring States on our frontier, especially with Nepal, and pressed that an effective Tibetan Government be maintained. The attitude of the Chinese Government was that no more troops had been sent to Thet than were necessary for the preservation of order, that China had no intention of converting Thet into a province, but that being or order, that pend control with the pend responsible for the good conduct of Tibet, she must be in a position to see that her wishes were respected by the Tibetans. Finally, the Chinese remarked that the Daial Lama was such an impossible person that they had been compelled again to depose him. Here the compelled again to depose him. Here the matter might have rested, but for the revolu-tion in China. That revolution broke out in Szechuen, and one of the first victims was Chao Erh-feng Cut off frem all support from China, surrounded by a hostile and inturfated populace, the Chinese troops in Tibet were in a hopeless case; they surrendered, and sought escape not through China, but through India, by way of Darjeeling and Calcutta. The Dalai Lama returned to Lhasa, and in 1913. In the House of Lords on July 28, Lord Morley stated the policy of the British Government in relation to these changes. He said the declaration of the President of the Chinese deciaration of the President of the Chinese Republic saying that Tibet came within the sphere of Chinese internal administration; and that Tibet was to be regarded as on an equal footing with other provinces of China, was met by a very vigorous protest from the British Government. The Chinese Govern-

China is to have no right of active intervention in the internal administration of Tibet, and agreed to the constitution of a conference to discuss the relation of the three countries. This Convention met at Simla when Sir Henry McMahon, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India; Mr. Ivan Chen, representing China; and Mr. Long Chen Shatra, Prime Minister to the Dalai Lama, threshed out these issues. Whilst no official pronouncement has been made on the subject, it is understood that a Convention was initialled in June which recognised the complete autonomy of Tibet proper, with the right of China to maintain a Resident at Lhasa with a suitable guard. semi-autonomous zone was to be constituted in Eastern Tibet, in which the Chinese position was to be relatively much stronger. But this was to be relatively much stronger. But this Convention, it is understood, has not been ratified by the Chinese Government, owing to the difficulty of defining Outer and Inner Tibet, and in 1918 Tibet took the offensive and threw off the last vestiges of Chinese suzcrainty. When the Chinese province of Szechuan went over to the South, the Central Government at Pekin was unable to finance the fronter forces or to withstand the Tibetan adverses which were directed from the Land. the frontier forces or to withstand the Tibetan advance, which was directed from Lhasa and appeared to be ably managed. After the Tibetan army had occupied some towns on the confines of the Szechuan marshes, hostilities were suspended and an armistice was concluded.

From what has gone before, it will be seen that the importance which formerly attached to the political condition of Tibet was much less a local than an external question, and was influenced by our relations with Russia and China rather than with our relations with Tibet. Russia having relapsed into a state of considerable confusion, and China having relapsed into a state of absolute conjusion, these external forces temporarily at any rate disappeared, and Tibet no longer loomed on the Indian political horizon. The veil was drawn afresh over Lhasa, and affairs in that country pursued an isolated course, with this considerable difference The Dalai Lama was now on terms of the greatest cordiality with the Government of India In cordiality with the Government of India in 1920 he requested that a British officer should be sent to discuss with him the position in Central Asia brought about by the Revolution in Russia and the collapse of Government in China, and Mr. Bell, C.M.G., 108, Political Officerin Sikkim, was deputed for this purpose In 1922 telephonic communication between Lhasa and India was established. The Chinese have lately to increase their hold on Tibet but without persuading the Tibetans to accept

Political Officer in Sikkim Mr B G Gould.

British Trade Agent, Gyantse and Yatung .-

VIII.—THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.

The position on the northern frontier has Sikkim and Bhutan. From Chitral to Gilgit been considered as if the British line were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so, Government, to Assam, with the exception The real frontier States are Kashmir, Nepal, of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal,

(q.v.); it is almost the only important Pative State in India with frontier responsibilities, and it worthily discharges them through the agency of its efficient Indian State troops—four regiments of infantry and two Mountain Batteries, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, Dhiral who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, the bluest blood in India, takes no part in the administration. All power vests in the Prime Minister, who occupies a place equivalent to that of the Mayors of the Palace, or the Shoguns of Japan. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher, has visited England, and has given conspicuous evidence of his attachment to the British Government. Nepal is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or sgainst Chinese aggression through Tibet. The frittann between the Chinese and tha Nepalese Commissioners with a Neutral President proceedings of Khatmandu-one of the most renarged to the fronter rgion in November 1935, and the firm rule of the present Prime Asis. Under the firm rule of the present Prime Minister Nepal has been largely free from Internal disturbance, and has been raised to a April, 1935, that the Commission would be strong bulwark of India. Nepal is the recruiting ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who ground for the Gurkha Infantry, who are the smaller States of Bhutan and Sikkim, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion. In view of the Shan States with a splential prima are the States of Bhutan and Sikkim, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhists by religion. In view of the Shan States with a state of Burma are the Shan States with a state of Burma and Sikhim, whose rulers are stated to a state of Burma and Sikhim, whose rulers are stated to a state of Burma and Sikhim, whose with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and guidance of Superintendents and Assistant taking a guarantee that Bhutan would be Superintendents. The Northern Shan Rail-guided by them in its foreign relations. After-way to Lashic, opened in 1903, was meant to wards China was officially notified that Great Britain would protect the rights and interests link with China, but this idea has been put of these States. At the request of the Nepalese aside, for it is seen that there can never be a Government a British railway expert was trade which would justify the heavy expendented to wast the contraval of the Scatters and the state of the Scatters of the States. Government a British railway expert was deputed to visit the country and advise on the best means of improving communications with India, As the result of his report the Nepalese Government have decided to construct a light railway from Bhichlakhorl to Raxaul. Great success has attended the orders passed by the Nepalese Government abolishing slavery.

Assam and Burma.
We then come to the Assam border tribesthe Dafias, the Miris, the Abors and the Mishmis.

where the British district of kumaon is thrust to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the where the district of Kumson is thrist to the Dihang valley of the Abor country on the right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of N. E. frouter. A force of 2,500 and about 400 of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow military police was employed from October strip of native territory between British India 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After and the true frontier. The first of these from the two or three small actions the murderers were the states is Kashmir. The characteristics of delivered up. The cost of the expedition was this State are considered under Indian States Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly delivered up. The cost of the expedition was Rs. 21,60,000. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Miri countries. Close contact with these forest-clad and leech-infested hills has not encouraged any desire to establish more intimate relations with them. The area occupied by the Nagasares runs orthwards from Manipur. The Nagasares tories, composed mainly of the Rajput Dogras, runs northwards from Manipur. The Nagasarcs, who make excellent fighting material. One a Tibeto-Burman people, devoted to the pracof the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladak. It prosecuted by the independent tribes. The Then we come to the long narrow strip of Nepal Chin Hills is a tract or mountainous country this Gurkha State stands in special relation with the British Government. It is for all practical purposes independent, and the British resident at Khatmandu exercises no influence on the internal administration. The governing districts of Burma. Over the greater part of machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaj Dhiral who comes from the Sesodia Rajput clan, direct administrative control is at present this area, a labyrinth of fills in the north, no direct administrative control is at present exercised. It is peopled by the Shans and the Kachins. Civilisation is said to be progressing and steps have been taken to prevent encroachments from the Chinese side. Negotiations between Britain and China on this subject were long in progress, particularly with a view to the frontier between Britian and the Chinese may have to the Chinese province of Yunnan, where the absence of a defined boundary makes the maintenance of the peace difficult. A Delimitafriction between the Chinese and the Nepalete from Commission, consisting of British and Chinese used to be frequent, and in the eighteenth cen-Commissioners with a Neutral President proceed-

traction and Buddhists by religion. In view of the Shan States, with an area of fifty thousand Chinese aggressions in Tibet, the Government square rules and a population of 1,300,000 of India in 1910 strengthened their relations These States are still administered by the with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from Sawbwas or hereditary chiefs, subject to the diture. The Southern Shan States are being developed by rallway connection. The five Karenni States lie on the frontier south of the Shan States. South of Karenni the frontier runs between Stam and the Tenasserim Division of Burma. The relations between the Inclan Government and the progressive kingdem of Siam are excellent. A notable humanitarian development of recent years is the success of the measures to abolish slavery in the Hukawng Valley. In this remote place in the north-east Excepting the Abors none of these titles has recently given trouble. The murder of Mr of Burma a mild system of slavery existed, but williamson and Dr. Gregorson by the Minyong in response to the initiative and pressure of the state of the Abors in 1911 made necessary an expedition British officers they were all fixed by April 1926.

NEPAL.

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 520 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 56,000 square inles, with a population of about 5,580,000, chiefly Hindus. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes being cultivated. Above these is a rugged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-elad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29 002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude. The country before the Gurkha occupation was split up into several small kingdoms under Newar kings-The Gurkhas under Prithyl Narayan Shah overran and conquered the different kingdoms of Patan, Kathmandu, and Bhatgaon, and other places during the latter half of the 18th century and since then have been rulers of the whole of Nepal. In 1846 the head of the Rana family Maharaja Jung Bahadur Rana, obtained from the sovereign the perpetual right to the office of Prime Minister of Nepal, and the right is still enjoyed by the descendants of the Rana family. In 1850 Jung Bahadur paid a visit to England and was thus the first Hindu Chief to leave India and to become acquainted with the power and resources of the British nation. The rolations of Nepal with the Government of ludia are regulated by the treaty of 1816 and subsequent agreements by which a representative of the British Government is received at Kathmandu. By virtue of the same Treaty either Government maintained representative at the Court of the other and her treaty relations with Tibet allow her to keep a Resident at thas of her own. Her relation with China is of a filendly nature Ever since the conclusion of the treaty of 1816 the friendly relations with the British Government have steadily been maintained. During the rule of the late Prime Minister it has been at its height as is evidenced by the valuable friendly help in men and money which has been given and which was appreciatively mentioned in both the Houses of Parliament and by Mr Asquith in his Guildhall speech in 1915. The message from His Majesty the King-Emperor to the Nepalese Prime Mulister sent on the termination of hostilities and published at the time as also Viceroy's valedictory address to the Nepalese contingent on the eve of their return home after having laudably fulfilled their mission in India eloquently and gratefully acknowledged the valuable help rendered by Nepal during the four and a half years of war. In recognition of this help Nepal receives an inconditional annual present of rupees ten lakhs from the British Government to be paid in perpetuity. To further strengthen and cement the bonds of friendship that have subsisted so long between the two countries, a new Treaty of friendship was concluded between the Government of Nepal and Great Britain on the 21st December 1923.

From the foregoing account of the history of Nepal it will be seen that the Government of the country has generally been in the hands of the Minister of the day. Since the time of Jung Bahadur this system of government has been clearly laid down and defined. The soverein, or Maharajadhiraja, as he is called, is but a

dignified figure-head, whose position can best be likened to that of the Emperor of Japan during the Shogunate. The present King, His Majesty Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shum Shere Jung Deva, ascended the throne on the deeth of his father in 1911. The real ruler of the country is the Minister who, while enjoying complete monopoly of power, couples with his official rank the exalted title of Maharaja. Next to him comes the Commander-in-Chef, who ordinarily succeeds to the office of Minister.

The present Minister at the head of affairs of Nepal is Maharaja Bhim, Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, a c.s. 1, a c. m. g., K.v.o., Yit Tang-Paoting-Shun Chian, Luh Chuan-Shang-Chiang (Chinese), Honorary Lieutenant-General British Army and Hon. Colonel, 4th Gurkhas, who succeeded the late Maharaja (Shandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana as Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief in November 1929 Soon after this accession to power, with the consummate skill and political acumen of a born duplomat he avoited a threatened breach of relations with Tibet. A man of proved ability as the Commander-in-Chief of Nepal he has manufactured. several urgent and important works of public utility. Already he has abolished certain uneconomical imposts such as those on salt, cotton, etc, has tentatively suspended capital punish-ment in the kingdom with a view to its final abolition, constructed a second water-works, improved mintage and expanded general education. The reclamation on a large scale of forest areas both in the hills and the Tarai is now going on, to provide a hearth and home for Guikhas retuing from Butish Service and part of the overflow population now nugrating outside the country. In all his public utterances he has expressed an earnest desire to uphold and augment the traditional friendship with the Butish Government.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low lands Mineral wealth is supposed to be great, but, like other sources of revenue, has not been developed. Communications in the State are primitive, but since 1920 the Government has already undertaken the construction of a good and permanent road for vehicular traffic from Amlekhgunj to Bhimphedi—the base of a steep ridge in the main route to the capital of the country from British India-and also has installed a ropeway to connect this base with the capita! proper covering a distance of 14 miles. A light railway from Amlekhgunj covering a distance of 25 miles in the route and connecting with the B. & N. W. Ry. at Raxaul also has been constructed and opened for traffic since March 1927. It has also put up a telephone over this route connecting the capital with the frontier township of Birgunge near Raxaul. The revenue is about two crores of rupces per annum. The standing army is estimated at 45,000 the highest posts in it being filled by relations of the minister. The State is of considerable archaeological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in

It by the remains of inscribed pillars.

British Envoy—Lieut.-Col. F M. Bailey,

Railways to India.

The prospect of linking Europe and Asia by Turkish Nationalists gained control of Anatolia railway running eastwards through Asia any question of the completion of the through inor has fascinated men's minds for generaa railway running eastwards through Asia Minor has fascinated men's minds for generations. The plans suggested have, owing to the British connection with India, always lain in the direction of lines approaching India More than 50 years ago a Select Committee of the House of Commons sat for two years to consider the question of a Euphrates Valley railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the railway. The Shah of Persia applied to the British Foreign Office for the investment of British capital in Persian rallway construction many years before the end of the nineteenth century. A proposal was put forward in 1895 for a line of 1,000 miles from Cairo and Port Said to Kowert, at the head of the Persian Gulf. While these projects were in the air, German enterprise stepped in and made a small beginning by constructing the Anatolian railway system. Its lines start from Scutari, on the southern shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, and serve the extreme western end of Asia Minor. And upon this foundation was based the Turkish concession to Germans to build the Baghdad Railway.

Meanwhile, Russia was pushing her railway

from various directions into the Central Asian territory running along the northern frontiers of Persia and Afghanistan to the borders of Chinese Turkestan. The construction of a Trans-Persian railway, connecting India, across Persia, with the Russian lines between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea came to the forefront after the conclusion of the historic Anglo-Russian agreement regarding l'ersia.

Anglo-Russian agreement regarding Persia.
The Germans pushed forward their Baghdad railway project with a calculating shrewdness arising from their estimate of the value it would possess in their grand aim to overthrow the British Empire. The outbreak of the great war and the success of the Germans in inveiging Turkey into it saw the final stages of the construction of the railway pressed fol ward with passionate energy. Thus, before the overthrow of the Turks and Germans in Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the Asia Minor and of the Germans in France the railway was completed and in use from Scutari across Anatolia, over the Taurus Mountains to Aleppo and thence eastward across the Euphrates to a point between Nisibin and Mosul The Germans had also by that time constructed a line to Baghdad at the eastern end of the route, northwards from Baghdad to a point a considerable distance beyond Samara

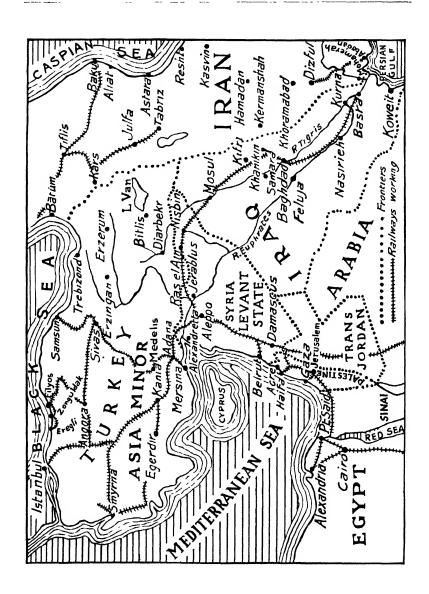
The war compelled the British to undertake considerable railway development northward from Basra, the port at the mouth of the hat-el-Arab, the broad stream in which the ligns and Euphrates, after their junction, flow into the head of the Persian Guif. The system consists of a metre-gauge line from Basra vic Consists of a metre-gauge line from Dasia va-Nasarieh, on the Euphrates, thence north wards to Baghdad, the line passing a consi-derable distance westward to Kuti-Lamara, of historic fame. From Baghdad the line runs eastward approximately to the loot of the pass through which the Persian road crosses the frontier of that country. A line branches off in the neighbourhood of Kifri in the direction of Mosul A line also runs westward from established speacial relations with liaghdad to Feluja, on the Euphrates. When the Valley and as a large trade there.

The Trans-Persian line to join the Russian Caucasian system and the Indian railways first assumed proportions of practical importance in the winter of 1911. Both the Russian and the Indian railway systems were by then well developed up to the point likely to be the termini of a Trans-Persian line. The Russian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian system reached Julfa, on the Russo-Persian frontier in the Caucasus. During the wai this line was carried thence southward into the region east and south-east of Lake Uruma. The Indian railway system, on the borderland of India and Persia. was similarly much extended and improved during the war. A new agreement which was negotiated between England and Persia specially provided for British assistance in the development of Persian natural resources and particularly for the extension and improvement of Persian roads suitable for motor traffic, but the agreement came to naught.

The Foreign Minister of Persia, or Iran as it 18 now called, visited New Delhi in November, 1935, for informal discussions with the Government of India with a view to enlisting British help in the development of rail communications in Eastein Persia. The development thus envisaged was of a new Persian railway system linked with the British line running from Quetta, through Nushki, towards the Balachistan-Seistan frontier. The Quetta-Nushki line was extended across the Seistan border into Peisia during the Great War Its terminus was then Duzdap (or Zahidan), in Persia It has long ceased to be used further towards Persia than Nokkundi, in Baluchistan. The informal discussions did not crystallize into an agreement of formal undertaking on either side.

There remains the possibility of linking the Russian and Indian railway system by way of Afghanistan. The suggestion has often been made in recent years that the Russian line from Mery to Herat, on the northern fronties of Afghanistan, should be linked to the Indian line which proceeds from Quetta to the Afghan border on Chaman What the present Afghan Government think about the matter was not shown up to the time this article was written, but the strange situation in Central Asia and beyond the Indian North-West Frontier does not snggest the early removal of the strategic difficulties. The completion of a broad-gauge line extending the Indian railway system through the Khyber l'ass to I andi Khana, at its western extremity, opens a prospect of further possible rail connections with Afghanistan.

Britain's special interests in regard to Persian communications have hitherto primarily been associated with lines running inland from the Persian Gulf, to supersede the old mule routes. Special importance has for many years been attached to the provision of a railway from Mohammerah, at the opening of the Karun Valley, where the Karun River runs into the Shat-el-Arab, just below Basra, north wards into the rich highland country of Western Persia, where the valuable West Persian orliwells also lie. Britain has long established speacial relations with the Kariin



The Army.

The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrelled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665. Before this detachments of soldiers were sent from England to Bombay, and as early as 1665 the first fortified position was occupied by the East India Company at Armagon, near Masulipatam. Madras was acquired in 1640, but in 1654 the garrison of Fort St. George consisted of only ten men. In 1661 Bombay was occupied by 400 soldiers, and in 1668 the number was only 285 of whom 93 were English and the rest French, Portuguese and Indians.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746 Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company The English footbold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief. In Madras the European companies were developed into the Madras Fusiliers; similar companies in Bengal and Bombay became the 1st Bengal and 1st Bombay Fusiliers. The native infantry were similarly organised by Lawrence and Clive By degrees Royal Regiments were sent to India, the first being the 39th Foot, which arrived in 1754.

Struggle with the French.—From this time for a century or more the army in India was engaged in constant war. After a prolonged war with the French, whom Dupleix had by 1750 raised to the position of the leading power in India, the efforts of Stringer Lawrence, Clive, and Eyre Coote completed the downfall of their rivals, and the power of England was established by the battle of Plassey in Bengal, and at Wandewash in Southern India, where the French were finally defeated in 1761. A number of independent States, owning nominal allegiance to the Emperor at Delhi, had risen on the decline of the Mughal Empire, some ruled by Mahratta Princes and others by Musalman adventurers such as Hyder Alı of Mysore. A prolonged struggle ensued with the latter and his son and successor Tipu Sultan, which ended only with the defeat and death of Tipu and the capture of Seringapatam in 1799.

Reorganisation of 1796.—In 1796 the lidish armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and

the Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were formed by linking existing battalions of ten companies each with large establishments of English officers. The Madras and Bombay armies were at the same time reorganised on similar lines, and cavalry and artillery companies were raised.

In 1798, the Marquib Wellesley arrived as Governor-General, firmly imbued with the necessity of destroying the last vestiges of French influence. In pursuance of this policy he reduced Mysore, where Tipu was intriguing with the French, and then turned his attention to the Mahratta States, in which Sindhia had established power over the Mughal Emperor at Delhi by means of a large regular army officered by Europeans under the French adventurer Perron. In campaigns against Sindhia in Hindustan by a British Army under General Lake, and in the Deccan against that prince and the Raja of Berar by an army under General Wellesley, afterwards Duke of Wellington, the power of these Chiefs was broken in the battles of Laswari and Assaye. French influence was finally destroyed, and the Mughal Emperor was released from the domination of the Mahrattas. Subsequently Holkar also was reduced, and British power established on a firm footling.

Mutiny at Vellore—The Indian Army had been from time to time subject to incidents of mutiny which were the precursors of the great cataclysm of 1857. The most serious of these outbreaks occurred at the fort of Vellore in 1806 when the native troops suiddenly broke out and killed the majority of the European officers and soldiers quartered in the fort, while the striped flag of the Sultan of Mysore, whose sons were confined there, was raised upon the ramparts The mutiny was suppressed by Colonel Gillespie, who galloped over from Arcot at the head of the 19th Light Dragoons, blew in the gate of the fort, and destroyed the mutineers. This retribution put a stop to any further outbreaks in the army.

Overseas Expeditions.—Several important overseas expeditions were undertaken in the early part of the nineteenth century Bourbon was taken from the French Ceylon and the Spice Islands were wrested from the Dutch, and Java was conquered in 1811 by a force largely composed of Bengal troops which had volunteered for this service.

In 1814, the Nepal War took place in which the brave Gillespie, who had distinguished himself in Java, was killed when leading the assault on the fort of Kalunga. The Gurkhas were overcome in this war after offering a stout resistance.

In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Mahrattas, who rose against the British during the progress of operations against the Pindaris. Practically the whole army took the field and all India was turned into a vast camp. The

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Nagpur, and Indore in which the powder was enclosed in a paper rose in succession, and were beaten, respectively, at Kirkee, Sitabaldi, and Mehidpur. This was the last war in Southern India. The tide of war rolled to the north never to return. In the Punjab, to which our frontier now extended, our army came into touch with the great military community of the Sikhs.

In 1824, the armics were reorganised, the duble-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 5 regiments of regular and 8 of irregular cavalry Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

First Afghan War and Sikh Wars.— In 1839, a British Army advanced into Afghanistan and occupied Cabul. There followed the murder of the British Envoys and the disastrous retreat in which the army perished, This disaster was in some measure retrieved by subsequent operations, but it had far-reaching effects on British pressing. The people of the Punjab had witnessed these unfortunate operations, they had seen the lost legions which never returned, and although they saw also the avenging armies they no longer regarded them with their former awe. Sikh aggression lad to hostilities in 1845-46, when a large portion of the Bengal Army took the field under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were defeated after stubborn fights at Mudki and Ferozeshahr, the opening battles, but did not surrender until they had been overthrown at the battles of Aliwal and Sobraon Two years later an outbreak at Multan caused the Second Sikh War when, after an indecisive action at Chillanwala, our brave enemies were finally overcome at (lujerat, and the Punjab was annexed. Other campaigns of this period were the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier, and the Second Burmese War, the first having taken place in

The conquest of the Puniab extended over the frontier to the country inhabited by those turbulent tribes which have given so much trouble during the past sixty years while they have furnished many soldiers to our army. To keep order on this border the Puniab Frontier Force was established, and was constantly engaged in small expeditions which, while they involved little bloodshed, kept the force employed and involved much arduous work.

ploved and involved much ardinous work.

The Indian Mutiny.—On the eve of the nutiny in 1857 there were in the Bengal Army 21,000 British and 137,000 Indian troops, in the Madras Army 8,000 British and 49,000 Indian troops; and in Bombav 9,000 British and 45,000 Indian troops. The proportion of Indian to British was therefore too large for after. The causes of the mutiny were proper. safety. The causes of the mutiny were many and various. Among these were the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie, especially that of Oudh from which the greater part of the Bengal Army was drawn; interference with the privileges of the sepoy with respect to certain allowances; and lack of power on the part of commanding officers either to punish or reward. The final spark which fired the revolt was the introduction of a new cartridge. The muskets of those days were supplied with a cartridge last India Company ceased to exist

cover, which had to be bitten off to expose the powder to ignition. In 1857 a new cartridge was introduced with paper of a glazed texture which it was currently reported was greased with the fat of swine and oxen, and therefore unclean alike for Muhammadans and Hindus. This was interpreted as an attempt to destroy the caste and the religion of the sepoys. Skilful agitators exploited this grievance, which was not without foundation, and added reports that flour was mixed with bone-dust and sugar refined with the blood of oxen.

Disaffection culminated in mutiny at Berhampur and in an outbreak at Barrackpore where sepoy Mangai Pande attacked a European officer. The next most serious manifestation was the refusal of men of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry at Mecrut to take the obnoxious cartridge. These men were tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, their fetters being rivet-ted on parade on the 9th May. Next day the troops in Meerut rose, and, aided by the mob, burned the houses of the Europeans and murdered many. The troops then went off to Delh. Unfortunately there was in Meerut no senior officer capable of dealing with the situation. The European troops in the place remained inactive, and the inutineers were allowed to depart unmolested to spread the flames of rebellion

Delhi is the historic capital of India. time worn walls brood the prestige of a thousand years of Empire. It contained a great magazine of aminunition. Yet Delhi was held only by a few Indian battalions, who joined the mutineers. The Europeans who did not succeed in escaping were massacred and the Delhi Emperor was proclaimed supreme in India The capital constituted a nucleus to which the troops who mutinled in many places flocked to the standard of the Mughal. An army was assembled for the recovery of Delhi but the city was not captured until the middle of September. In the meantime mutiny had spread The massacres of Cawnpore and Jhansi took place, and Lucknow was besieged until its relief on the 27th September. The rebellion spread throughout Central India and the territory that now forms the Central Provinces, which were not recovered until Sir Hugh Rose's operations in 1858 ended in the defeat of the Rani of Jhansi.

Minor Campaigns.—During the period until 1879, when the Second Afghan War began, there were many minor campaigns including the China War of 1860, the Ambeyla Campaign, and the Abyssinian War. Then followed the Afghan War in which the leading figure was Lord Roberts. There were expeditions to Egypt and China, and Frontier Campaigns of which the prot important was the Tital Campaigns of which the most important was the Tirah Campaign of 1897. There were also the prolonged operations which led up to or ensued upon the annexation of Burma, several campaigns in Africa, and the expeditions to Lhasa. But until 1914, since the Afghan War, the army of India, except that portion of the British garrison which was sent to South Africa in 1899, had little severe fighding, although engaged in many arduous enterprises.

and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organized into three armies, viz: Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

Several minor re-organizations took place during the following years, such as the linking of three Regiments together and the raising of Class Regiments and Companies. In 1895 the next large reorganization took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system Four Commands were formed, viz Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

Lord Kitchener's Scheme.—This system lasted until 1904 when under Lord Kitchener's re-organization the Madras Command was abolished and the Army divided into three Commands—the Northern, Eastern and Western corresponding to the Punjab, Bombay and Bengal Commands.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Licutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the despatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and india was divided into two Armics—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the War both Army Commanders took the held and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917 when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was now realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Readquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" it has time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters "I policy, new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Present System of Administration.

The essential features of the Army, as constituted on its present basis, will be found in the Army in India and its Evolution," a jubilication issued in 1924 with the authority of the Government of India.

The Secretary of State, as one of His Majesty's ministers, has a special responsibility and authomity in regard to the military administration in India.

The Secretary of State's principal adviser on Indian military affairs is the Secretary in the Military Department of the India Office. The post is filled by a senior officer of the Indian Army with recent Indian experience. The appointment is at present held by Lieutenant-General Sir John F. S. D. Coleridge, is C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who was formerly

Commander of the Peshawar District from October 1930 to May 1933. The Military Secretary is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army. In order that he may keep in touch with the current Indian affairs, the Military Secretary is expected to visit India during the tenure of his office. In addition, by a practice which has obtained for many years, a retired Indian Army officer of high rank has a seat upon the Secretary of State's Council.

The superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military government of India are vested in the Governor-General in Council, who is required to pay due obedience to all such orders as he may receive from the Secretary of State. The Viceroy's Executive Council exercise in respect of Army administration the same authority and functions as they exercise in respect of other dejartments of the Government; in the first phase of the representative institutions conferred upon India by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Scheme, Army expenditure and the direction of military policy have been excluded from the control of the Indian Legislature.

Commander-in-Chief.-The authority in the chain of administrative arrangements is His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who by custom is also the Deience Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The appointment s held by His Excellency General Su Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Indian Army, who succeeded Field-Marshal Sir, Philip Chefwode He is also a member of the Council of State. All the work connected with the administration of the Army, the formulation and execution of the military policy of the Government of India. the responsibility for maintaining every branch of the Army, combatant and non-combatant, in a state of efficiency, and the supreme direction of any military operations based upon India are centred in one authority,—the Commander-in-Chief and Deirene Member. In addition, he administers the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India. The Commander-in-Chief is assisted in the executive side of his administration by 4 Principal Staff Officers, viz., the Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Master-General of Ordnance.

The Defence Department.—The Department is administered by a Secretary who, like other Secretaries in the civil departments, is a Secretary to the Government of India as a whole, possessing the constitutional right of access to the Viceroy, he is also for the purposes of Sub-section 4, Section 26 of the Regimental Debts Act, 1893 (56 Vict-C. 5) and the Regulations made thereunded Secretary to the Government of India in the Milltary Department. He also exercises the powers vested in the Army Council by the Geneva Convention Act, 1911, so far as that Act applies to India under the Order in Council No. 1551 of 1916 He is assisted by a Deputy Secretary (who is also Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board), an Under Secretary, a Director of Military Lands and Cantonments, a Director, Regulations and Forms, and two Assistant Secretaries (one of whom is also Joint Secretary of the Indian Soldiers' Board).

The Defence Department deals with all army services proper, and also the administration of the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force in India, in so far as questions requiring the orders of the Government of India are concerned. The Defence Department Secretariat has no direct relations with commanders of troops or the staffs of formations subordinate to Army Headquarters . it has continuous and intimate relations with Army Headquarters in all administration matters and is responsible for the administration of Cantonments, the estates of deceased officers and the compilation of the Indian Army List The Army administration is represented in the Legislature by the Defence Member in the Council of State, and by the Defence Secretary in the Legislative Assembly.

The Military Council—Is composed of the Commander-in-Chief as President, and the following members, namely: The Chief of the General Staff, as Vice-President, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Master-General of Ordinance, the Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Detence Department and the Financial Adviser, Military Finance, representing the Finance Department of the Government of India. The Under Secretary, Defence Department, acts as its Secretary. It is mainly an advisory body, constituted for the purpose of assisting the Commander-in-Chief in the performance of his administrative duties. It has no collective responsibility. It meets when convened by the Commander-in-Chief for the consideration of cases of sufficient importance and difficulty to require examination in conference. The heads of the minor independent branches of Army Headquarters and the directors of technical services attend when required.

Military Territorial Areas.

Indian Ferritory is divided in four commands each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chef and the Independent District of Burma under a Commander. The details of the organisation are given in the table on the next page and it will be seen that Commands comprise 13 districts '4 Independent Intrada, Areas and 30 Brigades and itsuides and it Brigade Areas and 30 Brigades and Brigade Areas. The Northern Command, with its headquarters at Murree, coincides roughly with the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province; the Southern Command, with headquarters at Poons, coincides roughly with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and part of the Central Provinces and Rajputana; the Eastern Command, with headquarters at Naini Tal, coincides roughly with the Bengal Presidency and the United Provinces; the Western Command, whose headquarters are at Karacin covers Sind and Baluchistan.

The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of each command is responsible for the command, administration, training and general efficiency of the troops stationed within his area, and also for all internal security arrangements.

Apart from the four commands, the only formation directly controlled by Army Head-quarters is the Burma district which, mainly quarters is the Burms district which, mainly because of its geographical situation, cannot conveniently be included in any of the four command areas. The Aden Independent brigade which was under the administrative control of the Government of India was trans-

ferred to the administrative control of His Majesty's Government from the 1st April 1927.

The distribution of the troops allotted to the commands and districts has been determined by the principle that the striking force must be ready to function in war, commanded and constituted as it is in peace. With this end in view, the Army in India is now regarded as comprising three categories of troops:

(1) Covering Troops,
(2) The Field Army,
(3) Internal Security Troops.
The role of the Covering Force is to deal with minor frontier outbreaks and, in the event of major operations, to form a screen behind which mobilisation can proceed undisturbed. The force consists of approximately 12 infantrybrigades with a due proportion of other arms.
The Field Army consists of 4 Divisions and 4

Cavalry Brigades. The Field Army is India's

striking force in a major war.

Army Headquarters.

The organization of the Army Headquarters with the Commander-in-Chief as the head, is founded upon four Principal Staff Officers charged with the administration of —

(a) The General Staff Branch;

(b) The Adjutant-General's Branch;

(c) The Quartermaster-General's Branch;
(d) The Master-General of Ordnance Branch.

General Staff Branch.

C. G. S.—Lt.-Genl. Sir William Bartholomew.

RCB, C.M.G, DSO, Brit Scr.

D C. G S -Maj -Genl E. de Burgh, CB,

DSO, OBE, IA

M G, Cav Col (local Maj-Genl) G F H

M. G., Cap. Co. (nocal Maj-Gen) G. F. H.
Brooke, D. So., M.C., Ernt. S.r.
M.G., R. A.-Maj-Genl. J. M. R. Harrlson,
C. B., D. So., Brit. Ser.
S. O. an-C.—Brigr. C. J., S. LeCornu, O. B. E.,
M.C., Brit. Ser.

This Branch deals with military policy, with plans of operations for the defence of India, with the organization and distribution of the army for internal security and external war, the administration of the General Staff in India the supervision of the training of the military forces for war, their use in war, the organisation and administration of the general staff in India; the education of officers, the supervision of the education of warrant and noncommissioned officers and men of the Army in India, and inter-communication services.

Adjutant-General's Branch.

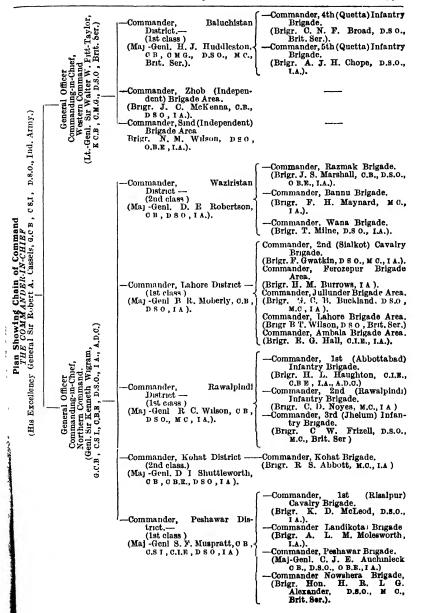
A. G.—Genl. Sir Walter S. Leslie, KCB, KBE., C.M.G., DSO., I.A., A.D.C. D. A. G.—Maj Genl. H. F. Salt, C.B., OMG,

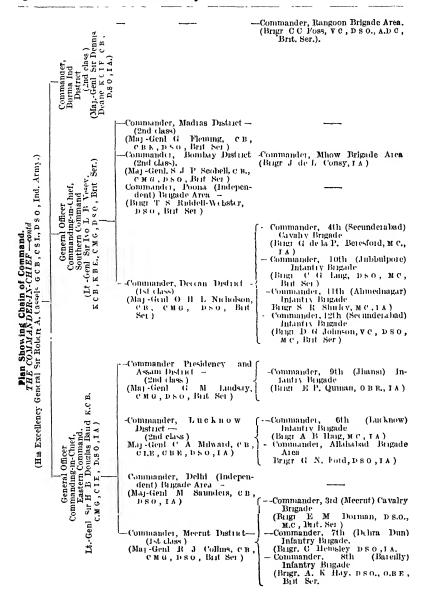
D 8 0 , Brit, Ser.

D. M. S — Maj -Genl. E. A. Walker, C.B.,

I M S., K.H S.

This Branch deals with all matters appertaining to the raising, organising maintenance of the military forces in officers and men, the peace distribution of the army, dis-cipline, pay and pensions, martial, military and international law, medical and sanitary matters affecting the Army in India, personal and ceremonial questions, prisoners of war, recruiting, mobilization and demobilization. The Judge Advocate-General forms part of the Branch. The Director of Medical Services in India, who was independent before the war, is now included in the Adjutant-General's Branch.





Quarter-Master General's Branch.

Q. M G --Genl Sir W. Edmund Ironside, RCB, CMG, DS.O, Brit Ser.

D Q M G -May -Genl C. B D Strettell, OB, IA

D S & T -Maj.-Genl. E M. Steward, CB, o B L , I A

This Branch is concerned with the specification, provision, inspection, maintenance and issue of supplies, i.e., foodstuffs, forage, fuel, etc., and is responsible for the following Services —Transportation, Movements, Quar-Services —Transportations:

tering, Supply and Transport, Almost,
farms, Remounts, Veterinary, Garrison and
Farms, Remounts, Also for the purchase bulk by the authority responsible for production and provision.

Master General of the Ordnance Branch

M G O -- Lt -Genl Sir Henry E ap Rhys Pryce, KCB, CMG, DS.O, IA.

D M G O -Maj-Genl R k. Hezlet, CB., ChE., DSO., But. Ser

This Branch controls the ordnance and clothing factories and is concerned with the provision. inspection, maintenance and issue of equipment and ordnance stores, clothing, and necessaries and conducts all matter relating to contracts in respect of food-stuffs, &c., and supply in bulk of general stores and materials. The Master-General is also responsible for the design, mspection, and supply of guns, carriages, tanks, smallarms, machine guns, ammunition, chemical warfare appliances, etc. He also deals with questions regarding patents, royalties and inven-

There are other branches of Army Headquarters administered by officers who are not classified as Principal Staff Officers, but are not directly subordinate to any of the four Principal Staff Officers.

These are

(1) MILITARY SECRETARY'S BRANCH.

Mily Secy —Maj -Genl. W. L. O Twiss, C B,

CBT, MC.IA.

The Military Secretary deals with the appointment, promotion and retirement of officers holding the King's Commission, of officers of the Indian Land Forces, the selection of others for staff appointments, and the appointment of officers to the Army in India Reserve of Officers. He is also the Secretary of the Selection Board.

(2) ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S BRANCH.

L'-in-C —Maj-Genl G H. Addison, CB,

(MG, DSO. Brit Ser

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India. He is responsible for Engineer operations and Engineer Services during war and peace, the preparedness for war of the Engineering services. The supply of Engineer tores during war and peace. The construction and maintenance of all military works and the constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs.

In addition to the above, the Army Headquarters staff includes certain technical advisers, otz, the Major-General, Cavalry, the Major-General, Royal Artillery, and the Adviser and

secretary, Board of Examiners.

The duties of the Inspector of the Army Educational Corps, India and the Inspector of Physical Training are carried out by the Commandants of Army School of Education, India, Belgaum and Army School of Physical Training, Ambala, respectively.

Regular British Forces in India.

The British cavalry and British infantry units of the army in India are units of the British service. No individual British service unit is located permanently in India. Units of the British Army are detailed for a tour of foreign service, of which the major part is as a rule spent in India. In the case of British infantry battalions the system is that one battalion of a regiment is normally on home service while the other is overseas. In the case of British cavalry the same arrangement cannot be applied, as one unit only comprises the regiment.

In Great Britain, in peace-time, units are maintained at an establishment smaller than that required for war. In India, the peace establishments exceed the war establishments in view of the fact that reserves of British personnel do not exist, and reinforcements must be obtained from Great Britain.

British Cavalry.—There are 5 British cavalry regiments in India. The establishment of a British cavalry regiment is 27 officers and 567 other ranks.

British Infantry.—The present number of Buttish infantry battalions in India is 45, each with an establishment of 28 officers and 865 other ranks.

In 1921, an important change was made in the composition of a British infantry battalion in India by the inclusion of a proportion of Indian combatant ranks. Battalions had always maintained a quota of Indian followers, but up to 1921 the combatant personnel was entirely British. In 1921, on the abolition of the Machine Gun Corps, eight machine guns were included in the equipment of a British infantry battalion. This number was increased to twelve in 1927. In 1929, a change of organisation was introduced, and the battalion now comprises Headquarters Wing-1 Support Company and 3 Rifle Companies Each Rifle Company has 4 Lewis guns The Support Company is organised news gains - the support company is organised into —Headquarters and 3 Platoons (all on pack) each of 2 Sections of 2 Vickers guns each The peace establishment of Indian combatant personnel is fixed at one Indian officer and 42 Indian other ranks The Support Company platoon, as it is called, is transferred en bloc to another British battalion when the battalion to which it was originally attached proceeds on relief out of India.

Royal Artillery.—Indians are employed as drivers and artificers in the Royal Horse Artiliery and in field and medium batteries, as drivers, gunners and artificers in mountain batteries, and as gunners in heavy batteries

The peace organisation of the artillery at the present day is as follows:

Royal Horse Artillery —Comprisses four in dependent batteries. Each battery is ai med with six 13-pounder guns.

Field (Higher and Lower Establishment) Brigades.
—Four brigades on the higher establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. Four brigades on the lower establishment, each consisting of headquarters and four batteries. A brigade on the higher establishment consists of 2 batteries of six 18 prs each and 2 batteries of six 18 ff. Howitzers. A brigade on the lower establishment consists of 2 batteries of four 18 prs. each and 2 batteries of four 45" Howitzers.

Field (Mechanised) Brigades.—Two mechanised brigades each consisting of two batteries with armed four 18-pounder guns, and two batteries armed with four 4-5" howitzers.

Indian Mountain Brigades.—Six brigades, each consisting of headquarters, one British light and three Indian mountain batteries, one unbrigaded mountain battery also one mountain Arthiery Section for Chitral and one Survey Section. All batteries are armed, with four 3.7" howitzers. The armaments of the Frontier nosts at Kohat, Fort Lockhart, Fort Milward, Fort Salop, Jhansi post, Arawali, Bannu, Wana Mir Ali, Wana Thal, Chaman, Hindubaghi, Malakand, Landi Kotal, Shagai; Chakdura and Fort Sandeman are also manned by personnel of Indian Mountain Brigades, R.A.

Medium Brigades.—There are two such brigades. Three batteries in each brigade, two of which are armed with six 6" howitzers, and one battery with four 60-pounder guns.

Heavy Brigade.—One battery at Bombay and one at Karachi.

Anti-Aircraft—Headquarters One battery, located at Bombay. The battery is armed with eight 3 inch, 20 cwt guns.

Indian Regiment of Artillery.—The first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade and is designated "A Field Brigade, Inrilan Artillery. The establishment of this brigade consists of brigade headquarters, 2 batteries each of 18-pr. guns and 2 batteries each of four 4.5" howitzers.

Artillery Training Centres.—One centre at Mutra, for Indian ranks of R H. A. and of field medium and anti-air craft another centre at Ambala for Indian ranks of Light, Mountain and Heavy Artillery. These centres were created for the recruitment and training of Indian personnel. There is also a R. A. Hoys Depot at Bangalore.

Engineer Services.

The Engineer-in-Chief.—The head of the Corps of Royal Engineers in India is directly responsible to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The Engineer-in-Chief is not a Staff Officer, but the technical adviser of the Commander-in-Chief on all military engineering matters and is responsible for:

- Engineer operations and engineer services during war and peace.
- (2) The preparedness for war of the engineer. ing services.

- (3) The supply of engineer stores during war and peace.
- (4) The execution and maintenance of all military works.
- (5) The constructional efficiency, accuracy and economy of all projects and designs submitted by him.

The Organisation.—The Engineer organisation of the Army consists of two main branches, viz., the Sappers and Miners and the Military Engineer Services.

The composition of the Corps of Suppers and Miners is as follows:

Queen Victoria's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Bangalore, King George's Own Bengal Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Roorkee Royal Rombay Sappers and Miners, with headquarters at Kirkee.

The personnel of the Corps consists of Royal Engineer officers, Indian Army Officers from the late Pioneer Corps, Indian officers holding the Viceroy's commission, a certain number of British warrant and non-commissioned officers and Indian other ranks. Each Corps is commanded by a Lieut-Colonel, who is assisted by a Superintendent of Instruction, an Officer-in-Charge, Worksshops, an Adjutant, three Quartermasters, three Subadar-Majors, a Jemadar Adjutant and a Jemadar Quartermaster.

Field Troops are mounted units, trained to accompany cavalry, and are equipped to carry out hasty bridging, demolition and watersupply work. Field Companies are trained to accompany infantry. Divisional Headquarters' Companies are small units containing highly qualified "tradesmen" and are trained to carry out technical work in connection with field workshops. Army Troops Companies are somewhat smaller units than field companies; they are required to carry out work behind divisions, under the orders of Chief Engineers, e.g., heavy bridging work, large water-supplies, electrical and mechanical installation.

The Military Engineer Services control all military works in India, and Burmr except in the case of a few small outlying military stations, which are in charge of Public Works Department. They control all works for the Royal Air Force and all such works as are entrusted to them in respect of the Royal Indian Navy: and they are charged with all civil works in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan under the orders, in each of these two areas, of the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, respectively. They also control civil works in Bangalore, under the Mysore Government.

The Engineer-in-Chief is assisted by a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Works) and a Deputy Engineer-in-Chief (Electrical and Mechanical). In each Command there is a Chief Engineer, while in the Northern Command a Deputy Chief Engineer administers Military and Civil works in the N. W. F. P. and is Secretary, P. W. D., to the Govt. of N. W. F. Province. The Chief Engineer, Western Command, is the

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan. Both at Army Headquarters and in Commands there are Staff Officers, R. E., and Technical Officers. At the headquarters of each district there is a Commander, Royal Engineers, assisted in certain districts by A Cs. S. R. E. Officers of the Barrack Department are also employed as District Stores Officers. Garrison Engineers are in charge of brigade areas and military stations, their charges being divided into sub-divisions under Sub-divisional Officers. The sub-divisions are Buildings and Roads, Electrical and Mechanical, and Furniture and Stores. There are sub-overseers for Buildings and Roads and the Barrack Department subordinates in charge of Furniture and Stores are assisted by store-keepers.

Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is controlled by the Commander-in-Chief in India as part of the defence services of the Indian Empire The air Force budget is incorporated in the blefence Services Estimates. The Commanding in India is an Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Lieut-General in the Army. The appointment is now held by Air Marshal Sir Edgar R. Ludlow-Hewitt, KOB, CM.G.DSO, MC

The headquarters of the Air Force is closely associated with Army Headquarters and is located with the latter at the seat of the Government of India. The Air Officer Commanding has a headquarters staff constituted in six branches, namely, air staff, personnel, technical, stores, medical and chief engineer. The system of staff organisation is similar to the staff system obtaining in the Army. Broadly speaking, the duties assigned to the divisions mentioned are those which are performed by the General Staff Brainch, the Adjutant-General's and Military Secretary's branches, the Quartermaster-General's Branch, the Medical Directorate and the Engineer in Chief's branch respectively, of Army Headquarters

Subordinate formations.—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are:—

(i) GROUP COMMAND, comprising 2
Wing Stations of two squadrons
each, on a station basis.

(ii) Wing Command comprising 2

(ii) Wing Command comprising 2 squadrons not on a station basis

(111) Station Commands. (10) The Aircraft Depot.

(w) The Aircraft Depot.
(v) The Aircraft Park.

(vi) Heavy Transport Flight. (vii) R.A. F. Hill Depot, Lower Topa.

Group Command.—The Group Command is known as No. 1 (Indian) Group Headquarters, and is located at Peshawar. The Group Commander is a Group Captain, corresponding in rank to a Colonel in the Army. His staff is organised on the same system as that of the Headquarters of the R.A.F. in India. The establishment of the Group consists of 7 officers and 21 airmen.

The subordinate units to No. 1 (Indian) Group

Headquarters are as follows:—
No. 1 Wing Station, R.A.F., Kohat.
No. 2 Wing Station, R.A.F., Risalpur.

Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar.

Wing Command.—There is one Wing Command only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R.A.F., located at Quetta. The Wing Commander is an officer with Air Force rank corresponding to a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

He is equipped with a staff organised on approximately the same system as the Headquarters of a Group. The Wing Establishment consists of 5 officers and 13 airmen.

Wing Station Commands.—There are 2 Wing station commands in India, one located at Peshawar and the other at Risalpur. Each station consists of two squadrons on a reduced squadron basis with one administrative head, i.e., Station Headquarters under the command of a Wing Commander. The strength of the Station Headquarters is 8 officers and 112 airmen, while that of the two squadrons totals 24 officers and 106 airmen. The wing Station at Risalpur also administers the Parachute Section

The Squadrons.—Of the 8 squadrons 7 are extended along the North West Frontier from Quetta to Risalpur, and one is stationed at Ambala.

The squadron is the primary air force unit, and it consists, normally, of a Headquarters and three flights of aeroplanes. A flight can be detactled temporarily but not permanently from its squadron as repair facilities, workshops and stores cannot economically be organised on anything less than a squadron basis. The squadrons headquarters comprises the officers and othe, ranks required for the command and administration of the squadron as a whole; it includes the workshops and repair units, the armourles and equipment stores of the squadrons.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron varies with the type of aeroplane with which the squadron is equipped; but speaking generally squadrons on a peace basis have twelve aeroplanes i.e., four in each of three flights. This does not however apply to the twin engined bombing squadrons

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with Bistol Fighters and four with Wapitis and they are allotted for distant reconnaissance and bombing duties, of the other four, which are allotted for Army Co-operation duties, two squadrons are equipped with Bristol Fighters and two with Wapitis aircraft.

Squadron Establishment.—The establishment of officers in a squadron consists of seven officers in the Headquarters, and fifteen officers allotted to flying duties. This allows a reserve of one officer for each of the operative flights.

The establishment of other ranks is 123 airmen. The Aircraft Depot.—The Aircraft Depot may be conveniently described as the wholesale store and provision department of the Royal Air Force. Technical stores are received from the United Kingdom, and in the first instance, held by this unit. It is the main workshop and repair shop of the Force, where all engine repairs, and aircraft repairs of any magnitude are carried out. New aeroplanes received from the United Kingdom are also erected here. The Depot is located at Drigh Road, Karachi.

The Aircraft Park—Relatively to the Aircraft Depot, the Aircraft Park may be described as a central retail establishment, intermediate between the squadrons and the Aircraft Depot. It receives stores from the depot and distributes them to the squadron. The Stocks held in the Park are, however, usually imited to items necessary at short notice for operations, and the quantities held are kept as low as distance from the depot and local conditions will admit. In war, an Aircraft Park is intended to be a mobile formation, though the aircraft Park in India cannot be made mobile under ordinary conditions. In peace, the Aircraft Park is located at Lahore. In addition to the above functions, practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for R.A. F. vehicles and all other mechannal transport vehicles in the command are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Heavy Transport light is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishments. The personnel of the Royal Air Force in India consists of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the ranks of the R. A. F. of the United Kingdom, and Indian artificers, Mechanical Transport drivers and followers of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps. R. A. F. in India. The officers are employed on administration, flying and technical duties but all with the exception of officers of the store and medical branches are required to be capable of flying an aeroplane. A proportion of airmen are also trained and employed as pilots for a period of five years, after which period, they revert to their technical trades. Apart from these airmen all warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed solely on technical duties. The only other flying personnel who are not officers or airmen pilots are air gunners and a certain percentage of wireless operators.

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircrattamen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows:—

(a) Technical Section
(artificers)

(b) M. T. Drivers Section

Aircraft Depot.
Aircraft Park.

All Units.

(c) Followers Section . . All Units.

he total establishment of the Royal
Air Force in India is as follows —

Officers ... 265
Airmen ... 1,894

The Royal Air Force Medical Services.—In India, as in the United Kingdom, the Air Force has a medical service of ite own. Flying is carried out under conditions which differ widely from those on the ground. With the growth of aeronattics therefore, it was found necessary to create a separate department of medical science whose functions, broadly stated are to study the effect of diying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical is ship.

lity upon flying efficiency and to apply in practical iorm the results ascertained. The essential object in view is to save life by ensuring, so far as possible that those who fly are physically and psychologically fit to do so. The present establishment of the Royal Air Force Medical Service in India consists of 10 officers and 2-airmen. The Medical Administration is controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the rank of Group Captain, on the staff of the Air Officer Commanding the R. A. F. in India,

Indian Air Force.—This force came into existence on 8th October 1932, the date on which the first batch of six Indian cadets, after receiving training at Cranwell, obtained comission as Pilot Officers. These officers will form the first unit of the Indian Air Force. The training of cadets for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

Regular Indian Forces.

Indian Cavalry.—The present number of Indian cavalry regiments is 21

The peace establishment of an Indian cavality regiment comprises:

14 British officers.

32

19 Indian officers.

492 Indian non-commissioned officers and men.

Indian Infantry.—The establishment of the Indian Infantry is constituted as follows. Battalions

19 Infantry Regiments consisting of ... 98
3 Regiments of Sappers and Miners ... 7
10 Gurkha regiments consisting of ... 20

125

The normal strength of an active battalion

		British Officers	Indian Officers.	Indian other ranks
Infantry	::	12	20	703
Gurkhas		13	22	898

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows—

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780.

In 1932 it was decided that the Ploneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary as the duties on which Ploneers were employed eg, road-making etc, were now generally performed by labour. The whole organization has therefore been disbanded, and the opportunity has been taken to make a much needed addition to the various Engineer units (Sappers and Miners).

Reserves for the various units of the Indian Army have to be sufficient to provide for an actual shortage on mobilisation as well as for the maintenance of the mobilised unit at full strength for the first 8 months after mobilisation.

Reserve,—The conditions of the reserve, are as follows:—

nying upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of different forms of illness and physical disabi- of class 'C' reservists for Indian Cavalry

Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Signals and Infantry and class 1 for Gurkha Rifles. The new class 'C' reserve was introduced for Indian Cavalry, Artillery, Sappers and Miners and Signals with effect from 1st October 1932 and for Indian Infantry with effect from 1st May 1932. There still remain a number of classes 'A' and 'B' reservists which count against the authorised establishment of the reserve but those will be gradually eliminated.

Training for Indian Cavalry, Infantry and Gurkha Rifles reservists is carried out biennially

Reserve pay at certain specified rates is admissible from the date of transfer to, or enrolment in, the reserve. When called up for ment in, the reserve. When cannot up for service or training, reservists receive pay and allowances, in lieu of reserve pay, at regular rates according to their arm of the service.

The establishment of reservists is fixed at present as follows :--

Cavalry			• •	2,940
Artillery				2,325
Engineers				2,350
Indian Signal	Corps			625
Infantry				22,120
Gurkhas				2,000
Railway Nuc	Ieus Re	serve		652
Supplementa				255
	Tot		• -	33,267

The Indian Signal Corps.—The Corps is organised on the same lines as a Sapper and Miner Corps, with a headquarters for recruiting and training personnel, and detached field units for the various army formations. The head of the colps is the Signal Officer-in-Chief in the General Staff Dianch at Army Headquarters. He acts as a technical adviser on questions connected with signals, and is also responsible for the tech-nical inspection of all signal units. A chief signal officer with similar functions is attached to the headquarters of each Army Command.
The British portion of the Corps has now been amalgamated with the Royal Corps of Signals.

The Signal Training Centre, India, is located at Jubbulpore, and is commanded by a Lieut-Colonel, assisted by a staff, British and Indian, organised on very much the same lines as the headquarters of a Corps

of Sappers and Miners.

The various types of field units and the number maintained are: Corps Signals Headquarters in-

cluding Line and Wireless Company Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops

4 Divisional Signals District Signals 3 Experimental Wireless Section ... Zhob Signal Section. 1

In addition, there is an Army Signal School which carries out the training of regimental

signalling instructors.

The formation of the District signals units was effected in 1926 with the transfer of Communications on the North-West Frontier to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. This transfer of communications also made feasible the raising of the 'A' and 'C' troops of Cavalry Brigade Signals to include a Wireless Section each the formation of two Corps Signal Headquarters, The District Signals are located at Peshawar, Waziristan and Kohat.

Royal Tank Corps.—Six armoured car companies arrived in India in 1921. Two more companies arrived in 1925. Two Group Headquarters were sanctioned in 1925. They were located as follows -the Northern Group at Rawalpindi, this Group Headquarters com-manded companies in the Northern and Eastern Commands. The Southern Group at Poona. This Group Headquarters commanded companies

in the Southern and Western Commands.
These have been abolished and their duties are carried out by the Commander, R Tank Corps, Northern Command, so far as that command is concerned and by the Commandant, R. T. C. School, Ahmednagar, in respect of the other three commands. There is a school at Ahmednagar for the training of R. I personnel and the conduct of experiments. the training of R. T. C.

Organisations -3 Light Tank Companies Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 25 Carden Lloyd Light Tanks , 4 for Company Headquarters and 7 per section.

5 Armoured Car Companies. Each company consists of Headquarters and 3 Sections and is armed with 16 armoured cars; I for Company Headquarters and 5 per section. The armoured cars at present in India are of various types

The establishments of the Royal Tank Corps formations are shown below:-

				British Officers.	British other ranks.	Followers.	Motor cars.	Motor cycles.	Armoured cars.	Lorries.
Tank Corps School				5	41	15	1	2	9	9
Armoured Car Company	••	••	••	12	145	32	2	6	16	10

Medical Services.—The military medical services in India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organi-Bations

(a) Officers and other ranks of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in India;
(b) Officers of the Indian Medical Service

in military employment.

- (c) The Indian Medical Department, consisting of two branches, viz., (1) assistant surgeons and (ii) sub-assistant surgeons.
- (d) Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
- (e) The Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

(f) The Army Dental Corps.

(g) The Indian Military Nursing Service.(h) The Indian Hospital Corps.

Of these categories, the officers and men of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Dental Corps, the assistant surgeons of the Department and the Medical Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service and the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India military Nursing Service for India are primarily concerned with the medical care of British troops; while the officers of the Indian Medical Service, the sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department and the Indian Military Nursing Service are concerned, primarily, with the medical care of Indian troops. The Indian Hospital Corps serves both organisations.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrange-ments have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy

and diabetes.

Indian Army Service Corps.—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commis-Army. It has developed from the Commissoriat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General, is constituted in three main branches, namely: (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table .-SUPPLY.

129

Service Corps.

Officers with Kirg's commissions

Indian offi	cers	·			80
British oth	er ran	ks			257
Civilians					615
Followers	••	••			1,574
		•	Total		2,655
	NIMAL				
Officers w		ig's co	mmissi	ons.	48
					129
Indian offi		• •	• •	• •	
		ks	• • •	•••	
British oth		ks	::	::	39
Indian offi British oth Civilians Indian ot	er ran		::		39 97
British oth Civilians	er ran		::		39 97 9,859 1,475

There are also 1.576 driver reservists.

The total number of mules and camels maintained under the present organisation, including tained under the present or games or the depots and the detachment in Kashmir, are 13,258 and 3,946 respectively There are also do nonles and 12 bullocks. Wheeled 401 ponies and 12 bullocks. W. and pack transport are combined. company on the lower establishment represent the pre-war "cadre," other companies being maintained in peace-time at full war establish-

MECHANICAL TR	ANSPO:	RT.	
Officers with King's com	missic	ns.	87
Indian officers			60
British other ranks		• •	165
Indian other ranks		• •	2,751
Civilians	••		189
Followers		• •	1,388

Total 4,640

There are also 3,235 reservists. The mechanical transport establishment consists of the following:-

(a) Field units-

11 M. T. Companies, consisting of 11 headquarters, 37 sections (higher establishment), and 4 service sections (lower establishment).

5 M. T. Companies for motor ambulance convoys consisting of 5 headquarters, 1 section (higher establishment) and 11 sections (lower establishment).

M. T. Companies (Mobile Repair Units) consisting of 2 headquarters and 4 sections.

Headquarters, Chaklala.

(b) Maintenance units-5 Heavy Repair shops. Central M. T. Stores Depot. Vehicle Reserve Depot. Experimental Section.

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport service also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2,088 vehicles with 109 motor cycles. The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps since at present there are no facilities in India for training officers in every branch of mechanical transport duties. The establishment of officers includes, however, a certain number of King's commissioned officers belonging to the Indian

Army. The British subordinates of the service are drawn entirely from the Royal Army

The Ordnance Services which are under the M.G O, may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than engineering stores. A central disposal organisation is in operation under the control of the Master General of Ordnance to dispose of the Surplus Stores and waste materials of the various services of the Army and the Royal Air Force in India to the best advantage of the State.

Army Remount Department —The following are among the most important duties for theremount service:—The provision of animals for the Army in India. The enumeration throughout India of all animals available for transport in war. The animal mobili-

zation of all units services and departments of the army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the army both in peace and war. The ad-ministration of the remount squadron formed in 1922 as a nucleus for expansion into three squadrons on mobilization. Breeding operations of a direct character.

The department is organised on lines corresponding to the remount service in the United Kingdom. Its composition is as follows: The Remount Directorate at Army Headquarres consisting of one Director and a Deputy Assistant Director. 4 Remount officers, one attached to each Command Headquarters, 6 Superintendents of Remount Depots, 5 District Remount officers of horse-breeding areas and the Ahmednagar Stud, 10 Assistant Remount

officers and 8 Veterinary officers.

Veterinary Services in India -The Veterinary services are responsible for the veterinary care, in peace and war, of animals of British troops, Indian cavalry and artillery, I. A. S. C. units, the remount department (excluding horse-breeding operations), etc. The veterinary breeding operations), etc. The veterinary services include: The establishment of Royal Army Veterinary Corps officers, serving on a tour of duty in India and those of the continuous service cadre. The establishment of warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List, and veterinary assistant surgeons of the Indian Army Veterinary Corps.

The organisation consists of 20 veterinary hospitals, Class I, 25 veterinary hospitals, Class II, 25 branch veterinary hospitals, Sick lines and 12 Indian Army Veterinary Corps Sections of personnel posted to veterinary hospitals during peace and forming a cadre for expansion on mobilisation to provide technical

personnel for all veterinary units.

Military Farms Department —This department, which is under the control of the Quartermaster-General consists of two branches:-(i) The military grass farms, provide fodder for the army.

(ii) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for hospitals, troops

and familles.

Educational Services.-The education of the army is under the control of the Army Educational Corps and of Indian officers borne supernumerary to the establishment of units of the Indian Army. The establishment is as follows including training schools:—

British	Indian officers.	В. О.	I. 0.	Civilians.
61	49	164	877	4,847

Terms of service in the Indian army are

Cavalry, 7 years' service in army and 8 years in the reserve.

Artillery, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve for gunners and drivers (horse); drivers (mechanical transport) 6 years in army and 9 years in the reserve; and 4 years' service in army for Heavy Artillery personnel.
S. & M. Corps, 7 years' service in army and

8 in the reserve.

Indian Signal Corps, 7 years' service in army and 8 in the reserve.

Infantry (except Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of the Infantry other than Orakzais),

7 years in army service and 8 years in the

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of infantry, a years' service in arms.

Indian combatant personnel of British infantry 6 years in army.

Indian Military establishments of the Indian Army Ordnance Corps, 4 years' service in the army.

Animal transport personnel of the Indian Army Service Corps, drivers of mechanical transport and all combatants of the Army Veterinary Corps, 6 years' service in army and 9 in the reserve.

All combatants in the Works Corps, 2 years' service in army.

Bandsmen, musicians, trumpeters, drummers, buglers, fifers and pipers, 10 years' service in

Except in the case of those enrolled in the Works and of those who are non-combatants. all school-masters, clerks, artificers, armourers. engine drivers, farriers, carpenters, tallors and bootmakers, 10 years' service in army.

The period laid down for service in the army is the minimum and may be extended.

Combatants may be enrolled direct into
the Reserve, in which case there is no minimum period of service, but no one is allowed to serve in the reserve or in any class of the reserve for a longer period than is permitted by the regulations in force.

Frontier Militia and Levy Corps.—
These forces are "Civil" troops, s.c., they are administered and paid by the Civil authorities and not by the Army. They are, however, officered by Officers of the Regular Indian Army. These forces were raised for duty on the North-West Frontier and at present consist of the following -Kurram Militia, Tochi Scouts, South Wazırıstan Scouts, Chitral Scouts, Scouts, Zhob militia and the Mekran Levy Corps.

The Auxiliary Force.

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came up for consideration, and it was decided that in India, as elsewhere in the Empire, the adoption of compulsory military service would be undesirable. It was recognised, however, that India needed some adequate auxiliary force, if only on a voluntary basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency of the country of the country basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency of the country basis, that could be trained to a fairly definite standard of efficiency of the country of t ciency; and in the result, an Act to constitute an Auxiliary Force for service in India was passed in 1920. Under this Act membership is limited to European British subjects, and the liability of members for training and service is clearly defined. Military training is graduated according to age, the more extended training being carried out by the younger members, the older members being obliged to fire a musketry course only. It was laid down that military service should be purely local. As the form of service that would be most suitable varies largely according to localities, the local military authorities, acting in consultation with the advisory committee of the Auxiliary Force area, were given the power of adjusting the form of training to suit local conditions.

The Auxiliary Force comprises all branches of the service, cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry—in which are included railway battalions,—machine gun companies, a Signal Company, and the Medical and Veterinary Corps. Units of the Auxiliary Force are under the command of the local military authority, and the latter has the power of calling them out for service locally in a case of emergency. Their role is to assist in home defence. Training is carried on throughout the year. Pay at a fixed rate is given for each day's training and, on completion of the scheduled period of annual training, every enrolled member of the force is entitled to a certain bonus. Men enrol in the Auxiliary Force for an indefinite period. An enrolled person is entitled to claim his discharge on the completion of four years' service or on attaining the age of 45 years. Till then he can only be discharged on the recommendation of the advisory committee of the area.

The duties connected with the Defence Light Sections at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon are performed by the Field Companies R. F. (A. F. I.) at those stations, assisted by Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Units.

Indian Territorial Force.

The Territorial Force is one of the several aspects of the Indianisation of the military services. The force is intended to cater, amongst other things, for the military aspirations of those classes of the population to whom military service has not hitherto been a hereditary profession. It is intended, at the same time to be a second line to and a source of reinforcement for the regular Indian army. Membership of the torce for this latter reason carries with it a liability for something more than purely local service or home defence. It may, in certain circumstances, involve service overseas. The force is the direct successor of the indian section of the Indian Defence Force created during the war. It has been modelled on the old militia in England. The essence of its scheme of organisation consists in training men by means of annual embodiment for a short period in successive years. By this means Indian Territoru I Force units can be given sufficient preliminary training in peace to enable them, after a comparatively short period of intensive training, to take their place by the side of regular units in war.

The Indian Territorial Force consists at present of three main categories, provincial batalilons, urban units and the university training corps units. The last are recruited from the staff and students of Indian universities. They are trained all the year round by means of weekly drills during terms and a period of 15 days in camp and are equipped with a permanent staff of British instituctors. On ceasing to belong to a university, a member of the corps is discharged. In the case of the university training corps units there is no liability to perform the liability to render actual military service. Their purpose is mainly educative, to inculcate discipline and form character. But, incidentally, they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial

and urban units.

The members of the provincial battalions accept the full liability for service which has been mentioned. Seven such battalions were constituted in the first instance. The number is now eighteen and, though the unit establish-

ment has not been completely filled in all cases, the movement has already achieved a greater degree of success than might have been anticipated at so carly a stage. Although for the present the infantry arm only has been created with the addition of the I.T.F. Medical Branch, the force by law may include every other army service.

Men enrol in the provincial battalions for a period of six years, the period being reduced to four years in certain cases. On the completion of the first period they can re-enrol voluntarily for further specified periods. During his first year, every man does preliminary training for one calendar month and during every year he receives one month's periodical training. Members of urban units have only a provincial hability. 4 such units were constituted in 1928 in Bombay, Madras, and the United Provinces, one of which has since been disbanded Members enrolled for a period of 6 years and train all the year round. During his first year every man does 32 days' preliminary training, and in every subsequent year 16 days' periodical training.

The Indian State Forces.

The Indian State Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Ruilers of Indian States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. But the rendering of such aid is entirely at the discretion of the Ruing Princes and Chiefs. Government, on the other hand, provide permanently a staff of British officers, termed "Military Advisers," to assist and advise the Ruiling Princes in organising and training the troops of their States.

After the war had ended, the Indian States, like the Government of India, undertook a military reorganisation, which in a number of cases, has already been carried out. The principal feature of the new arrangements, as adopted more or less generally, is that in future the Indian State Forces should be composed of three categories of troops, namely:

Class A.—Troops in this class are organised on the present-day Indian Army system and establishments, and, with some exceptions, are armed with the same weapons as corresponding units of the regular Indian Army.

ing units of the regular Indian Army.

Class B.—These troops consist of units which are, in most cases, little inferior in training and discipline to troops of Class A; but they are not organised on present-day Indian Army establishments. They have, as a rule, retained the system of the pre-war formations. Their standard of armament is pitched lower than that of Class A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorized and actual strength of the

Indian	State	Forces	on	the	1st	July	1935,
amount	ted to-	_				-	

			Authorized strength.	Actual strength.
Artillery			1,616	1,610
Cavalry			9,358	8,782
Infantry			38,072	30,642
Camel Corps			466	460
Motor Machine	e Gun i	Sec-		
tions			180	88
Sappers			1,301	1,049
Transport Cor	p s		1,538	1,497
	nd tot	al	52,531	44,128

Officers.

There are two main categories of officers in the Indian Army; those holding the King's Commission and those holding the Viceroy's Commission. The latter are all Indians, apart from the Gurkha officers of Gurkha battalions, and have a limited status and power of command, both of which are regulated by the Indian Army Act and the rules made thereunder Within recent years several Indians have received King's Commissions, on entry into the Indian Army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

King's Commissioned officers for the Indian Army are obtained from two main sources; from

among the cadets who pass through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and by the transfer to the Indian Army of officers belonging to British units. The former is the principal channel of recruitment, the latter being only resorted to when, owing to abnormal wastage or for some other special reason, requirements cannot be completed by means of cadets from Sandhurst. A third source is from among University candidates. When a cadet has qualified at Sandhurst and has received his commission, he becomes, in the first instance, an officer of the Unattached List, and is posted for a period of one year to a British battalion or regiment in India, where he receives a preliminary training in his military duties. At the end of the year, he is posted as a squadron or company officer to a regiment or battalion of the Indian Army. Administrative services and departments of the army draw their officers from combatant units, as it has hitherto been regarded as essential that every officer should, in the first instance, receive a thorough grounding in combatant, duties, and acquire at first hand an intimate knowledge

The promotion in rank of King's commissiond officers of the Indian Army is regulated by a
time-scale up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel
but is subject also to certain professional
examinations and tests being successfully passed.
The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel is in normal
ourse attained at 26 years' service; promotion
havened this work of the subject of the state of the state of the state of the service of the state of the st

of the requirements of the combatant arms.

ourse attained at 26 years' service; promotion beyond this rank is determined by selection. Indian Officers.—One of the most momentous decisions of the Great War, so far as the Indian Army is concerned, was that which rendered Indians eligible to hold the King's commission in the army. King's commissions are obtainable by Indian gentlemen in three ways: (1) By qualifying as a cadet through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Examinations are held twice a year in India for the selection

of suitable candidates for admission. (2) By the selection of specially capable and deserving Indian officers or non-commissioned officers or Indian regiments promoted from the ranks or those appointed direct as jemadar. These receive their commissions after training at the Royal Military College or Academy as Cadets and qualitying in the usual way. (3) By the bestowal of honorary King's commissions on Indian officers who have rendered distinguished service, but whose age and lack of education preclude their being granted the full King's commission. The first two avenues of selection mentioned afford full opportunity to the Indian of satisfying a military ambition and of enjoying a military arreer on terms of absolute equality with the British officer, who, as a general rule, also enters the army by qualifying at Sandhuist or Woolwich. Until 1931, ten vacancies at Sandhurst and three at Woolwich were reserved annually for Indian cadets.

annually for Indian cadets.

A further measure adopted by the Government was the establishment of the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun, a Government institution for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's commission in the army through the Royal Military College, Sandhurst or the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. The arrangements so far made enable a maximum of 70 boys to be in residence at the college at any one time, and the normal course of education is planned to occupy six years In February 1923, it was decided that eight units of the Indian Army should be completely Indianized. The units selected for Indianization were 7th Light Cav.lry; 18th Light Cavalry, 2nd Bh., Madras Ploneers; 4/19th Hyderabad Regiment,5th Royal Battalion,5th Mahratta Light Infantry; 1/7th Rapput Regiment (Q. V. O. L. I.), 1/14thPunjab Regiment; 2/1st Punjab Regiment.

In 1932 a considerable advance in the Indianization of the Army was made by the announcement that it was intended to Indianiza a Division of all Arms and a Cavalry Brigade. In order to implement this decision, the following units have been marked for Indianization, 3rd Cavalry, 5/2nd Punjab Regiment, 5/6th Rajputana Rifles, 5/8th Punjab Regiment, 5/10th Baluch Regiment, 5/11th Sikh Regiment, 4/12th Frontier Force Regiment, and 6th Royal Battalion 13th Frontier Force Rifles, in addition to units of Indian Artillery, Engineers, etc., together with the usual complement of ancillary services, to make up a complete Division The Indian Regiment of Artillery has been formed on the 15th January 1935 and the first unit of this new corps has been raised as a field artillery brigade. This brigade is dessignated "A" Field Brigade, Indian Artillery.

In order to train officers for the Indian Army of the future, the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun was opened in October 1932 It will provide officers for all arms cavalry, infantry, artillery and signals. The first batch of officers passing out of the Academy received their commissions on the 1st February 1935.

Training Institutions.

The following institutions exist in India for the higher training of military personnel and for the education of instructors for units:— Staff College Quetta

Staff College, Quetta. Senior Officers' School, Belgaum. School of Artillery, Kakul. Equitation School, Saugor.

Small Arms Schools (India), at Pachmarhi

and Ahmednagar

Army Signal School, Poona.
Royal Tank Corps School, Ahmednagar.

Army School of Education, Belgaum.
Army School of Cookery, Poona.
Army Veterinary Schools, Ambaia and Poona.

Indian Army Service Corps Training Esta-blishment, Rawalpindi.

Indian Army Ordnance Corps School of Instruction, Kirkee. The object of these Schools is to ensure to all

the units throughout the army a constant supply of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, provided with a thorough up-todate knowledge of various technical subjects, and with the ability to pass on this knowledge.

Following the procedure adopted at Home, the Small Arms and Machine Gun Schools were amalgamated in February 1927. Instruction in the rifle, light gun, etc., is carried out at Pachmarhi

and in the machine gun at Ahmednagar.

The King George's Royal Indian Military Schools at Jhelum, Juliundur and Ajmere, and the Kitch ener College, Nowgong, also exist for the education of the sons of Indian soldier, with a view to their finding a career in the Indian Army. The latter at present assists in the training of Indian N.C.Os. for promotion to Viceroy's Commission. The Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun exists for the preliminary education of Indians who desire to qualify for the King's Commission in the Army through the Indian Military Academy.

Army in India Reserve of Officers — Previous to the Great War there existed what was called the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, a body of trained officers available to replace casualties in the Indian Army. The war proved fully meet requirements and in 1922 the Army in India Reserve of Officers was constituted.

The revised Regulations for the A. I. R. O. published in 1934 provi le that the following gentlemen

or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (including the Auxiliary Force(India)and Indian Territo-

(2) Civil officials of gazetted status serving under the Government of India or a local Government, whose services can be spared in the event of general mobilization being ordered

(3) Private gentlemen who are resident repelled Lord Lake's army in 1805 India, Burma or Ceylon. Ceylon Government officials are not eligible for

Applicants for Category-Medical (includes Dental) must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the Medical Acts in force at the time of their appointment

Dental applicants must possess a qualification registrable in Great Britain and Ireland under the that their proved efficiency in war will lead to Dentists Acts in force at the time of their their recruitment in larger numbers in future. appointment.

Applicants for Category-Veterinary must be in possession of the diploma M.R.C.V.S.

strength of the Reserve on the 1st January 1936 was 781.

The Fighting Races. —The fighting classes that contribute to the composition of the Indian Army have hitherto been drawn mainly from the north of India, but the experiences of the great war have caused some modifications in the opinions previously held as to the relative value of these and other fighting men. The numbers of the various castes and tribes collisted in the Army have since the war undergone fluctuations, and it is not possible at present to give exact information as to their proportions. Previous to the war the Sikhs contributed very large numbers both to the cavalry and infantry, and the contribution of the Gurkhas was also large. The Sikhs, who inhabit the Punjab originated in a sect founded near Inhore by a peasant in the early part of the sixteenth century and in the course of a hundred years grew into a formidable militant power. Muhammadans of various races contribute a still larger proportion to both the cavalry and infantry. These are drawn both from the north and the south of India, as well as from beyond the They are all excellent fighting men, Frontier. hardy and warlike, who have furnished soldiers to all the great powers of India for many hundreds of years. As cavalry the Muhammadans are perhaps unequalled by any other race in the East, being good horsemen and expert men-at-arms

Next in point of numbers are the Gurkhas of Nepal, of whom there are twenty complete battalions, which during the war were considerably increased. As fighters in the hills they are unsurpassed even by the Pathans in the North-West Frontier, but the Garhwalis and Kumaonis are equally good mountaineers.

The professional military caste of India from time immemorial has been the Rajput, inhabit-ing not only Rajputana but the United Provinces and Oudh Of fine physique and martial bearing, these warriors of Hindustan formed the backbone of the old Bengal Army, and have sustained the English flag in every campaign in the East. Their bigh caste and consequent prejudices in no respect interfere with their marissued in 1934 provi to that the Floriowing genderical may be granted commissions in the Beserve:—

(1) Ex-Officers who, having held King's commission in any Branch of His Majesty's British, Indian Rajputs, good and gallant soldiers, who have or Dominion Forces, either naval, military (includ-proved themselves equal to any other troops or nominon roces, ether havai, initiary (incade) proved themselves equal to any other troops ing the Auxiliary Force(India) and Indian Territo- on the field of battle and have established an rial Force) Marine or Air, have retired therefrom imperishable record in the war both in Europe and are no longer liable for service therein, and and in the East. The two battalions which who are resident in India, Burma or Ceylon. The Jats are a fine and warlike race of Hindus found in the Delhi and Rohtak districts and adjoining territory. It was these people who held out so bravely at Bharatpur and They have proved themselves good soldiers on the battlefields of Europe. Dogras are good and steady soldiers appointment to the Army in India Reserve of found in the hilly districts of the Punjab. They fought well in Flanders and in Mesopctamia.

Among those who have rendered signal and gallant service in the war are the Mahrattas of the Deccan and the Konkan, who have revived thereputation held by their race in the days of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. It is probable

In addition to the castes that have been mentioned, other caste men from the south and other parts of India have filled the ranks of the

During the war the Victoria Cross was awarded for conspicuous gallantry to 2 Indian officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 6 other ranks of the Indian Army.

The Military Cross was awarded to 96 Indian Officers for distinguished service rendered during the Great War and to 3 Indian Officers for service in Waziristan.

A large number of Indian Officers and men were also granted Foreign decorations.

of the Indian Army during the war are review- seas was 175,000.*

Sappers and Miners, and done their duty well ed. His Excellency gives in it the following in every campaign in which they have been figures showing the extent of India's contribution in terms of men. On the outbreak on war, the combatant strength of the Indian Army, including reservista, was 194,000 Indian ranks; enlistments during the war for all branches of the service amounted to 791,000, making a total combatant contribution of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent overseas. As regards non-combatants regards non-combatants, the pre-war strength was 45,000; an additional 427,000 were enrolled during the war and 391,000 were sent over-seas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000, of whom 943,000 Summary of India's Effort in the War—have served overseas. Casualties amounted In a despatch by the Commander-in-Chief to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from published in July, 1919, the whole operations all causes. The number of animals sent over-

Effectives, 1935.

	Officers with King's Commissions.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Com- missions.	Indian other ranks.	Clerks and other civilians.	'Followers.	Indian reservists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Proneers, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps)	3,993	59,963	3,167	1,21,600	177	18,999	33,265
II. Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services) III. Training Establishments (in-	573	483	21	137	1,385	508	
clusive of personnel of De- partmental Corps)	105	133	11	86	60	484	
IV. Educational Establishments V. Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included	61	164	19	87	484	231	::
vin item II)	404	659	2,857	13,305	1,331	5,850	4,811
viem II)	117	542	6	1,022	833	225	85
taken after deducting the num- bers included in item II). VIII. Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the	861	801	622	4,265		4,697	3,570
numbers included in item II)	44	4	112	555	46	90	77
taken after deducting the num- bers included in item II) X. Miscellaneous Establishments	26	15	9	145	273	2,621	
(inclusive of Military Accounts Department)	373	120	144	588	5,411	2,012	169
Forces (Permanent Fstal)- lishments)	121	251	28	6	.		
Total	6,678	57,165	4,454	1,41,805	10,009	35,717	41,977

^{*} For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the Wai, see "The Indian Year Book" of 1920, p. 152, et seq.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England, the nature of such expenditure being indicated in nature of such expenditure being indicated in the detailed Tables of Army, Navy and Military Engineer Services expenditure. This expenditure is met by transfer of funds from India From the 1st April 1920 to the 31st March 1927, the accounts were prepared on the basis of the rate of 2s per rupee for the conversion of English sterling transaction into rupees. From the 1st April 1927 the accounts

are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s 6d. per rupee.

As a rule, the receipts collected by the various departments are not set off against exrious departments are not set off against expenditure as appropriations in aid, but are shown separately on the receipts side of the budget. This is especially the case with the receipts of the Military Departments, which amount to considerable sums.

The Provincial Governments incur no expenditure for Military and the considerable sums.

penditure for Military purposes.

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross.)

	1 401	e 1.		
	1	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
		Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed.
Defence Services—Effective Defence Services—Non-effective	::	Rupe 40,40,50 8,64,87	40,55,32 8,67,28	41,77,51 8,69,88
Transfer to Defence Reserve Fund	••	69,70	34,98	56,62
Total		49,75,07	49,57,58	49,90,77

diture on non-effective services, but does not include debt service. Imperial Government for these purposes, are include debt service.

NOTES.—(1) This summary includes the (2) All Expenditure for Military purposes cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian in the Army Estimates, and also the expen-Government, as also all contributions to the

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately :-Table 2.

						1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
	_				-	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
-	IND	IA.			1	Rupees (00	0's omitted).	
A.	Standing Army:				- 1			
	(1) Effective Service	8:			ſ			
	Fighting Service		• •	• •	••]			14,12,34
	Administrative s		••.					6,56.48
	Manufacturing e	establis	ıment	s (inclu	ding			0.07.00
	stores	. ••	~:-~					2,27,30
	Army Headqua	irters,	Staff	of (lom-			1 01 00
	mands, etc.							1,91,22
	Purchase and a	sale or	stores,	equipi	nent		i i	3,12,54
	Special Services	• •	• •	••	• • •			3,12,34
	Transportation,	Congary	an mr	nti-mal	arial			••
	measures, hot	weath	er est	ahliahm	ents			
	and miscellane	Olis					1	1,89,62
			•••	••	- '		1	
	Tota	I Effect	ive Se	rvices			i i	29,89,50
	(2) Non-effective Ser	rvices:			- 1		1	•
	Non-effective ch	arges	• •	• •			1	3,64,68
в.	Auxiliary and Terri	torıal F	orces:				!	
_	Effective	• •	• •	••	•••		!	66,12
c.	Royal Aur Force:				ł			
	Effective	••	• •	••	• • •			1,01,52
	Non-effective	• •	••	••	••			9
	Motol . India .				1			
	Total: India:				- 1	90 50 1r	39.82 64	01 77 14
	Non-effective	••	••	••		39,78,15 3,64,28	3,65,90	31,57,14
	TAOM-OWNCHAR	••	••	••	_	J,04,≟5	0,00,90	3,64,77
				Total		43,42,43	43,48,54	35,21,91

Table 2	-contd.		
	1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
England.	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
1 Standing Army.			
(1) Effective Services : Fighting Services			3,05,80
Administrative Services			42,39
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			19,77
Army Headquarters, Staff of Com- mands, etc			10,71
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			44,06
Special Services			
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-mala- rial measures, hot weather establish- ments and miscellaneous			80,52
Total Effective Services			5,03,25
(2) Non-effective Services			4,91,16
B. Royal Air Force:			
Effective			94,39
Non-effective			5,37
Total: England			10,94 17
Total Defence Services Expenditure:			
Effective	40,40,50	40,52,35	41,77,51
Non-effective	8,64,87	8,67,28	8,69 88
Grand Total	49,05.37	49,19.63	50,47,39

The amounts expended in England on effective services consist of such charges as payments to the War Office and Air Ministry in London in respect of British Forces serving in India, the transport to India of these forces, and payments on account of stores taken to India by British Forces, educational establishments in England for Indian Services, leave pay of Indian and British service Officers on the Indian Establishments, purchase of imported stores, etc. The expenditure on non-effective services consists of payments to the War Office in London for retired pay to British forces for services in India and to non-effective and retiredofficers of the Indian Service, and of various gratuities.

Although a sum of Rs. 449 millions only has been allotted in the Budget for 1935-36 to meet the net expenditure on Military Services Rs. 499 millions (including receipts) will be available for expenditure under the heading "Military Services" made up of Ra.386-5 millions for expenditure in India and Rs. 112-5 millions in England.

The gross working expenses of military establishments, such as bakeries, pasture and dary farms, army clothing factories, and storage depots, army ordnance factories and base mechanical transport workshops are included in the Budget.

The division of expenditure on Mulitary Engineer Services between India and England is as shown below:--

	-		***************************************			-	1933-34	1934-35.	1935-36.
			riniyanî				Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
_							(Rupees	000's omitted)	
India	••	••		••		••	3,77,35	3,35,69	3,57.18
England				••		••	4,23	4,13	4,62
					Total	•-	3,81,58	3,39,82	3,61,80

contribution towards the recruiting and training an average annual sum of roughly, £631,000 expenses in England of the British troops and airmen who serve for a part of their time in India The Tribunal has also examined India's counterclaim to a contribution towards the cost of her defence expenditure.

The Tribunal was an advisory body which met in November with instructions to report to the Prime Minister The Chairman Sir Robert Garian, until recently Solicitor-General in the Commonwealth of Australia Lord Tomlin and Lord Dunedin were nominated by His Majesty's Government, and Sir Shadi Lal, Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court, and Sir Muhammad Sulaiman, the Senior Puisne Judge of the High Court of Allahabad, by the Government of India.

The matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexton is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent. of the total expenditure; and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

Cost of the Army —A Tribunal was set up a capitation rate of £10 on every British soldier in 1932 to investigate the amount of India's sent to India was fixed. This worked out at

In 1870 objections were raised by both sides to the £10 rate, and until 1878 India made payments on account averaging £440,000 per annum. An Act of Parliament confirmed these amounts as full payment, with the effect of writing off outstanding War Office claims. In 1890 the capitation rate was fixed at £7 10s Meanwhile the British forces in India had been substantially increased, and the altered rate represented an annual expenditure of about £734,000. A committee presided over by Lord Justice Romer was appointed in 1907. It held that the capitawas appointed in 1907. It here that one captes-tion charge was justified in plunciple. In the following year the Secretaries of State for India and War (Lord Morley and Lord Haldane) agreed to a compromise whereby the rate was raised to £11.8s, the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment lod to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s Since 1924 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1926-28 to approximately £4,500,000 and would still exceed Capitation payments.—When, after the the provisional payments by about £300,000 Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company annually. The Government of India has disputed were amalgamated with those of the Crown the bill.

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS.

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

Period.				Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14	verage			69,440	39,389	303	488	2.094 • 57
1915-19	•••	••	• •	66,199	58,367	583	1,980	3,277 .53
1920				57,332	61,429	3 8 5	2,314	3,488 • 08
1921				58,681	60,515	408	749	3,070.04
1922	••		•••	60,166	37,836	284	714	1.902.32
1923	••	••	••	63,139	37,595	237	979	1,793 31
1924				58,614	38,569	246	879	1,857 95
1925				57,378	36,069	166	997	1.750 19
L9 26				56,798	36,893	171	910	1,758 60
1927	• • •			55,632	34,666	149	829	1,654 . 22
1928	• • •			56,327	33,034	166	556	1,635.99
1929				59.827	38,742	203	671	1,746 84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1928 was 131,190.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

Feriod					A	Rat	io per 1,0	00 of stren	gth.
	Average strength.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids.	Aver- age cons- tantly sick.	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Invalids	Aver- age cons- tantly sick.
1910-14]					
(average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544 6	4.38	5.4	20.7
1915-19									
(average)	204,298								38.1
1920	216,445	164,987	2,124		9,265				42.8
1921	175,384	119,215	1,782		6,031	679 7	10.16		34.4
1922		77,468	1,014		3,639				24.6
1923	143,234	66,847	856	2,328	2,955	466.7	5 98	16.3	20 63
1924	134,742	57.014	772	1,731	2,432	423 · 1	5 73	12 8	18 05
1925	1 100 1-0	48,691			2,053	356 8			15.04
1926	1 405 4401	52,517				388 6			15 . 41
1927	133,200	47,054	442		1,972	358.6			15.03
1928	131,190	48,739			2,034	371.5			15.21
1929	154,580				1,864				16.8

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The announcement, made at the Delhi Durbar on going out to his Adjutant, and offered to in 1911, that in future Indians would be eligible trawl back with him on his back at once. When for the Victoria Cross, gave satisfaction which this was not permitted, he stripped off his own was increased during the War and afterwards by clothing to keep the wounded officer warmer the award of that decoration to the following :-

Subadar (then Sepoy) Khudadad Khan, 129th Baluchis.—On 31st October 1914, at Hollebeke, Belgium, the British Officer in charge of the detachment having been wounded, and the other gun put out of action by a shell, Sepoy Khudadad, though himself wounded, remained working his gun until all the other five men of the gun detachment had been killed. been killed.

Naick Darwan Sing Negi, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.—For great gallantry on the might of the 23rd-24th November 1914 near Festubert, France, when the Regiment was engaged in retaking and clearing the enemy out of our trenches and, although wounded in two places in the head, and also in the arm, being one of the first to push round each successive traverse, in the face of severe fire from bombs and rifles at the closest range.

bravery and great ability at Ypres on 26th front of and covering again our new line with April 1915, when he led his platoon with in 150 yards of the enemy's entrenched posigreat gallantry during the attack, and after thom. He beat off three counter-attacks, and wards collected various parties of the Regi. worked his gun single-hand d after all his men, ment (when no British Otheers were left) and except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. 55th kept them under his command until the retirement was ordered. Jamadar Mir Dast subsequently on this day displayed remarkable courage in helping to carry eight British and Indian Officers into safety, whilst exposed to very heavy fire.

Rifleman Kulbir Thapa, 23rd Gurkha Rifles-For most conspicuous bravery during operations against the German trenches south of Mauquissart. When himself wounded, on the 25th September 1915, he found a badly wounded soldier of the 2nd Leicestershire Regiment behind the first line German trench, and though urged by the British soldier to save himself, he remained with him all day and night. In the early morning of the 26th September, in misty weather, he brought him out through the German wire, and, leaving him in a place of comparative safety returned and brought in two wounded Gurkhas one after the other. He then went back in broad daylight for the British soldier and brought him in also, carrying him most of the way and being at most points under the enemy's fire the way

Havildar (then Lance-Naick) Lala, 41st Dogras.—Finding a British Officer of another regiment lying close to the enemy which he himself had made, and in which he had aiready bandaged four wounded to engage an enemy machine gun which had nen. After bandaging his wounds he heard calls from the Adjutant of his own Regiment who was lying in the open severely wounded. The enemy were not more than one hundred yards shot immediately. Without a moment's hesidistant, and it seemed certain death to go out tation Karan Bahadur pushed the dead man in that direction, but Lance-Najk Lala insisted

and stayed with him till just before dark when he returned to the shelter. After dark he carried the first wounded officer back to the main trenches, and then, returning with a stretcher carried back his Adjutant. He set a magni-ficent example of courage and devotion to

Sepoy Chatta Singh, 9th Bhopal Infantry,-For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in leaving cover to assist his Commanding Officer who was lying wounded and helpless in the open. Sepoy Chatta Singh bound up the officer's wound and then dug cover for him with his entrenching tool, being exposed all the time to very heavy rifle fire. For five hours until nightfall he remained beside the wounded officer shielding him with his own body on the exposed side. He then under cover of darkness, went back for assistance and brought the officer into safety.

Naick Shahamad Khan, 89th Punjabis.-For Subadar (then Jamadar) Mir Dast, most conspicuous bravery. He was in charge of a the Coke's Rifles.—For most conspicuous machine-gun section in an exposed position in except two belt-fillers, had become casualties. For three hours he held the gap under very For three hours no near the gap under very heavy fire while it was being made secure. When his gun was knocked out by hostile fire he and his two bet-fillers held their ground with riffes till ordered to withdraw. With three men sent to assist him he then brought back his gun, ammunition, and one severely wounded man unable to walk. Fin-ally, he himself returned and removed all remaining arms and equipment except two shovels. But for his great gallantry and determination our line must have been penetrated by the enemy.

> Lance-Dafedar Govind Singh, 28th Cavalry. -For most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty in thrice volunteering to carry messages between the regiment and brigade headquarters, a distance of 11 miles over open ground which was under the observation and heavy fire of the enemy. He succeeded each time in delivering his message although on each occasion his horse was shot, and he was compelled to finish the journey on foot.

> Rifleman Karan Bahadur Rana, 23rd Gurkha Rifles. - For conspicuous bravery and resource in action under adverse conditions, and utter contempt of danger during an attack. He with

and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew. to him before he died. His valour and imitative Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers were of the highest order. and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their fire. He kept his gun in action, and showed the greatest coolness in removing defects which had twice prevented the gun from firing. He did magnificent work during the remainder of the day and when a withdrawal was ordered assisted with covering fire untilthe enemy was close to him. He displayed throughout a very high standard of valour and devotion to duty.

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers attached 29th Lancers.—For most conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the 23rd September 1918, when his squadron devotion and bravery "quite beyond all charged a strong enemy position on the west praise" in Waziristan on 10th April, 1921. He bank of the River Jordan, between the river received a severe gunshot wound in the chest and Kh. es Samariveh Village. On nearing while serving a Lewis gun, and when all the the position Ressaldar Badlu Singh realised havildars had been killed or disabled he strugthat the squadron was suffering casualties gled to his feet, called to his assistance two men, from a small hill on the left front occurred by and charged and recovered the gun restarting

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire machine guns and infantry had surrendered

Rifleman Gobar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles.—For most conspicuous bravery on 10th March 1915 at Neuve Chapelle. During an attack on the German position he was one of a bayonet party with bombs who entered their main trench, and was the first man to go round each traverse, driving back the enemy until they were eventually forced to surrender. He was killed during this engagement.

from a small hill on the left front occupied by and charged and recovered the gun, restoring machine guns and 200 infantry. Without it to action. He refused medical attention, the slightest hesitation he collected six other insisting first on pointing out where the other ranks and with the greatest dash and an entire wounded were and on carrying water to them.

disregard of dauger charged and captured the boltion, thereby saving very heavy casualties these wounded he shielded him with his body to the squadron. He was mortally wounded and he submitted to medical attention hunself on the very top of the hill when capturing one only after he was exhausted through three hours' of the machine guns single-handed, but all the continual effort and by loss of blood.

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

Since 1903 a squadron of the Royal Navy, squadron had considerably improved. known as the East Indies Squadron, has been maintained in Indian waters. It has natus second class cruiser which had been flagship, and another, second class cruiser replaced the In 1903 the squadron consisted of one second class and two third class cruisers, and recond class and two third class cruisers, and remained at this strength until 1910: when one second class cruiser was withdrawn and two smaller vessels substituted, and three cruisers were lent from the Mediterranean to assist "Colombo," Cruiser, 7,580 tons; "Enterprise were lent from the Mediterranean to assist "Colombo," Cruiser, 4,200 tons); Sloops, in the suppression of the arms traffic in the "Shorcham," "Bideford," "Fowey," and Gulf. By 1913 the position of the East Indies

The present composition of the East Indies Squadron (Fourth Cruiser Squadron)

India contributes £100,000 a year towards naval expenditure and approximately £3,000 a year on account of indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty, and also maintains the Royal Indian Navv.

India's Naval Expenditure.

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1396-7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, except with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is well under half a million soul. half a million pounds.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence was discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations in their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Sloops, 2 Patrol vessels and a Survey vessel. A fifth sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the Patrol vessels.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service as a combatant service. The Government of under the Government of India) traces its India in 1920 obtained from the Admiralty the erigin so far back as 1612 when the East India services of Rear-Admiral Mawby as Director, Company stationed at Surat found that it was necessary to provide themselves with armed vessels to protect their commerce and settlements from the Dutch or Portuguese and from the pirates which infested the Indian coasts. The first two ships, the Dragon and Hoscander (or Oslander), were despatched from Lngland in 1612 under a Captain Best, and since those days under slightly varying titles and of various strengths the Government in India have always maintained a sea service.

The periods and titles have been as follows:-

	1612-1
••	1686-1
	1830-1
	1863-1
	1877-1
	1892.
	1934.
	••

India's Naval Force has always been most closely connected with Bombay, and in 1668 when the E. India Co. took over Bombay, Captain Young of the Marine was appointed Deputy Governor. From then until 1877 the Marine was under the Government of Bombay, and although from that date all the Marine Es-tablishments were amalgamated into an Imperial Marine under the Government of India, Bombay has continued to be the headquarters and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding.

During the War 1914-1918 Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on many and various duties Royal Indian Marine Ships "DUFFERIN," "HARDINGE," "NORTHEROOK," "LAWRENCE," "DALHOUSIE" and "MINTO" had their guns mounted and served as Auxiliary Cruisers. Officers also served in the Boyal Navy in the Grand Fleet, Mediterranean North Sea, North Red Sea and Caspian Sea Fleets.

In addition to transport duties in Indian Ports, Officers were sent to Marseilles, East Africa and Egypt for such duties, and on the entry of Turkey into the War were employed on duties towing and manning River Craft and Barges to and in Mesopotamia, and it was necessary to enlist a number of Temporary Officers, Warrant Officers and mon to the numbers of approximately 240, 60 and 2,000 respectively for these and other duties.

Reorganisation Schemes.—After the War the Government of India asked Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe, who was visiting India, to draw up a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service. His valuable suggestions were unfortunately too ambitious for Indian finances and could not be accepted.

Shortly afterwards the Esher Committee arrived in India to report on the Indian Army and although the R.I.M. was not included in their terms of reference, they strongly recommended that the R. I. M. should be reorganised in peace and war then ceased to exist.

R.I.M., to draw up a scheme of reorganisation within limited lines. His scheme, however, was not adopted, and Admiral Mawby resigned his appointment.

The R.I.M. then fell upon hard times; money was scarce, the report of the Inchcape Committee necessitated drastic retrenchments, and the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms resulted in the Local Governments having to defray the cost of the work of R. I. M. ships on their various stations, on lighthouse duties, transport work, carrying of officials, etc. The 686 Local Governments were naturally inclined to think that if they had to pay they would like to have a say in the management, and that 1863 if the work could be done cheaper locally, they should arrange to carry out the duties them-1892 recommended that the three large troopships should be scrapped and all trooping carried out under contract, which would have left the Marine with only the Survey Department and the Bombay Dockyard.

A Combatant Service.—Happily for the Service, however, the Government of India in 1925 appointed a Departmental Committee under the Charmanship of General Lord Rawlinson, in his capacity of Minister of Defence and Member of Council in charge of the Marine Portfolio, to submit a scheme for the reorganisation of the Service as a combatant force. This Committee recommended that the Service should be reorganised as a purely combatant Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Naval Service with the title of Royal Indian Navy, with a strength in the first instance of 4 armed sloops, 2 patrol vessels, 4 mine-sweeping trawlers, 2 surveying ships and a depot ship, the Service in the first instance to be commanded by a Rear-Admiral on the active list in the Royal Navy. The scheme was accepted by the Indian and Home Governments, and the necessary Act to permit India to maintain a Navy was passed through both Houses of Parliament. Houses of Parliament.

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discipline Act and this had to be passed through the Assembly and Council of State in India.

In February 1928, the Bill was introduced but failed to pass in the Assembly by a narrow margin of one vote. In February 1934, the Bill was re-introduced to the Assembly with certain minor amendments but in response to a plea for circulation, the Government circulated the Bill.

In August, the Bill was re-introduced and passed by the Assembly and Council of State. On 2nd October 1934 the Royal Indian Navy was inaugurated, the historic ceremony taking

The Royal Indian Navy which has been communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the late Royal Indian Marine is tection in the Bay of Bengal and other Naval
one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under
the communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the late Royal Indian Navy and other Naval
one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under
duties. A close haison is maintained between
the communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the late Royal Indian Navy and other Naval
notations. A close haison is maintained between
the communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the late Royal Indian Naval
one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under
the Communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the late Royal Indian Naval
one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under
the Communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the late Royal Indian Naval
one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under
the Communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the Late Royal Indian Naval
one of the Empire's Naval Forces and is under
the communications, etc. includes fishery proevolved from the Late Royal Indian Navy and the East Indian
Squadron.

Personnel, 1936.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Navy and P. S. T. O., East Indies Vice-Admiral A. E. F. Bedford, C.B. Naval Secretary Paymaster Commander M. H. Elliott, M.B.E., Lieut-Comdr. J. Lawrence, R. I. N	R.N.
Chief of the Staff and Captain Superintendent of Dockyard Captain A. G. Maundrell, CIE, R.IN.	
Staff Officer (Operations) Commander P. A. Mare, R.I.N.	
Commander of the Dockyard Commander H P Hughes Hallett, M.B E , D R.I N	5 C
Squadron Signal Officer Lieut - Coind: M. H. St. L. Nott, R.I.N.	
Squadron Gunnery Officer Lieut. K Durston, R.I N.	
Engineer Manager of the Dockyard Engineer Captain G L. Annett, R.I.N.	
1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Engineer Commander P Clark, R.I N. Dockyard.	
2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Dockyard Engineer Lieut, G W A. Burgess, R.I.N.	
Naval Store Officer J. A. B. Hawes, Esq. (Tempy.)	
Financial Adviser R Jagannathan, Esq., MA, BL	
Chief Superintendent V. G. Rose, Esq.	

MARINE TRANSPORT STAFF

у	Commander T M S Milne-Henderson,
-	O B.E., R.I.N.
••	LieutComdr. A. H. Watt, R I.N
••	Lieut -Comdr. E. G. G. Hunt, RI.N.
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Constructor		W. G. J. Francis, Esq.
Assistant Constructor	••	E. J. Underhay, Esq.
Electrical Engineer		N. T. Patterson, Esq.
Assistant Naval Store Officer		F. Hearn, Esq. (Tempy.)

OFFICERS.

Captains Commanders Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants, and Sub-Lieutenants	9 16 43	WARRANT OFFICERS. Gunners and Boatswains Warrant Telegraphists	••		16 8
Engineer-Captain	1 13	Warrant Mechanicians Schoolmaster (Warrant Rank)			2
Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engineer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub- Lieutenants	35	Warrant Writers	••	••	9

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN.

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

SHIPS,

Sloop Minesweeping Sloop Minesweeping Sloop Minesweeping .	H. M. I. S	. Clive Cornwallis Hindustan Lawrence Indus	••	2,050 1,290 1,190 1,225	tons	 2,500 ,, 2,000 S. H. P.
Surveying Vessel Depot Ship	"	Investigator Dalhousie		1,574 1,960	"	 11,376
Patrol Vessel	,,	l'athan	••	695	,	 3,500 S. H. P.

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers. service launches, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi.

Dockyards.

the more important. The one at Cal-bas been closed. There are 5 graving docks and a wet basin at Bombay, together with 4th and 5th Engineers and Ship Surveyors. tactories.

Medical Staff.

Medical Officer, G D Gripper, R.A.M.C.

Officer in Medical Charge of Dispensary, Captain J. B. D'Souza, M.B.E., I.M.D.

R. I. N. Warrant Officers.

Force, Officer-in-charge, Dockyard Police Gunner P O'Hara, RI.N

Boatswain of the Dockyard, Boatswain A. H Lovett, M B E , R I.N.

Appointments.

In addition to the regular appointments in the ships of the Royal Indian Navy, and in H. M. I. N. Dockyard, the following appointments under the Government of India, Commerce Department, are held by the officers of the Royal Indian Navy :--

BOMBAY.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Rombay District, Nautical Surveyor, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay District, Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, 2nd 3rd and 4th Engineer and Ship Surveyors,

CALCUTTA.

There were two Royal Indian Marine Dock-yards at Bombay and at Calcutta, the former ment, Calcutta District; Nautical Surveyor,

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

BURMA.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, Nautical Surveyor, Mer-cantile Marine Department, Rangoon District, and Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Rangoon.

KARACHI.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District.

Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Aden District.

CHITTAGONG.

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship Surveyor.

PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master.

Agriculture.

As crops depend on the existence of plant | tion and manning, broadly speaking there food and moisture in the soil so the character of the agriculture of a country depends largely on its soil and climate. It is true that geograplucal situation the character of the people and other considerations have their influence which is not inconsiderable, but the limitations in posed by the nature of the soil and above all by the climate tend to the establishing of a certam class of agriculture under a certain given set of conditions

The climate of India, while varying to some extent in degree, in most respects is iemaikably similar in character throughout the coun-The main factors in common are the monsoon the dry winter and early summer months, and the intense heat from March till June. These have the effect of dividing the year into two agricultural seasons the Kharif of Monsoon and the Rubi or winter season, each bearing its own distinctive crops Between early June and October abundant rams fall over the greater part of the continent while the winter months are generally dry, although North-Western India benefits from showers in December and January The south of the Pennisula, and especially the Madras Presidency however is more tully tropical especially in the south, and depends mainly on the N -E monsoon, here the two crop—seasons can hardly be said—to exist The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too favourable, but is not quite so bad as is often represented. The rainfull is greatest at what would otherwise be the hottest time of the year, i.e. und-summer and when it is most needed should be remembered that in a hot country intermittent showers are practically valueless as evaporation is very rapid. Heavy rainfall concentrated in a limited period, though it has its drawbacks and demands a special system of agriculture, has many advantages in hot

Soils, -- Four main soil types can be recoguised in India eiz., (1) the Red soils derived from rocks of the Archman system which charactense Madras, Mysore and the South-East of Bombay and extend through the East of Hyderabad and the Central Provinces to Oussa, Chota Nagpur and the South of Bengal (2) The black cotton or regar soils which over he the Deccan trap and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berai and the Western parts of the Central Provinces and Hyderabad with extensions into Central India and Bundelkhand. The Madras requr soils though less typical are also important (3) The great alli-yid plains, agriculturally the most important fret in budia as well as the most extensive mainly the Indo-Gangetre Plain embracing Sind horthern Rajputana most of the Punjab, the bleps of the United Provinces, most of bihar and Bengal and half of Assam (4) The laterite soils which form a belt round the Pennisula and extend through East Bengal into Assam and Burma

are few soils in the world more suited to intensive agriculture so long as the water supply is assured. The other soils are less tractable and call for greater skill in management and are less adapted to small holdings, of these the regur soils are the most valuable

Agricultural Capital and Equipment.— India is a country of small holdings and the com-monest type is that which can be cultivated with one pair of bullocks under local conditions. Large holdings are practically miknown, and are mainly confined to the planting industries - Farning is carried on with a minimum of capital there being practically no ontlay on fencing, and very little on buildings or implements. Miny causes militate against the accumulation of capital and agricultural indebtedness is heavy and the interest on loans high - Great progress has been made by the co-operative circlit movement during the last twenty years. There are now 105 083 Co-operative Societies in India with 4,304 309 members and a working capital of nearly 96 crores of tupees. Some 90 per cent of these Societies are concerned with the financing of agriculture. Not only have these societies brought cheaper credit to the cultivator but they have striven to inculcate the lesson that theap credit is only valuable it applied to productive purposes and have encouraged thrift

Equipment. - Practically all cultivation is done by bullocks and the capacity of these as draught animals varies from district to district as well as depending the on cultivator's individual circumstances. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse (implements in Europe In those tracts where urngation is from wells bullocks are also used for drawing water, they also drive the sugarcane crusher, and tread out the grain at harvest, and they are still almost the sole means of transport in rural areas His implements being tow, a cultivator's bullocks form by far the most important item of his movable property

Implements are made of wood although ploughs are usually typped with from points, and there is a great similarity in their shape and general design. Iron ploughs were bring introduced in large numbers in the decade tollowing the war, but the fall in the prices of agricultural commodities in recent years has lessened the demand tor these implements. The levelling beam is used throughout the greater part of the country in preference to the harrow and tolk; and throughout Northern India the plough and the levelling beam are the only implements possessed by the ordinary cultivator

On black cotton soils the commonest implement is the bakhar, a simple stirring implement with a broad blade Seed drills and drill hoes are in use in parts of Bombay Madras and the Central Provinces, but throughout the greater part of the country the seed is either broadcasted or ploughed in Hand implements consist of various sizes of hors, the best known The great alluvial plains are characterised by of which are the kodah or spade with a blade set case of cultivation and rapid response to irrigation and rapid response to irrigation.

and simple reapers and these, like iron ploughs, are likely to become popular when conditions improve. Even motor tractor ploughs are now estimated to number hundreds and a few steam ploughing sets are at work reclaiming land from deep-rooted grasses.

Cultivation.—Cultivation at its best is distinctly good but in the greater part of the country there is plenty of room for improvement. As in any other country success in agriculture varies greatly with the character of the people depending largely as it does on thrift and industry. In most places, considering the large population, cultivation is none too good. Agriculture suffers through lack of organization and equipment Two economic factors tend to keep down the standard of cultivation. Holdings are not only small but fragmented and the Indian laws of inheritance both perpetuate and intensify this evil. Very definite attempts are now being made in several provinces and states to amend matters and consolidate holdings but the process is necessarily slow. Secondly, cultivators rarely live on or near to their holdings but congregate in villages. The need for mutual protection is less than formerly and though tradition dies hard sub-villages are now springing up in many places.

For *labi* crops which demand a fine seed-bed preparatory tillage consists mainly of repeated treatments with the indigenous plough (or on black soils the bakhar) which serves the purpose of plough, harrow and cultivator, combined with applications of the levelling beam. Crude as these implements are, they produce in Northern India a surface mulch and moist sub-soil which is the aim of all dry-farming operations. For hharif crops the preparation is much less thorough as it is essential to sow without delay. Manure is generally applied to more valuable crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, etc Seeding is either done broadcast or by drilling behind a worden plough or drill Thinning and spacing are not uearly so well done as they might be, and intercultivation is done as they might be, and intercentivation is generally too superficial. Harvesting is done by sickle where the crops are cut whole, and there is little waste involved. At their best the ryot's methods are not ineffective but being uneconomical of both cattle and management of the control of the cattle and management of the cattle and the cattle an power, they are seldom carried out fully. The use of simple improved implements and of machines which lessen the strain on the bullocks, which the agricultural department is steadily fostering, is an important factor in raising the general standard of agriculture.

Irrigation .- The concentration of the principal rainfall in less than a third of the year, which is not the sowing period of the rabi crops, places a very definite limit on the yield winds increased attention to the better utilization of can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. Some other crops, e.g., sugarcane, can hardly be grown indeed without supplementary watering. With adequate irrigation the yield from the principal grain crops in Northern India is rapidly replacing the old-fashioned mhotea.

not use his feet in digging, and the khurpi doubled even in areas where the monsoon is cr small hand hoe. Of harvesting machinery generous, whilst in the great canal colonies there is none; grain is separated either by treadand in Sind barren desert has become fertile ing out with oven or beating out by hand, and land. The Indian canal system is by far the winnowing by the agency of the wind; cultivators largest in the world. In 1932-33 the total have come to recognize the efficiency of winnowers length of the main and branch canals and distributaries amounted to some 75,000 miles irrigating an area of 33 million acres, and the value of crops irrigated from Government works was estimated at about 87 crores. It has been calculated that when works under has been calculated that when works under construction are completed, and when the various new canals are developed fully, the irrigated area will probably reach 50 million acres. The protective effect of the canals in many areas is no less important than the enhanced yield. Protectiveirrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. The Indian canals are of two types—perennial and inundation—and the trend of irrigation practice is to replace the latter by the former wherever possible. The great perennial canals in the North of India draw their supply from snow-fed rivers; the inundation canals run only when the rivers rise with the melting of the snow in April-May and must close when supplies fall at the end of the monsoon. Other canals depend for their supply during the dry part of the year on water stored behind great dams thrown across suitable gorges and are in consequence less dependable than the larger snow-fed systems. Water rates are levied on the area of irrigated crops natured so that Government bears part of the risk of failure of crops. Different rates are charged for different crops and vary somewhat in different parts of India; rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

The Madras and Bombay presidencies possess some of the most spectacular irrigation schemes in the world. The Cauvery—Mettur irrigation system inaugurated in 1934 is considered to be the biggest in the British Empire and the be the biggest in the British Empire and the largest single block masonry reservoir in the world, with a storage capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet. This project, together with the Kanniambadi project in Mysore, is said to bring into productive use about 80 per cent. of the flow of the Cauvery river besides serving as a great moderator of floods. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, impounding 272 feet of water, is far and away the highest dam in India, whilst the Sukkur Barrage in Slad across the Indus irrigates a desert whose area far exceeds that of any other scheme conceived by engineers. any other scheme conceived by engineers.

Irrigation from Wells.—About one quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving places a very definite limit on the yield which increased attention to the better utilisation of can be obtained from the principal cereal crops. underground water supplies, existing wells being Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Manures — Although the number of cattle maintained in India is very high and indeed excessive, there is everywhere a shortage of farmyard manure. This is partly due to the small use of bedding, for which straw can ill be spared, and to the keeping of cattle in the open, but mainly to the use of dung as the principal source of village fuel. Hence the supply of organic matter to Indian soils is deficient. Unfortu-nately the Indian cultivator does not possess the skill of the Chimaman in the making of composts and much valuable manurial material is wasted in every Indian village and to the detriment of sanitation. Green-manure crops are apreading slowly and the use of oil-cakes, especially castor-cake, for the more valuable crops like sugarcane and tobacco is increasing.

The general trend of the results of experiments carried on by the various agricultural departments is to show that a better supply of organic manures is everywhere important, nitrogen is the most common limiting lactor for India as a whole, phosphatic manures are definitely advantageous in certain more limited tracts. Manuring for higher production is gradually spreading as the result of village demonstrations; at present prices of certain artificial fertilisers, notably ammonium sulphate and the newer types of soluble phosphatic manure are definitely profitable not only for tobacco, sugarcane and market garden crops but for some staple crops, but generally speaking the fall in the prices of agricultural produce has arrested progress in the use of fertilisers.

Rice.—Rice is the most extensively grown crop in India, although it preponderates in the wetter parts of the country, viz, in Bengal Bihar and Orissa, Burma and Madras, The area fluctuates slightly around 80 million acres and the yield is about 30 million tons requires for its proper maturing a moist climate with well assured rainfall. The cultivated varieties are numerous differing greatly in quavarieties are numerous dinering greatly in quality and in suitability for various conditions of soil and climate, and the people possess an intimate acquaintance with those grown in their own localities. The better qualities are sown in seed beds and transplanted in the monsoon. Broadcasted rice is grown generally in lowlying areas and is sown before the monsoon as it must make a good start before the floods arrive. Deep water rices grow quickly and to a great height and are generally able to keep pace with the rise in water level.

For transplanted rice the soil is generally prepared after the arrival of the monsoon and is worked into a puddle before the seedlings are transplanted. The land is laid out into small areas with rulsed partitions to regulate the distribution of the water supply. The seed-lings are planted either singly or in small bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each and are simply pushed into the mud at distances of 6 to 1.2 inches near the little of the plants.

to retain rainfall or by artificial irrigation, the details varying with locality, the rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The area under improved varieties of rice distributed by the agricultural departments is now well over 2 million acres. A scheme for the intensification of research on rice in all the principal rice-growing provinces financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and the Empire Marketing Board is in progress

Judia (excluding Burma) consumes more rice than she produces, the balance in the past having been provided almost entirely by Burma The year 1934-35 was marked by a phenomenal merease in the amount imported (3 94 lakis of tons as compared with 0 88 of a laki in the preceding year) and also by the fact that nearly the whole of the imports came from Siam and Freuch Indo-China, mainly in the form of broken These imports had such a depressing effect on prices in the Madras Piesidency that it became necessary to impose an import duty of 12 annas a maund

Wheat.-Wheat is grown widely throughout Northern India as a winter crop, the United Provinces and the Puniab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and probably three-quarters of the total outturn in India. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species Triticium vulgare. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats from the contribution of the country contribution. mercial point of view. As seen in local markets Indian wheats frequently contain appreciable quantities of other grains and even of extraneous matter due to the method of threshing employed. Wheat for export is well-cleaned and there has been great improvement in this respect of recent years. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres, but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1930 which exceeded 104 million tons The estimated area in 1935-36 is 32'76 million acres Recent crops have averaged 9½ million tons per annum which is only slightly, it anything, above internal requirements. Exports of wheat amounted to 197,000 tons in 1930-31 but have since been nominal, Indian wheat having been well above world party and the home market protected by an import duty on foreign wheat With the development of irrigation from the Lloyd Barrage of Send and in the navier Davish, food Canal in Sind and in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is practically certain and, although the internal consumption of wheat will increase with the growth of population, there is likely to be an exportable surplus in the not distant an exportance surplus in the not distant future. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and, except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous moneoon. Rains in January and February are generally beneficial but an excess of rainfall in these months usually produces rust with a diminution of the yield. lings are planted either singly or in small on irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally bunches containing from 4 to 6 plants each given. The crop is generally harvested in March and are simply pushed into the mud at distances and April and the threshing and winnowing go of 6 to 12 inches apart. Either by hunding

improved varieties of wheat is now 7 million acres. The imperial Council of Agricultural Research has recently appointed two Standing Committees to advise on problems connected with rice and wheat

The Millets .- These constitute one of the most important groups of crops in the country, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are Jowar (Sorghum vulgare) the great millet, and Bajra the Bulrush millet (Pennsetum typhoideum). Generally speaking the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Neither for jowar nor bajra is manure usually applied though jowar responds handsomely to high manuring and cultivation is not so thorough as for wheat. The crop is generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded, It is often grown mixed with the summer pulses especially Arhar (Cajanus indicus—pigeon pea) and other crops, and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some provinces rate mar is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country

-Pulses are commonly grown through • out India in great variety and form at once the backbone of the agriculture, since even the present moderate degree of soil fertility could not be maintained without legiminous rotations, and a primary necessity in the food of a vegetarian population. The yields on the whole are fairly good, mixed cropping is common. The principal pulses are Arhar (Caganus indicus), gram (Cicer arietinum), various species of Phaseolus and Pisum.

Cotton —Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and despite the sharp fall both in quantity and values due to the trade depression raw coffon was first in the list of exports for 1934-35. The average area under cotton in the quinquennium ending 1929-30 was 26/2 million acres and the average yield 5/8 million bales. In the year following as a result of low prices, the area contracted to less than 23 million acres, but has again usen to over 25 millions in 1935-36 findian mills now consinue annually about 2 300 000 bales of Indian cotton and at present some 300,000 bales per annum of imported cotton (Egyptian, Sudan and African) of a staple longer than is produced in India. The principal export is of short staple cotton of \$\frac{b}{b}'\$ staple but there is also in normal years an export of Indian medium I'to 1 1 staple cottons such as Punjab/American and Karunganni. The area under improved varieties of cotton is now estimated to be approximately 4 million access (i) these 2.7 million acres represent long and medium staple cottons, the remainder being short staple varieties of improved yield and ginning pervarieties of improved vield and gimning per-centage. There is no Indian cotton belt, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Baroda, Madias, the Punjab and the United Provinces all have important cotton tracts.

Sowing and harproducing distinct types vesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly; in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lbs. of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above these have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lbs. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the agricultural departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of the staple cottons has improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the short-staple tracts.

The Cotton Transport Act, the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, the Bombay Cotton Markets Act, the C P Cotton Markets Act and the Madras (commercial crops) Market Act have all been passed at the instance of the Committee and are doing much to check adulteration and promote better marketing certain provinces legislation bas been enacted. or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton Agricultural department have continued then campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methos of cultivation

Exports - The exports of raw cotton from ludia by sea to foreign countries for the last 5 fiscal years (ending March 31st) were as follows (in thousands or bales of 400 lbs. each) :--

			-		
Countries	1930- 31	1931- 32	1932- 33.	1933- 34	1934- 35.
United Kungdom	281	166	167	342	347
Other parts of the Bri- tish Em pire	6	6	7	3	6
Japan	1,686	1,080	1,085	1,022	2,011
Italy .	362	183	150	261	278
France	232	81	124	163	148
China (ex- clusive of II on g- kong,etc)	606	436	134	337	142
Belgium	217	121	128	145	153
Spain	106	45	52	61	60
Germany	309	166	152	247	153
Other countries	121	85	64	159	148

import 325 million yards of Japanese piece goods A strenuous and apparently successful effort is being made to increase the United Kingdom's consumption of Indian raw cotton, which has more than doubled during the last

Sugarcane.—India, until recently a large importer of sugar, is one of the most important sugarcane growing countries in the world The area in 1935-36 is estimated at 4,007,000 acres as against 2,980,000 acres, the average for the guinguennium ending 1934-35. The crop is mostly grown in the submontane tracts of Northern India, more than half the area being in the United Provinces. The indi-genous hard, thin, low-sucrose canes have now largely been replaced by seedling canes of high quality mainly the productions of the Imperial Sugarcane Breeding Station, Combatore The total area under improved varieties of cane in India in 1933-34 was estimated at 2 13 million acres, representing 61 per cent. of the total In the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa improved canes occupy more than 80 per cent of the area. The effect of the improved varieties is clear from the fact that, while the area under cane in India in 1935-36 (4 0) million acres) represents only an advance of 34 3 per cent over the quinquential average the yield (5 91 million quinquennial average the yield (5-91 million tons expressed as gin) represents an increase of 51 per cent. The protection afforded by the Sugar Industry Protection Act. of 1932 has given a stimulus to the production of sigar by modern methods. By the end of 1934-35 there were 130 sugar factories in India making prior to 1931-32 and it is expected that the season of 1935-36 will see 139 factories in opera-The total production of sugar, including that refined from gur, in 1934-35 was 679,000 tons as against 228,120 tons in 1931-32, and 684,000 tons are likely to be produced in 1935-36 Imports of sugar of all sorts in 1934-35 amounted to 223 000 tons as against 370,000 tons in 1932-33 and 901,200 tons in 1930-31. It is expected that within a few years India will not only provide her own requirements of sugar but will have a surplus for export

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act of 1934 has imposed an excise duty of 10 as per cent on Khandasarrand Re 4-5-0 per cent on all other sugar except palmyras ugar produced in factories

Oilseeds -The crops classified under the heading are chiefly groundnuts, linseed, sesamum and the cruciferous oilseeds (rape, mustard, etc.) Although oilseeds are subject to great fluctuation in price and the crops themselves are more or less precarious by nature, they cover an immense area.

112.000 tons.

Linseed requires a deep and moist soil and is grown chiefly in the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and the United Provinces. The crops is grown for seed and not for fibre and the common varities are of a much shorter habit of growth than those of Europe The yield varies greatly from practically nothing up to 500 to 600 lbs of seed per acic. It is grown largely for export. At the beginning of the century India supplied practically the whole of the world's demand for linseed, the area having gone as high as 5 million acres with a yield of 630,000 tons In recent years foreign competition, mainly from the Argentine, has contracted the market for Indian linseed and with it the area under the crop. Exports dwindled to 72,000 tons in 1932-33 as compared with the prewar average of \$79,000 tons The preference granted to Indian linseed in the United Kingdom under the Ottawa Agreement, combined with two successive short harvests in the Aigentine, helped India to regain her pre-war position in the British market in 1933-34 when Britain took 174,000 tons out of a total of 379,000 tons Exports diminished however, in 1934-35 the British takings being 109,000 tons out of a total export of 238,000 tons

Sesamum (Gingelly) is grown mostly in Pennisular India as an utumn or winter crop. In 1034-35 if occupied an area of 5.2 million acres with a yield of 404,000 tons About 10 per cent of the production is exported and the rest consumed locally

The Cruciferous Oilseeds there were 130 sugar factories in India making important group of crops in Northern India sugar by modern methods as against 31 factories; important group of crops in Northern India sugar by modern methods as against 31 factories; where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development The area under rape and mustaid, including an estimated figure for the area grown mixed with other crop is about 6½ to 7 million acres annually. Production in 1934-35 was estimated at 890,000 tons, of which 36,900 tons were exported as compared with 115,000 tons in 1932-33 Several species are grown and there are numerous local varieties large portion of the crop is crushed locally for domestic consumption

Jute.—I'wo varieties of the plant are cultivated as a crop, Capsulans and Olitorius. Jute growing is confined almost entirely to Bute growing is commed amoust emergery to Hengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa. The crop requires a rich moist soil. Owing to river mundation this part of India receives a considerable alluvial deposit every year and the land is thus able to sustain this exhausting crop without manure. The crop is rather delicate when young, but once estabis rather deficate when young, but once established requires no attention, and grows to a great height (10 to 11 feet). Before ripening the crop is cut and retted in water. After about three weeks submersion the fibre is removed by washing and beating. The areas in 1935-36 was estimated at 1.947,000 million. Groundaut, though of modern introduction already an important crop particularly in Madras, Bombay, Burma and Hyderabad the area has not however achieved stability the secteadily from 1.5 millions acres in the ground to 8.23 millions in 19.33-34 may be seen as compared to 2,670,000 millions in the past two years production in 1935-36 was 19 millions there are second during 1935-36 was 19 millions. The victor of the three previous years, production in 1935-36 was 19 millions in the past two years, the acreage to 1935-36 being 4.70 manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 two years, production in 1935-36 was 19 millions. The yield in 1935-36 being 4.70 manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 two years, production in 1935-36 was defined in 1934-35. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 two years are supported during 1934-35 two years. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 two years. Although the present acreage is minch temperature of the past two years and the present acreage is minch to make the past two years. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 two years. Although the present acreage is minch to make the past two years and the past two years and the past two years. The total weight of raw and manufactured jute exported during 1934-35 two years. Although the present acreage is minch to the past two years are previous that the past two years are previous the previous years. The year the past two years are years are year production in 1935-36 was extended to 2,670,000 millions in the past two years are year production in 1935-36 was campared to 2,670,000 millions in the past two years are year production in 1935-36 was campared to 2,670,000 millions in the past two years are his in progress to reduce it still further.

Tobacco is grown here and there all over are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the country chiefity, however, in Bengai, Bihar, the best Indian breeds have many ments Of Bombay, Madras and Burma. Of two variethe draught types the best known breeds ties cultivated Nicotuana Tabacum is by far the most common. Maximum crops are obtained on deep and moist alluvium soils and a high standard of cultivation including liberal manuring is necessary. The crop is only suited to small holdings where labour is plentiful as the attenholdings where labour is plentiful as the attenticn necessary for its proper cultivation is very great. The seed is germinated in seed beds and the young plants are transplanted when a few inches high, great care being taken to shield them from the sun. The crop is very carefully weeded and hoed. It is topped after attaining a height of, say, 2ft., and all suckers are removed. The crop ripens from February onwards and is cut just before the leaves become brittle. The greater part of the tobacco grown in India is intended for Hookah smoking and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter and is coarse and heavy in flavour. Lighter kinds are also produced for cigar and cigarette amus are also produced for cigar and cigarette manufacture. Of recent years there has been important development in the production, in commercial quantities, of better quality cigarette tobacco both in Madras and in Bihar The exports of unmanufactured tobacco during 1934-95 amounted to 26 million lbs compared to 29 million lbs in the previous year. The most unportant market is the Hutsel. The most important market is the United Kingdom which took 9 million lbs during 1934-35. The area in 1933-34 was 1,183,000 acres with an outturn of 556,000 tons. The production in India of bright flue-cured tobacco suitable for eigarette making has increased considerably, particularly in the Guntur District of the Madras Presidency and several thousands of flue-curing barns have been installed in recent years

Livestock.—The livestock population of British India consists mainly of about 121 million cattle, 31 million buffaloes, 25 million sheep, 35 million goats and 3 million horses, mules and donkeys, and in the 51 Indian States for which fluwers are 118 for which figures are available, there are 113 million cattle and buffaloes, 28 million sheep and goats, 1 million horses, mules and donkeys and half a million camels. For draught pur-poses cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffalo are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. Horses and mules are practically never used for agricultural purposes, For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murra buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jaffersbadi buffaloes of Kathlawar, and the Surti buffaloes of the Bombay Presidency. The cattle and buffalo population in India is abnor-

the draught types the best known breeds are the Hissar, Nellore, Amrit Mahal, Gujerat (Kankrej), Kangayam, Khengarh and Malvi; the Sahiwal (Punjab), Gir (Kathiawar), Scindi and Hansı are amongst the best milking breeds On the Government cattle-breeding forms and iron best which were and the contractions of the contractions o farms pedigree herds are being built up and from these selected bulls are issued, preference being given to special breeding areas, to villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to maintain a good strain of cow are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce a supply of superior bulls for general distribution and in this way the valuable bulls from dovernment herds are used to advantage. The premium bull system is also working well in some tracts. Cattle improvement is a slow process at the best and though a start on sound lines has been made in all provinces, continued effort and persistent endeavour are essential. There is no branch of agricultural improvement where the land-owners of India could render greater service.

Dairying .- Though little noticed hitherto dairying forms a very important indigenous industry throughout India The annual cash value of dairy products has been estimated at over 800 crores of rupees and the importance of milk and darry products to the health and development of the people cannot be over-estimated Apart from liquid milk the best known products are native butter (ghee) and cheese (dahi) During recent years a considerable trade in tinned butter has sprung up and there seems to be no reason why an important industry should not be built up in other dairy products, such as milk-powder, condensed milk and casein. Pure gliee and milk can usually be procured in the villages but in towns dairy products can scarcely be bought unadulterated.

The Government of India maintain an Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying at Bangalore where students are given 2 year courses for the Indian Dairy Diploma but little provision has hitherto been made for the extensive industrial research into the handling and processing of milk and dairy products under Indian conditions, which is essential for the development of dalrying as a village industry This matter is now receiving the attention of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

It is sufficient here to say that there is a growing recognition of the fact that as India's economic development proceeds a better balance maily high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation is needed and that the raising of crops for the has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient feeding of darry stock, instead of for sale as fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Agricultural Progress—The historical aspect of agricultural development in India has been fully dealt with in the report of the Linlithgow Commission. The Famine Commission as long ago as 1866 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but little resulted except the collection of agricultural statistics and other data with the object of throwing light on famine problems. The remine Commission as long ago as 1860 made the first proposal for a separate Department of Agriculture but stadily developed and strengthened their agricultural departments. The total nett expenditure of provincial agricultural departments now exceeds 105 lakhs rupees annually; of throwing light on famine problems. The Famine Commission of 1880 by their masterly review of the possibilities of agricultural development revived interest in the matter and their hood of 11 lakhs. proposal for a new Department for Agriculture and allied subjects in the Government of India and annea subjects in the Government of India and for provincial departments of agriculture bore fruit eventually. Dr. J. A. Voelker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society, was invited to visit India and his book "Improvement of Indian Agriculture" is still a valuable reference book. In 1892 an agricultural chemist to the Government of India was appointed. Provincial Departments unity was appointed. Provincial Departments mainly concerned themselves at first with agricultural statistics but experimental farms were opened at Sadapet in 1871, Poona in 1880, Cawnpore in 1881 and Nagpur in 1883; there were various sporadic attempts at agricultural improvement but no real beginning was made until technical out no real beginning was made unto technical agricultural officers were appointed. Of these the earliest were Mollison in Bombay (subsequently Inspector General of Agriculture), Barber and Benson in Madras, Hayman in the United Provinces and Milligan in the Punjab. In 1901, the first Inspector General of Agriculture was transported and in the came were resulted. ture was appointed and in the same year an Imperial Mycologist was added followed by an Imperial Entomologist in 1903. The present departments of agriculture, however, one their existence to the foresight and energy of Lord Curzon whose famous despatch of 1903 marked the commencement of the reorganisation which took place in 1905. That scheme provided for to central research institute at Pusa, completely staffed provincial departments of agriculture with agricultural colleges and provincial research institutes and an experimental farm in each important agricultural tract. To the establishment of the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, Lord Curzon devoted the greater part of a generous donation of £30,000 given by Mr. Henry Phipps of Chicago to be applied to some object of public utility preferably connected with scientific research. The Indian Agricultural Service was constituted in 1906. Since that date progress has been steady and continuous. With the advent of the reforms of 1919, agriculture became a provincial transferred subject but the Gvernment of India retained responsibility for central research institutions and for certain matters connected with the diseases and pests of plants and animals. The addition of the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (with a branch farm the Wellington), the Imperial Cattlebreeding arm at karnal and the Anand Creamery enabled ve stock work to be carried out on a scale not ssible at Pusa. The Imperial Sugarcane-deeding station at Coimbatore is yet another branch of the Imperial Agricultural Research lustitute. The Bihar Earthquake

the nett annual expenditure on the Imperial Department of Agriculture is in the neighbour-

Parallel developments took place in the provision made for matters connected with animal health. The now world-famous Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar started in 1893 as a modest hill laboratory for research on rinderpest. It is now a fully equipped research institute which also manufactures protective sera and vaccines of which some 6 million doses are issued annually. The Civil Veterinary Department was formed in 1891 and until 1912 was under the control of the Inspector General. The departments were completely provincialised in 1919, the Government of India continuing to finance and control the Muktesar Research Institute and its branch station at Izatnagar (Bareilly).

Recent Progress .- As now constituted, the agricultural departments include a complete organisation for bringing the results of the application of science to agriculture into the village. At one end of the scale are the agricultural colleges and research institutes—at the other thousands of village demonstration plots where the effect of improved seed, methods, implements and manures is shown under the cultivators' own conditions. Intermediate links in the chain are the experimental farms, where scientific research is translated into field practice, demonstration and seed farms and seed stores. The ascertained results of the work of the agricultural department are striking enough. More than 16 million acres are known to be under improved crops—the further area due to natural spread is indeterminable. Improved methods of cultivation and manuring are steadily spreading, work is in progress on most of the major crops work is in progress of most of the imported and each year brings new triumphs. The present position has been authoritatively reviewed by the Royal Commission on Agriculture which reported in 1928. Recognising how much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention The agricultural departments having shown that the application of partments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methody improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. At no time has there been a greater need for co-ordinated effort directed towards the solution of agricultural problems. Only by increased effectneys are India weet the attraction caused by of can India meet the situation caused by low

prices for all agricultural commodities and the assistance to the agriculturists by providing intense competition in world markets arising better tachties for credit and for the marketing from production in excess of effective of agricultural produce A central marketing demand. The Government of India have recently work in collaboration with the special marketing announced their intention to render further istail appointed in the various provinces.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal established in each major province to work in ommission on Agriculture stated that the close co-operation with it. The advisory duties Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation on the part of research workers in this country that they are working to an end which cannot be reached unless they regard themselves as partners in a common enterprise. They had found not only a lack of sufficiently close touch between the Pusa Research Institute and the provincial agricultural departments but also between the provincial departments themselves After describing the way in which similar difficulties had been overcome in Canada, the United States and Australia and dismissing as inadequate the constitution of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee or the constitution of a quasi-independent governing body for Pusa on which the provincial agricultural departments and non-official interests would be represented, the Commission proposed the establishment of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The primary function of the Council would be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary, research in India and to link it with agricultural research in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries. It would make arrangements for the training of research workers, would act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but also to agricultural and veterinary matters generally and would takt over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permit. Its Chairman should be an experienced administrator with a knowledge, if possible, of Indian conditions and, in addition, there should be two other whole-time members of the Council for agriculture and animal husbandry respectively. The Commission suggested that the Council should consist of thirtysix members, in addition to the Chairman and the two whole-time members. Of these, eight would be nominated by the Government of India, eighteen would represent the provincial, agricultural and veterinary departments, three would represent the Indian Universities, two would represent the Indian Central Cotton recommended by the Royal Commission with the exception of the representatives of the Council was committee and the planting community respective. six members, in addition to the Chairman and tively and five would be nominated by the Council for the approval of the Government of India. The Council would largely work through a communities, who, under the modified scheme. Standing Finance Committee and sub-comwould be members of the Governing Body unttered. A provincial committee should be In view of their exclusion from the Advisory

of the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India would be taken over by the Chairman and whole-time members of the Council, his administrative duties being taken over by a whole-time Director of the Pusa Institute

Constitution of the Council —In a Resolution issued on May 23rd, 1929, the Government of India stated that whilst they were of opinion that the proposals of the Royal Commission were, on the whole, admirably designed to secure the objects for the attainment of which the establishment of the organisation outlined above was recommended, they considered a Council of thuty-nine members would be too large to be really effective and that it was not desirable that the Legislative Assembly should be deprived of its normal constitutional control over an activity which affects the staple industry of India. They had, therefore decided that the central organisation should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to the limitation in regard to the control of funds which is mentioned below and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body, to report on their feasibility and to advise on any other questions referred to it by the Governing Body. The Governing Body would consist of the Member of the Governor-General's Council in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture, who would be exoffice Chairman, the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council, who would be ex-officio Vice-Chairman, one representative of the Council of State, two representatives of the Legislative Assembly, one representative of the European business community elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India one representative of the Indian business community elected by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, two representatives elected by the Advisory Board and such other persons as the Governor-General in Council might from time to time

Central Legislature and the representa-tives of the European and Indian commercial

Board, the university representation would be gratefully accepted and the Revenue Member increased from three to four and the scientific of the Nizam's Government has been added to representation by the addition of the Director the Governing Body, the Director of Agriculture of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a and of Veterinary Services becoming members epresentative of the Forest Research Institute, Indian Research Fund Association. A representative of the Co-operative Movement would also be added. The Principal Administrative Officer to the Council would be ex-officio Chairman of the Advisory Board.

The Government of India further announced that for the lump grant of Rs. 50 lakhs recom-mended by the Royal Commission, they had decided to substitute an initial lump grant of Rs. 25 lakhs, of which Rs 15 lakhs would be paid in 1929-30, supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually. The annual grant would be Rs. 7.25 lakhs, of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2 25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and secretariat The Council would have an entirely free hand in regard to the expenditure of the grants made to it for scientific purposes subject to the condition that no liability in respect of such matters as leave or pension contributions after the research for which the grant had been given would be incurred. In regard to the grant to meet the cost of staff, establishment, as a Department of the Government of India

The Council has since been constituted a separate Department of the Government of India for the purpose of administering this grant

The Government of India also stated their decision that the Council should not be constituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature ment had offered a donation of Rs. 2 lakhs to A M Livingstone and the Secretary—Mi N C the funds of the Council. This offer was Mehta, I C S

of the Advisory Board. Since then donations of Dehra Dun, and a representative elected by the one lake each, payable in 20 equal annual instal-indian Research Fund Association. A reprements, have been made by the Mysore, Baroda, sentative of the Co-operative Movement would Cochin. Travancore and Kashmir States and each nominates one representative to the Governing Body of the Council and two technical members to the Advisory Board. The Bhopal State has also been admitted as a constituent member of the Council on payment of a donation of Rs 50,000 in 20 equal annual instalments and has been allowed the same representation on the Council as has been granted to the other constituent States.

> Personnel.—In addition to the 19 ex-officio members the Governing Body includes the following gentlemen .-

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G Narayanaswamy Chetty, elected by the Council of State, Pt Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, M.L A and Mr. Mohamed Ashar Ah, M L A, elected by the Legislative Assembly, Sir Joseph Kay and Mr Chuntlal B Mehta representing the business community, Messrs. Carpenter and Kerr, elected by the Advisory Board, and the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, and Diwan Bahadur Sir etc, the Council would be in the same position T. Vijayaraghavacharya, additional members appointed by the Governor-General in Council.
The Chairman of the Council is the Hon ble
Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governot-General for the time being in charge of the portfolio of Agriculture The Hon. Kunwar Sii Jagdish Piasad, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.

The whole-time officers of the Council are -Stituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature as recommended by the Royal Commission The Vice-Chairman—Since the retriement of but should be registered under the Registration Diwan Bihadui Sir T. Vijayanghayachraya on of Societies Act, XXI of 1880 In pursuance the 25th October 1935, the post has not been of this decision, a meeting of those who would permanently filled. Sir layer Bint, Kt., C.I.E., constitute the Society was held at Simla in M.B.E., I.A.S., Agricultural Expert to the Jime, 1929, to consider the terms of a memo. Comicil has been appointed to othere as vice-landium of association and the Rules and Chairman from that date. The Expert Regulations. At that meeting, it was announced Advisers: D. F. J. F. Shaw, D. Sc. I.A.S. that His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Govern-Colonel A. Olver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C. V.S., Mr. C. M. M. Livingstone and the Society—M. M. C.

SCHEME FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING IN INDIA

dations made by the Royal Commission on marketing Agriculture, and generally endorsed by the Contral Banking Enquiry Committee regarding Office of the contral hist stwp should be the appointment tor a limited period of a highly qualified and exprinted Marketing Expert with practical Adviser a Central Staff was appointed in knowledge of agricultural marketing in other [February 1935] consisting of Scintol Marketing countries. This officer and the necessity Officers, and Marketing Officers and 12 Assistant assistants should be attached to the Imperial Marketing Officer. Arrangements were made consoller.

In view of the importance of improved agricul- (make recommendations as regards standard tmal marketing as an aid to the general economic grades for the various commodities and advise recovery of the country, the Government of local Governments and provincial Department India decided to give effect to the recommen-of Agriculture generally in regard to agricultural

2 In accordance with this decision the Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser marketing surveys. After consultation with to the Government of India was constituted. Provincial Government it was decided that the with effect from 1st January, 1935, at the Old first step should be the appointment for a Scrietarial Buildings, Civil Lines, Delhi With Mr. A. M. Lavingstone as Agricultual Marketing Council of Agricultural Research and should at the same time to appoint a nucleus marketing undertake the investigation of marketing prostaff in each of the Provinces Naturally, a blems formulate schemes for improvement, good deal of time was spent in the course of

the year getting the necessary staff together concerned. In this latter connection a consi- and in making a start with the work. By the detable amount of analytical work has been end of September 92 full-time Marketing Officers were operating throughout India and Burma Of these, 32 (Assistant Marketing Officers) were provided in the Provinces out of grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 12 Marketing Officers were appointed by the local Governments and 29 by the Durbars of the major Indian States A list of the Central Marketing Officers, and Senior Marketing Marketing Officers, and Senior Marketing Officers in some of the Provinces and Indian States is given below. In provinces and States for which no Senior Marketing Officer is shown the Director of Agriculture supervises direct the work of the Marketing Staff In addition to the full-time Marketing Staffs referred to, 223 others were nominated to deal with marketing questions in the smaller Indian States and Minor Administrations

- 3 Towards the close of the year, the Coffee Cess Committee arranged to appoint a Marketing Officer for Coffee and this Officer was attached to the Office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser
- 4. The programme of work which was agreed to by the Central and local Marketing Staff at a Conference held at Delhi in March 1935 involves a series of marketing surveys on a number of important commodities and covers the main cereals, fruit and livestock products
- 5. The investigation work connected with a study of prices and the quality of the products market development work

done at various research institutions in the country Generally speaking, the market investigations have been carried out by means of personal interviews assisted by a standard list of questions in the form of questionnanes, and the Marketing Officers in the course of their work, apart from visiting the villages and mundis, interview representative members of different groups of persons concerned in the production and distribution of commodities, for example, producers, distributors, wholesalers, manufacturers, railway agents and so on

- 6 The Central Marketing Staff are responsible tor survey work in a large number of States which do not have staff of their own have also to advise and assist the local Marketing Staff in carrying out their work
- 7 In the course of the year the Central Marketing Officers visited all the Provinces and 78 States Altogether they spent 3,644 days on tour
- Although the work was in many cases late m starting, several of the Provinces and States have already submitted picliminary marketing survey reports on some of the commodities taken up for investigation this year, and the others are expected to complete the work shortly As soon as this is finished, the Central Marketing Staff will undertake compilation of an All-India report on each of the commodities and make the surveys ranges over the whole field of specific recommendations to improvements Marketing, but special attention is devoted to which will be followed up later by practical

List of the Central Marketing Officers, and the Senior Marketing Officers in Provinces and Indian States

A .- Central Marketing Staff

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India - Major A McD. Livingstone, M.C., M A., B.SC

Senior Marketing Officers — C B Samuel, M A., B.Sc. (Hons). A M Thomson, H. C Javaraya, L.Ag, FLS, FRH.S

Marketing Officers - B P Bhargava, BSC, AM Inst BE, Di T G Shinnaine, BAG, PHD, FREcons, D N Khurody, ID.D FSS, (Hons)

Assistant Marketing Officers — Triyugi Piasad, M.A., L.B., F. A. Shah, B.A., P. L. Tandon, B.Sc. (Wakes), F.R. Konis (London), Hukmat Khan, B.Sc. (Agri), K. Comatrasaniy Chetty, B.Sc. (Edin), S. C. Chaktavarti, B.Ag. (Bom), E. M. Bee, K. Gopalan, M.A. Dip Econ, C. H.D., B.Com (Manch), FR cons, Shashikant, ND,D (Scot), Fazal Haq, BA, Msc. (Reading), Nurul Islam, Y T Desai, BAg, Msc (Econ.), London, FR, Econ S

B -Provinces

Madras -- K. Gopalakrishan Raju, LAg, Provincial Marketing Officer, Madras

Bombay -E J. Bruen, Marketing Officer and Livestock Expert to the Government of Bombay, Poona

Bengal — A R Malik, MA., B8g, Semon Marketing Officer, Bengal, Writers' Building, Calcutta.

United Provinces - - J A Manawwai, M A .B.Sc. (Edin.), M.S.A (Texas), Provincial Marketing Officer, United Provinces, Lucknow.

Punjab — Kartai Singh, L. Ag., B.Sc. (Agil.), N.D. (Reading), Marketing Officer, Punjab, Lahore

Bihar & Orissa -- B N Sarkar Lag Senior Marketing Officer, Bihar and Orissa, Patna

Central Provinces -R H Hill M & (Cantab), Provincial Marketing Officer, Nagpur

Burma -F D Odell, MA, 1AS, Marketing Officer, Burma, Secretariat, Rangoon

Assam -L K Handique, B Sc Agri (Edin) Senior Marketing Officer, Assam, Shillong

C -Indian Station

Hyderabad — Ahmed Mohruddin, B A, Marketing Officer, H E H the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad (Deccan)

Mysore—V Venkatachar, MA, B com., Superintendent of Commercial Intelligence and Marketing Officer, Mysore State, Bangalore

Kashmir - Captain R G Wieford, Chairman Jammu and Kashmii Marketing Board, Srinagar (Kashmir)

Patula — Harchand Singh, Marketing Officer, Patula LAg, Semor

Bhopal -K F Haider, Marketing Officer, Bhopal State, Bhopal.

AREA CULTIVATED and UNCULTIVATED in 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

		İ	NET A	REA.
Provinces.	Area according to survey.	Deduct Indian States	According to survey.	According to Village Papers.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmei-Morwara Assam	1,770,921 43,375,360	7,890,560	1,770,921 35,484,800	1,770,921 $35,484,800$
Bengal Bihar and Orissa	52,732,356 71,467,853	3,477,760 18,334,720	49,254,596 53,133,133	49,254,596 53,133,133
Bombay	78,882,581 155,849,532	::	78,882,581 155,849,532	78,882,581 155,849,532
Cential Provinces and Beiai	85,180,160 1,019,520	21,207,680	63,972,480 1,019,520	64,085,451 1,019,520
Delhi Madras North-West Frontici Piovince.	369,855 91,019,782 8,578,300	140,800	369,855 91,019,782 8,437,500	369,855 91,143,851 8,576,820
Punjab United Provinces	64,288,300 72,510,152	3,286,700 4,661,232	61,001,600 67,848,920	60,18 6,53 8 67,974,859
Total	727,044,672	58,999,452	663,045,220	667,732,457

	CULTI	VATED	Uncul	rivated.	
Provinces	Net area actually sown.	Current fallows.	Culturable waste other than fallow.	Not available for cultivation.	Forestz.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	312,375	183,872	303,201	874,691	96,782
Assam	5,958,367	1,917,838	19,163,096	4,571,030	3,871,469
Bengal	23,349,200	5,413,720	6,408,337	9,456,027	4,627,312
	24,059,800	6,887,475	7,025,753	8,103,574	7,056,531
Bombay	33,008,149	10,247,075	6,815,125	19,725,420	9,08 6,8 12
	18,006,054	3,789,726	59,827,310	52,054,994	22,171,448
Central Provinces & Beiar.	24,556,317	4,134,759	14,177,928	4,942,549	16,273,898
	138,414	170,926	11,690	334,045	364,445
Delhi Madras North-West Frontier Pro- vince	219,529 34,186,205 2,352,342	6,988 10,115,311 512,178	62,447 13,138,696 2,669,592	80,891 20,063,367 2,689,359	13,640,272 353,349
Punjab	26,255,667	4,643,799	14,532,863	12,775,546	1,978,668
United Provinces	35,673,544	2,669,127	10,474,351	9,878,915	9,278,922
Total	228,075,963	50,692,794	154,610,389	145,550,408	88,802,903

Note.—Statistics for Manpur Pargana have been omitted as it now forms part of Indore state.

AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

			AREA IRRIGA	TED.		
Provinces.	Ву Са	nals.	Ву	By Wells.	Other Sources.	Total Area irrigated.
	Govern- ment.	Private.	Tanks.	Wolls.	Dourocs.	milgatou.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara .			36,6 25	88,978	••	125,603
Assam	148	352,836	1,331	33	294,568	648,916
Bengal	54,915	204,157	972,401	33, 531	406,999	1,672,003
Bihar and Orissa	856,541	915,975	1,610,361	566,789	1,235,951	5,185,617
Bombay	3,650,915	103,027	148,330	60),977	567,047	5,079,296
Burma	671,226	238,085	159,162	20,041	340,322	1,428,836
Central Provinces & Berar	•	1,020,599	•	155,498	52 ,2 61	12,28,358
Coorg	2,321		1,610		••	3,931
Delhi	32,194		1,069	29,665		58,928
Madras	3,773,786	189,015	3,415,298	1,321,388	529,877	9,229,362
North-West Fron- tier Province .	397,986	400,350		80,829	84,037	963,202
Punjab),478,875	414,075	3 5,353	4,174,112	145,317	14,247,732
United Provinces .	,265,946	37,005	6 2,808	5,135,054	1,499,284	10,010,097
Total .	. 2,194,853	3,875,124	6,444,346	12,211,895	5,155,663	49,881,881

^{*} Included under "Private canals".

	l		Crop	S IRRIGATED	. *	
Provinces.		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholum (great millet).	Bajra Ol Cumbu (spiked millet).
		Acres.	Acres,	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara		63	12,051	34,502	2.700	1,107
Assam		632,550				••
Bengal		1,677,782	14,979	4,530	10	10
Bihar and Orissa .		3,493,349	247,881	130,086	3,260	1,487
Bombay		1,330,309	1,122,650	26,269	797,181	528,240
Burma		1,370,736	197	••	189	••
Central Provinces & B	erar .	1,039,282	63,265	1,554	610	•
Coorg		3,931	••	••		••
Delhi		12	25,739	3,989	1,253	369
Madras	·· .	8,205,923	2,108	3	409,545	303,781
North-West Frontier	Province	37,464	334,063	61,444	24,212	8,592
l'unjab		619,798	4,972,264	249,805	204,621	388,527
United Provinces		598,987	3,654,483	1,863,929	48,194	7,871
	Total .	. 19,082,186	10,449,680	2,376,111	1,491,775	1,239,984

^{*} Includes the area irrigated at both harvests.

otal.
cres.
142,115
648,916
872,492
267,333
584,869
489,737
228,358
3,931
58,928
219,376
964,022
51 7, 530
769,931

67, 538

[•] Includes area irrigated at both harvests.

ARRA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE.

		Fo	OOD GRAINS.		
Provinces.	Rice	Wheat	Bailey.	Jowar or cholum (great millet.)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara . Assam	502 4,870,509	22,185	44,406	76,618	29,708
Bengal . Bihar and Orissa .	21,771,400 13,072,400	142,900 1,234,600	85,900 1,525,600	6,300 8 4,4 00	3,400 71,900
Bombay Burma	3,135,163 12,727,503	2,627,802 53,368	33,004 ••	8,211,613 651,282	5,113,162
Central Provinces & Beiai Coorg	5,595,131 83,775	3,450,584	12,443	4,251,361	112,776
Delhi	15 11,533,697	47,747 14,872	14,663 2,690	35,576 4,534,288	64,031 2,817,017
North-West Fiontier Pio- vince Punjab	37,517 878,441	1,012,732 8,590,920	137,423 617,682	116,775 1,112,789	207,609 3,402,648
United Provinces	6,262,287	7,816,024	3,931,118	2,380,558	2,184,789
Total	79,968,340	25,013,734	6,405,179	21,461,510	14,007,040

			FOOD GRAINS.		
Provinces	Ragi or marna (millet)	Maize	Gram (pulse)	Other food grains and pulses	Total. Food Grains
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	207	65,640	16,977	43,664 212,726	299,907 5,083,235
Bengal	4,600	76,100	176,600	1,009,900	23,277,100
Bihar and Orissa	722,700	1,820,700	1,499,200	4,609,900	24,641,400
Bombay Burma	661,783 (178,982 233,682	981,015 197,182	3,146,938 689,283	24,089,462 14,552,300
Central Piovinces & Berar. Coorg	11,685 3,184	158,056	1,365,165 †180	5,117,860 1,268	20,075,061 88,407
Delhi Madras	2,168,486	2,654 101,247	80,156 †89,802	7,975 7,435,987	252,825 28,698,086
North-West Frontier Pro-					,
Vince Punjab Untted Provinces	16,934 236,681	449,463 1,034,153 2,146,561	227,539 3,893,785 5,398,572	89,469 1,449,077 6,773,358	2,278,527 20,996,329 37,130,248
Total	3,826,268	6,267,238	13,926,173	30,587,105	201,462,887

[•] Included under "Other food grains and pulses." † Relates to Bengal grain.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT OROPS CULTIVATED IN 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

				OILSE	EDS			
Provinces.	Linscod	Sesamum (til or jinjili)	Rape and mustard	Ground- nut	Cocoanut	Castor	Other Oil seeds.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Ajmer-Mer-	1,183	20,710	303		1			22,196
wara Assam .	2,853	21,828	271,354	İ		4,841	::	300,876
Bengal Blhar and	124,700	160,700	716,100	700	12,300	100	31,300	1,045,900
Orissa	640,800	200,500	626,700	1,200	28,500	51.800	298,900	1.848.400
Bombay .	125,015	255,705	201,706	1.194,639	27,689	80,885	214,498	2,100,137
Burma Central Pro-	35	1,619,996	4,653	521,850	9,873	11	7,539	2,163,957
Vinces and Beiar Coorg .	1.008,217	604,149 179	71,109	185,296		38,652	375,691	2,283,114 179
Delhi Madias North-West	2,339	835,819	8,059 15,035	3,516,679	559,53 -	355,373	306 140,756	8,405 5,425,536
Frontier Province .	18	2,626	118,587	ļ			38	121,269
Punjab United Pro-	27,854	136,967	1,157,717	•••	::	96	5,561	1,328,225
vinces	227,668	387,917	332,205	47,609		14,512	36,752	1,046,663
Total	2,160,6 2	1,217,136	3,523,558	5,167,973	637,897	546,270	1,111,341	17,694,857

	Condi-	Sta	R		FIBR	Es.	
Provinces	ments and spices	Sugar- cane	Others*	Cotton	Jute	Other fibres.	Total fibres.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Meiwara	2,656	334 32,007		33,415 36,973	127,516	73	33,488 164,489
Bengal Bihar and Orissa .	131,100 94,900	233,200 301,700	57,500	58,500 65,100	1,611,200 134,800†	68,80 0 1 3,4 00	1,738,500 213,300
Bombay Burma	229,655 90,719	74,807 21,073	1,295 19,626	4,222,455 331,816	::	104,894 1,400	4,327,349 333,216
Berar	116,921 3,500	27,965	::	4,000,065	:	79,342 438	4,079,407 438
Delhi Madras North-West Frontier	1,379 66 6 ,639	4,382 120,921	88,151	1,675 1,949,663	::	518 179,287	2,193 2,128,950
Province Punjab United Provinces	3,684 47,135 162,352	53,212 558,152 1,773,211	::	16,401 1,889,938 515,659	3,180	780 43,316 176,324	17,181 1,933,254 695,163
Total	1,550,640	3,200,964	166,572	13,121,660	1,876,696	668,572	15,666,928

^{*} Area under sugar-yielding plants other than sugarcane.

[†] Revised to 157,900 acres by the Director of Agriculture.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1932-33 IN EACH PROVINCE.

		nd Tan- aterials.	1	Drug	s and Nar	cotics.		
Provinces.	Indigo.	Others.	Opium.	Tea.	Coffee	Tobacco	Other Drugs and Nar- cotics (a)	
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres.
	: ::	::	::	428,120	::	13,832	::	2,289
1.1	3,100	400	::	198,100 3,800	::	281,000 161,000	3,700	100,300 33,600
Bombay	. 178	516,848		27	4	136,630	27,654	2,575,727
	. 428			55,477	26	92,324	66,646	260,997
Central Province and Berar Coorg	6	37	::	415	40,345	16,872 8	1,063	438,899
Delhi Madras	46,121	5,958	::	73,068	52,928	932 256,114	156,588	22,144 483,666
North-West Fronti Province	er	29				8,161	52	125,763
Punjab . United Provinces .	9,441	11,262 845	1,285 29,948	9,544 6,487	.:	66,350 81,450	1,454 2,644	4,585,668 1,360,014
Total .	. 60,408	535,381	31,233	775,038	93,303	1,117,194	259,801	9,989,067

(a) Includes figures Cinchona and Indiar homp also.

	Fruits and Vegetables	Miscell Cro		Total	Deduct area	Not
Provinces.	including root crops	Food.	Non-food	area sown	sown more than once.	area sown.
Ajmer-Merwara . Assam Bengal .	Acres 948 415,435 760,200	Acres 12,299 (b) 241,800	Acres 1,417 169,591 106,300	6,607,085	648,718	Acres 312,375 5,958,367 23,349,200
Bihar and Orissa . Bombay Burma	628,500 264,316 1,197,457	992,200 3,560 21,383	13,932	34,361,581	1,353,432	24,059,800 33,008,149 18,006,054
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	1 126,329 6,387	3,149	716	27,169,539 139,679		24,556,317 138,414
Delhi Madras	7,085 736,878	531 74,828	766 149,177	300,644 39,163,609		219,529 34,186,205
North-West Frontier Province	17,839	45,832	2,065	2,673,614	321,272	2,352,342
Punjab United Provinces	E 74 100	231,072 117,728	7,745 7,634			26,255,667 35,673,544
Total	5,005,859	1,744,382	1,036,645	260,391,159	32,315,196	228,075,963

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source —Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1933-34. The figures represent the out-turn of provinces (British districts) in 1932-33 —

Provinces.	Rice Wheat. (000 tons) (000 tons)		Sugarcane (Gur) (000tons)	Tea (000 lbs)	(000 bales of 400 lbs each)	(1932) s (000 bales (000 tons) (0 400 lbs (000 tons) (0 each)	Linseed (000 tons)	Rape & fustard 00tons)	Sesa- mum. (000tons)	Castor Seed. (000 tons)	(Unshell- ed) (000 tons)	Barely. (000 tons)
			-									
Ajmer Merwara	:	9		:	11	:	:	:	(v)	:	:	† I
:	1 677	:	35	257,058	15	111	:	43	:	:	:	:
:	9.36	41	454	108 876	12	7.046	25	154	36	:	:	72
Bihar & Orissa	4 201	492	313	672	13	418	16	140	29	œ	:	260
Bombay	1,355	612	201	:	87.1	:	14	83	29	13	579	10
:	4,913	:	:	:	F9	:	:	:	65	:	191	:
C. P. & Berar	1,660	655	.68	:	850	:	83	15	47	- 1-	45	61
	:	. 17	ີ ເກົ	:	-	:	:	<u> </u>	:	:	:	4
:	55	:	:	220	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Madras	5,406	:	339	29,661	407	:	:	:	112	38	1,729	:
W. Frontier Pro-	:	- 783	45	:	69	:	;	t•	:	:	:	20
:	:	2,813	444	1,369	555	:	່ຄວີ	151	11	:	:	150
United Provinces	1,327	2,713	2,577	1 300	169	:	*147	*496	*133	· 63	:	1,534
Total	29,958	7,576	4,450	399,155	2,950	7,941	369	1,029	462	88	2,514	2,351

(a) Below 500 tons.

· Includes mixed crop of U. P.

Includes 333 000 acres for which details are not available.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS: (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33
Area by professional survey Area according to village papers Area under forest	667,646 664 538 86,514	667 610 664 491* 86 937	667,750 664,617* 87,029	670,038 666 996 86 985	670,047 687 536 87 224	669,916 667,516 87,277	669,345 667,522 87,962	668,869 667,058 88,566	668,045 667,732 88,803
Area Not available for cultivation Culturable waste other than fallow	150,971 152 894	150,194	149,014	149,643	149 034 154,680	146,873	146,810 154 017	145,614 155,000	145,550 $154,610$
Fallow land Net area sown Area irrigated	47,179 226,980 45,299	49.306 225.849 47,566	49,698 226 012 47,785	51.029 223 862 43,321	48 432 228 166 49,762	49,714 228,161 51,010	49,618 229,115 49,697	49,042 228,836 48,729	50,693 228,076 49,882
Area under Food-crops— Bloe Wheat Barley	79 306 24 848 6.970	80,172 23,979 6,610	78,502 24,181 6,387	76 607 24 569 6.825	81.132 24,926 7 533	79 424 24,731 7,027	80,632 24,797 6,693	81,288 25,320 6,495	79 968 25 014 6 405
Jowar Bajra Ragi	22,470 11 966 3 980	20,617 12,269 3 881	21,121 13,801 3,854	21,248 14,062 3 852	20 534 12,952 3,904	23 241 13,291 4,000	22 808 13.698 3,973	21,608 13,942 3,871	21 462 14,007 3,826
Maize Gram Other food-grains and pulse .	5 348 16,552 28,888	5,504 14,825 28,712	5,555 14,664 29,154	5,943 13 973	6 012 13.625 29,651	6,552 11.458 30,294	6,458 13 644 30,033	6,109 15,932 30,449	6,267 13 926 30,588
Total Food-grains	200,328	196 069	197,219	196,679	200,269	200,018	202,736	205,014	201 463
Sugar Area under other food-crops induding fruits, vegetables, condiments, spaces & miscellaneous food-crops)	2,655	27. 20.00 20.00	3,041	3.046	7,852	25.58 77.898 898.3	2,869 8,241	3,041 8,389	3,367 8,301
Total Food-crops	210 654	206 629	207,797	507 569	210 796	210 499	213 846	216 444	213,131

The main increase has been in the class of productive works, which irrigated 41 million acres in 1878-79 and rose to 20.756.209 acres in 1926-27. During the year 1932-33 the areas irrigated by productive and unproductive works amounted to 21,586,296 acres and 4.623,622, acres respectively.

The area irrigated in 1933-34 was largest in the Punjah, in which province 11 34 million acres were irrigated during the year. In addition about 674,810 acres were irrigated from channels which although drawing their supplies from British canals, lie wholly in the Indian States The Madras Presidency came next with an area of 7.48 million acres, followed by Sind with an area of 4.7 million acres.

Capital and Revenue —The total capital invested in the works has risen from Rs 42,36 lakhs in 1900-01 to Rs 148 76 crores in 1933-34 The gross revenue for the year was Rs 1,310 lakhs and the working expenses Rs 486 lakhs, the net return on capital being, therefore, 5 54 per cent. In considering the latter figure, it must be remembered that the capital invested includes considerable expenditure on two large projects, the Lloyd (Sukkur) project, and the Cauvery Mettur Project The former project which was opened for irrigation in 1932 yielded a net revenue of Rs 25 lakhs against Rs 20 lakhs in the preceding year while the latter project which was still under construction during the year under review, yielded a net revenue of Rs 75.000 only

Charges for Water.—The charges for water are levied in different ways in the various provinces. In some, notably in Sind, the ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for sepa-rately, the area actually irrigated is measured, and a rate is charged per acre according to the erop grown. Lower rates are often levied in cases where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

Various other methods of assessment have been tried, such as by renting outlets for an annual sum, or by charging according to the which is now followed as far as possible in canal administration, but has no confidence in a system under which his liability for water rate is independent of the area and quality of his crop.

From 10½ million acres in 1878-79 the area province. Thus in the Punjab, they vary from annually irrigated rose to 19½ million acres at the beginning of the century and to 31 5 million acres in 1933-34 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from Rs. 4-to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre for rice, from The main increase has been in the class of Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for wheat, from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 5-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional water-Charge is ings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

> A somewhat different system, the long lease system, is in force in parts of Bengal and the Central Provinces under which the cultivators pay a small rate for a term of years whether they take water or not. In these provinces where the normal rainfall is fairly high, it is always a question whether irrigation will be necessary at all, and if the cultivators have to pay the full rate, they are apt to hold off until water becomes absolutely essential, and the sudden and universal demand then usually exceeds the supply. By paying a reduced rate every year for a term of years they become entitled to water when required; consequently there is no temptation to wait till the last possible moment, and the demand is much more evenly distributed throughout the season.

> Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

> Central Bureau of Irrigation.—An important event of the thiennium 1930-33 was the establishment of a Central Bureau of Irrigation as an essential adjunct of the Central Board of Irrigation This organization satisfies a want long felt by irrigation officers and has great potentialities in connection with the development of Indian irrigation. The Bureau came into being in May 1931 Its main objects are to ensure the free exchange of information and experience on irrigation and alhed subjects between the engineer officers of the various provinces, to co-ordinate research in irrigation matters throughout India and to disseminate the results achieved, to convene at intervals general congresses at which selected irrigation matters will be discussed by officers from various provinces, and to establish contact with similar bureaux in other countries with a view to the exchange of publications and information. These objects necessitate among other things the maintenance of a compichensive library of irrigation publications both Indian and foreign, and the expenditure on the establishment and on the library is considerable. The bureau was financed during the year 1931-32 by the Government of India, but local Governments have since consented to contribute towards its support, and it has thus achieved an independent existence under the Central Board of Irrigation, the Government of India contributing in the same manner as provincial Governments

The rates charged vary considerably with the irrigated in British india by Government works crop grown, and are different in each province of all classes during the triennum 1930-33 was and often upon the several canals in a single 30 23 million acres

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below :--

		Provi	nces.			Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	•••		•••		•••	 7,277,967	7,484,466
Bombay (Dec	can)				••	 406,748	382,729
Sind						 3,579,592	3,690,000
Bengal						 90,054	63,740
United Provin	ces					 3,639,867	3,805,205
Punjab						 11,200,550	10,995,258
Burma						 1,994,321	2,076,435
Bihar and Ori	ssa.				••	 907,067	888,834
Central Provin	ces				••	 400,438	405,184
North-West F	rontı	er Pro	vince		••	 403,064	395,089
Rajputana .		••				 31,984	25,098
Baluchistan			••			 22,407	21,430
				To	tal	 29,954,059	30,231,468

Productive Works —Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was approximately two hundred thousand less than in the previous period.—

		Pr	ovinces.				Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras		•••				•	3,821,815	3,825,277
Bombay-	Deccan						2,637	6,080
Sind	••						2,661,519	2,705,647
United P.	rovinces						3,372,506	3,508,892
Punjab	••						10,775,794	10,314,031
Burma	••						1,378,393	1,446,121
Central P	rovinces						21,889	nul
North-We	st Fron	tier	l'rovince				207,750	203,238
				1	otal		22,242,303	22,009,295
			_					

Taking the productive works as a whole, construction, which classes at present contrible capital invested in them was, at the end of 1932-33, Rs. 14,623 lakhs. The net revenue for moreover only receipts from water rates and a the year was Rs. 783 lakhs giving a return share of the enhanced land revenue due to the 5-3 per cent. as compared with 9 per cent. in introduction of irrigation are credited to the 1918-19 and 9 per cent. in 1919-20. In considering that 9 per cent. in 1919-20. share of the enhanced land revenue due to the introduction of irrigation are credited to the dring these figures it must be remembered that the capital invested includes the expenditure upon several works which have only lately come into operation and others which were under

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

	Prov	vinces.				Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras	••					266,849	261,624
Bombay-Deccan						239,278	204,715
Sind						831,722	834,305
Bengal			••			67,802	39,548
United Provinces						252,643	274,565
Punjab						424,756	681,227
Burma					.	539,253	562,169
Bihar and Orissa						904,303	884,350
Central Provinces						333,482	374,556
North-West Front	ier Pro	vince			!	195,314	191,850
Rajputana	••				.	31,984	25,098
Baluchistan	••	•	••	••	••	22,407	21,430
			То	tal		4,109,793	4,455,437

Non-capital Works -The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below :-

	Provin	ces.				Average area irrigated in pre- vious triennium 1927-30.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1930-33.
Madras			•			3,189,303	3,297,565
Bombay-Deccan					.	164,833	169,568
Sind					.	86,351	62,637
Bengal						22,252	21,673
United Provinces	••					14,717	21,748
Burma		••			.	76,676	68,145
Bihar and Orissa	••	••	••	••		2,764	2,484
Central Provinces	••	••	••	••		45,067	30,628
			Tot	tal		3,601,963	3,674,448

Irrigated Acreage .-- A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1933-34 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below -

Provinces,	Net area cropped	Area irrigated by Govern- ment irrigation works	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area		Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irriga- tion in lakhs of
				1 upecs	1 upees
Madras Bombay Decean Sind Benean I nited Provinces Punjah Burma Bihar and Orissa C P (eycluding Betai) N W F Province Rapputana Baluchistan	38,930 000 25 811 000 4 930,000 28 576,000 33 381 000 34 494 000 29,165,000 21 084,000 453 000 453 000 453 000	4,728,000 18,000 3 786 000 * 11,343,000 2 125 000 869 000 352 000	1 5 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2,001 1,063 2,913 529 2,590 3,430 671 628 683 297 36	3,113 180 697 22 1,212 3,068 482 331 88 113 6
Total	240,165,000	31,577,000	13 1	14,877	9,316

^{*} In addition 674,810 acres were grigated on Indian State chain els on the Western Junion canal and the Sirhind canal

† Excluding 22,582 acres irrigated by the Paharpin canal for which at present no capital and revenue accounts are kept

Canals in Sind, the Canvery (Mettin) project in full section in index 0 to 396, and constructing Madias, and the Sutley Valley Cinals in the Punjab. The Lloyd Barrage which was opened by His Excellency the Vicerov early in 1932, is the greatest work of its kind in the world, measuring 4.725 feet between the faces of the regulators on The year 1933-34 was the second other side year of working of the Lloyd Barrage canals and the results obtained were generally satisfactory The total area migated was 2,770,000 acres of which 1,570 000 acres were in kharif and 1,200 000 in tab. The acreages index when the and offer of the control were 1,000 000 and 567,000 respectively. tively. The canals construction scheme has been almost completed, and the revenue account of the scheme was opened with effect from the fmancial year 1932-33

The construction work carried out during 1933-34 chiefly consisted of the remodelling of the old channels, the excavation of the main and branch water courses, and the construction of modules and home pipe culverts. Many new masonry works were constructed and additions and alterations were carried out to the existing structures, where such works were found to be necessary. A few additional regulators were sanctioned and constructed, and weak portions of the banks of the canals were strengthened Scheme which according to the accelerated pro- acres in Bikaner.

New Works. The major works of except gramme was to be completed in the financial vest tional importance are the blood. Barrage and 1934-35. The work of raising the limit to its The work of raising the Bund to its the new Bund from miles 39.6 to 97.9 was in progress, and the total earth work completed up to and including the year under reference amounted to 10 crores cubic feet

The Sutlej Valley Works which reached completion by the end of 1932-33 received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1921-22. It falls into four natural groups centred on the Ferozepur, Suleimanke, Islam, and Panjnad Headworks During the triennium ending 1932-33 all the State Canals taking off from the first three headworks, namely the Bikaner, Fordwah, Eastern Sadiqia, Bahawalpur and Qaimpur Canals were handed over to the States The remaining two Canals, namely the Abbasia and Panjnad Canals taking off from the Panjnad Headworks, were also banded over to the Bahawalpur State during the year The total expenditure on the Project to the end of 1932-33 amounted to Rs 2112 crores which include Rs 1163 crores contributed by the States of Bikaner and Bahawalpurthe co-partners in the Project The total area to be irrigated is 5,108,000 acres, or nearly 8,000 square miles. Of this, 2,075,000 acres are perennial and 3,033,000 acres non-perennial Satisfactory progress was made with the cularged a trigation. 1,942,000 acres are in British territory, and comprehensive Flood Protective Bund 2,825,000 acres in Bahawalpur and 341,000

The Cauvery-Mettur Project was mauguand took 9 years to complete. It is built across million cubic feet of masonry were used.

The scheme is designed to irrigate some rited on August 21, 1934 The dam which has 1,300,000 acres of rire fields 125 miles away from some of its features is the largest in the world Reservoir has an effective capacity of 93,500 million cubic feet whilst the dam has an over-all the river Cauvery at a point 240 miles from its length of a little over a mile source in Westein Ghats During the construcbe assisted by about 70 miles of main canals tion of the dam 206,000 tons of cement and 55 tories. The Cauvery-Mettur Scheme also provides for hydro-electric power.

WELLS AND TANKS.

So far we have dealt only with the great irrigation schemes. They are essentially exotic, the products of British rule; the real eastern instrument is the well. The most recent figures give thirty per cent, of the irrigated area in India as being under wells. Moreover the well is an extremely efficient instrument of irrigation. When the cultivator has to raise every drop of water which he uses from a varying depth, he is more careful in the use of it; well water exerts at least three times as much duty as canal water. Again, owing to the cost of lifting, it is generally used for high grade crops. It is estimated that well-irrigated lands produce at least one-third more than canal-watered lands Although the huge areas brought under cultivation by a single canal scheme tend to reduce the disproportion between the two systems, it must be remembered that the spread of canals in-creases the possibilities of well irrigation by adding, through scepage, to the store of subsoil water and raising the level.

Varieties of Wells.—Wells in India are of every description. They may be just holes in the ground, sunk to subsoil level, used to a year or two and then allowed to fall into docay. These are temporary or kacha wells. Or they may be lined with timber, or with brick or stone. They vary from the kacha well costing a few rupees to the majorry well, which will run into thousands, or in the sandy wastes of Bikaner, where the water level is three hundred feet below the surface, to still more. The means of raising the water vary in equal degree. There is the picotah, or weighted lever, raising a bucket at the end of a pivoted pole, just as is done on the banks of the Nile. This is rarely used for lifts beyond fifteen feet. For greater lifts bullock power is invariably used. This is generally harnessed to the mot, or leather bag, which is passed over a pulley overhanging the well, then raised by bullocks who walk down a ramp of a length approximating to the depth of the well. Sometimes the mot is just a leather bag, more often it is a self-acting arrangement, which discharges the water into a sump automatically on reaching the surface. By this means from thirty to forty gallons of water are raised at a time, and in its simplicity, and the ease with which the apparatus can be construct-

pots running round a wheel. Recently attempts have been made, particularly in Madray, to substitute mechanical power, furnished by oil engines, for the bullock. This has been found economical where the water supply is sufficiently large, especially where two or three wells can Government have systematically be linked. encouraged well irrigation by advancing funds for the purpose and exempting well watered land from extra assessment due to improvement These advances, termed takavı, are freely made to approved applicants, the general rate of interest being 6½ per cent in Madras and Bombay ryots who construct wells, or other works of agricultural improvement, are exempt from enhanced assessment on that account. In other provinces the exemption lasts for specific periods, the term generally being long enough to recoup the owner the capital sunk.

Tanks.—Next to the well, the indigenous instrument of irrigation is the tank. The village or the roadside tank is one of the most conspicuor the roadsuce tank is one of the most conspicu-ous features in the Indian scene. The Indian tank may be any size. It may vary from a great work like Lakes Fife and Whiting in the Bombay Presidency or the Perivar Lake in Travancore, holding up from four to seven billion cubic feet of water, and spreading their waters through great chains of canal, to the little village tank irrigating ten acres. They date back to a very early stage in Indian civili-sation. Some of these works in Madras are of great size, holding from three to four billion cubic feet, with water spreads of nine miles The inscriptions of two large tanks in the Chingleput district o' Madras, which still irrigate from two to four thousand acres are said to be over 1,100 years old. Tank irrigation is practically unknown in the Punjab and in Sind, but it is found in some form or other in all other provinces, including Burma, and finds its highest development in Madras. In the ryotwari tracts of Bombay and Madras all but the smallest tanks are controlled by Government. In the zemindari tracts only the large tanks are State works. According to the latest figures the area irrigated from tanks is about eight million acres, but in many cases the supply is extremely precarious. So far from tanks being a refuge in famine they are often quite useles! ed and repaired by village labour, the mot is inasmuch as the rainfall does not suffice to fits unsurpassed in efficiency. There is also the them and they remain dry throughout the Persian wheel, an endless chain of earthenware season.

Meteorology.

The meteorology of India like that of other rainfall for the three months October to Decountries is largely a result of its geographical cember amounts to 31.78 inches. The other position. The great land area of Asia to the rorthward and the enormous sea expanse of the Indian Ocean to the southward are determining factors in settling its principal from the settled factors in settling its principal fortunation of the southward are determining factors in settling its principal february and part of March is traversed by meteorological features. When the North-sern Hemisphere is turned away from the sun, in the northern winter, Central Asia becomes an area of intense cold. The meteorological conditions of the temperate zone are pushed in normal years, however, in Northern India southward and we have over the northern pro- periods of time weather alternate with neronda southward and we have over the northern provinces of India the westerly winds and eastward moving cyclonic storms of temperate regions, while, when the Northern Hemisphere is turned towards the sun, Southern Asia becomes a super-heated region drawing towards it an immense current of air which carries with it the enormous volume of water vapour which it has picked up in the course of its long passage over the wide expanse of the Indian Ocean, so that at one season of the year parts of India are deluged with rain and at another persistent dry weather prevoils.

Monsoons .-- The all-important fact in the meteorology of India is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, dry, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season The summer rains cease in the pro-vinces of the North-West Frontier Province and the Punjab about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the country except the southern half of the Penincula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole of the Indian year have extended to the whole of the induan land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to February over India are:—Westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north of India. to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter moneoon or perhaps more properly the north-east Trades and a gradually extend-ing area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole Indian land and sea area. Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, viz, the Madras coast and the north-west of India. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay or Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total

In normal years, however, in Northern India periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and even heavy ram occurs. In the case of Peshawar the total rainfall for the four months, December to March, amounts to 575 inches while the total fall for the four months, June to September, is 4.65 inches, showing that the rainfall of the winter is, absolutely, greater in this region than that of the summer monsoon. These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of North-west India though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of Northern India.

Spring Months .-- March to May and part of June form a period of rapid continuous increase of temperature and decrease of barometric pressure throughout India. During this period there occurs a steady transference northward of the area of greatest heat. In March the of the area of greatest heat. In March the maximum temperatures, slightly exceeding 100° occur in the Deccan; in April the area of maximum temperature, between 100° and 105°, lies over the south of the Central Provinces and Gujarat; in May maximum temperatures, varying between 105° and 110°, prevail over the greater part of the interior of the country while in June the highest mean naximum temperatures, exceeding, 110° occur in the Indus Valley near Jacobabad. Temperatures exceeding 120° have been recorded over a wide area including Sind, Rapputana, the West and South Punjab and the west of the United Provinces, but the highest temperature hitherto recorded is 127° registered at Jacobabad on June 12th, 1919. During this period of rising temperature and diminishing barometric pressure, great alterations take place in the air movements over India, including the disappearance of the north-east winds of the winter monsoon, and the air circulation over India and its adjacent seas, becomes a local circulation, characterised by strong hot winds down the river valleys of Northern India and increasing land and sea winds in the coast regions. These land and sea winds, as they become stronger and more extensive, initiate large contrasts of temperature and humidity which result in the production of violent local rainfall for the four months June to September, storms. These take the forms of dust storms is, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Oblin the dry plains of Northern India and of servatory amounts to 15.46 inches the total thunder and hallstorms in regions where there winds from the interior. These storms are frequently accompanied with winds of exces-

By the time the area of greatest heat has been established over North-west India, in the last week of May or first of June, India has become the seat of low barometric pressures relatively to the adjacent seas and the whole character of the weather changes. During the hot weather period, discussed above, the winds and weather are mainly determined by local conditions. Between the Equator and Lat. 30° or 35° south the wind circulation is that of the south-east trades, that is to say from about Lat, 80°-35° south a wind from south-east blows over the surface of the sea up to about the equator. Here the air rises into the upper strata to flow back again at a considerable elevation to the Southern Tropic or beyond. To the north of this circulation.

1°, between the Equator and Lat. 20° to 25° North, there exists a light unsteady circulation the remains of the north-east trades, that is to say about Lat. 20° North there is a northcast wind which blows southward till it reaches the thermal equator where side by side with the south-east Trades mentioned above, the air rises into the upper strata of the atmosphere. Still further to the northward and in the immediate neighbourhood of land there are the circulations due to the land and sea breezes which are attributable to the difference in the which are attributable to the difference in the heating effect of the sun's rays over land and sea. It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon period. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. Hence the thermal equator is also progressing northward and with it the area of ascent of the south-east trades circulation. Thus the south-east trade winds cross the equator and advance further and further northward, as the thermal equator and area of ascent follows the sun in its northcin progress At the same time the temperature over India increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trades circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfeing circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up. the immense circulation of the South-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes on to the local circulation proceeding between the Indian land area and the adjacent seas and India is invaded by oceanic conditions the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people of India.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the Indian seas and the Indian land to the southern face of these hills. The re-area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern maining portion of the Bay current advance

is inter-action between damp sea winds and dry half being the south-east trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most impotant fact about it is that it is a continuous sive force, heavy hail and torrential rain and are on that account. very destructive being know as "Norwesters" in Bengal tion is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the Indian seas and flows over the Indian land it is highly charged with aqueous vapours.

> The current enters the Indian seas quite at the commencement of June and in the course of the succeeding two weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal up to their extreme northern limits. It advances over India from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajputana and north Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Burma. East Rengal and Assam while another portion curves to south at the head of the Bay and over Bengal, and then meeting with the barrier of the Himalayas curves still further and blows of the Himalayas curves still further and blows as a south-easterly and easterly wind right up the Gangetic plain. The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, viz., from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain prevails throughout India, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater india, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range is forced by the record that are the season of the season beautiful that are the season of the season forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coast districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajputana, and passing onward gives moderate to heavy rain in the Eastern Punjab, Eastern Rajputana and the North-west Himalayas In this region the current meets and mixes with the monsoon current from the Bay.

> The monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal blows from southerwest and is thus directed towards the Tenasserim hills and up the valley of the Irrawady to which it gives very heavy rain. That portion of this current which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of East Bengal and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world)

from the southward over Bengal, is then of storms recorded during the period 1877 to directed westward by the barrier of the 1901 and shows the monthly distribution:—
Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikhim to Bay of Bengal ... Kasbmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in the Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where neither current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is uncertain and would probably be light, but that the storms from the Bay of Bengal exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of oceasional rain.

The Total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras: it is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the waole of ladia is :-

May	••	3'1	inches.	
June		7.9	,,	
July	••	11*2	,,	
August		10.3	,,	
Septemb	er	7.0	,,	
October	••	3.3	,,	

Cyclonic storms and cyclones are an almost season. The following gives the total number after year,

1 July Aug. Sec. Oct. Nov. Dec. Bay of Bengal 41 36 45 34 22 Jan, Feb. Mar. Apl. May June Arabian Sea 2 15 July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec. Arabian Sea 2 1

The preceding paragraphs give an account of the normal procession of the seasons throughout India during the year, but it must be remembered, that every year produces varia-tions from the normal and that in some years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are :-

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or botb.
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September fine and nesh weather begins to appear in the extreme north-west of Ind'a. This area of fine weather and dry winds extends castward and southward the area of rainy weather at the same time con-tracting till by the end of October the rainv area has retreated to Madras and the south of the Peninsula and by the end of December invariable feature of the monsoon period. In has disappeared from the Indian region; fine the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the clear weather prevailing throughout. This commencement and end of the season, vz., procession with the numerous variations and May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon meteorological conditions repeats itself year

(For monsoon of 1935, see page 298)

INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Functions of the Department.—The India Meteorological Department was instituted in 1875 to combine and extend the work of various provincial meteorological services which had sprung up before that date. The various duties which were imposed on the Department at the supplemented by new duties. The main exist-ing functions, more or less in the historical order in which they were assumed, may be briefly summarised as follows:—

- (a) The issue of warnings to ports and coastal districts of the approach of cyclonic storms.
- (b) The issue of storm warnings by wireless to ships in the Indian seas, and the making of arrangements for the collection of meteorological data from ships.
- (c) The maintenance of systematic records of meteorological data and the publication of climatological statistics of furnish data for the investigation of the relation between weather and disease.
- (d) The issue to the public of up-to-date weather reports and of rainfall forecasts These duties were originally recommended by a Committee of Enquiry into the causes of famine in India.
- (e) Meteorological researches of a general character, but particularly regarding tropical storms and the forecasting of monsoon and winter rainfall.
 - (f) The issue of seasonal rainfall forecasts.
- (g) The issue of telegraphic warnings of heavy rainfall by special telegrams to district officers on departmental warning lists (eq, ton of weather reports is an essential feature canal and railway engineers), and by means of the international Tele-communication. public in general.
- (h) Supply of meteorological, astronomical and geophysical information in response to enquiries from officials, commercial firms or private individuals.
- (1) Technical supervision of rainfall registration carried out under the control of provincial Government authorities.
- (1) The study of temperature and moisture conditions in the upper air by means of instru-ment-carrying balloons and of upper winds by pilot balloons.
- (k) The issue of weather reports and warnings to aircraft, civil and military, the latter being in collaboration with the Royal An Force.
- (l) The training and examination in meteolology of candidates for air pilots' licenses.

- In addition to these meteorological duties the India Meteorological Department was from time to time made responsible for or undertook various other important duties, such as-
- (n) Determination of time in India and the issue of time-signals, also the determination of eriors of chronometers for the Royal Indian Navy.
- (o) Observations and researches on terrestrial magnetism at Bombay and atmospheric electricity at Bombay and Poona
- (p) Regular study (mainly by spectroscopic examination) of the sun at the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal
- (q) Maintenance of seismological instruments at various centres.

ORGANISATION.

It is necessary to note that practical meteorology implies a meteorological organisation, note merely individual meteorologists relying upon their own personal and purely local observations. The making of a single forecast in any of the larger meteorological offices of the world requires the co-operation of some hundreds of persons in India some 400 observers co-operate daily to take simultaneous observa-

tions at about 300 separate places and hand in their reports to telegraphists, who transmit them to forecast centres, where, for rapid assimilation, clerks decode them and chart them on maps, meteorological experts then draw therefrom the conclusions on which their torecasts are based. There are other observatories, which take observations for chimatological purposes but do not telegraph them.

An efficient system of telegraphic communication Convention.

While the above is true, in general, of all applications of practical ineteorology, its application to aviation involves the existence of a specialised and particularly designed organisation. Aviators require detailed information about the weather, they wish to know winds at different levels, have information about visibility, fogs, dust-storms, thunderstorms, height of low clouds, etc., along with forecasts of changes in these elements. Many of these are local, short-lived and rapidly changing phenomena.

recommendations regarding the nature of information to be supplied to aircraft, the exhibition of current weather information at aerodromes and the meteorological organisation of international airways have been embodied in Annexe G of the International Convention of Air Navigation. In accordance with these recommendations, expert meteorolo-(m) Study of meteorology in relation to gists should be stationed at aerodromes at agriculture a subject on which the Royal reasonable intervals along the airway to supply to the aviation personnel current information recommendations.

Forecast centres should be established class at least at each main aerodrome along aerial toutes and forecasts prepared at such centres should be transmitted to the other aerodromes for the information of pilots Other recommendations refer to hours and kind of observations and manner of codifying them

In Europe practically all observatories record and telegraph readings at least thrice daily, while stations near air routes do so every three In the United States of America readings ire made at least twice daily at all observatories, every three hours at most observatories near air routes and every hour at observatories from certain stations along the air routes a few of these at half-hourly and most at hourly intervals in order that the aviators may be of actual weather on the air route itself. between Bahrein and Victoria Point is served day based on observations taken twice daily the general duties of the offices mentioned above at observatories reporting to them The sole torecasting centre in Southern India is at Poona where facilities are available for the issue of one wireless stations along the main trans-India arroute has enabled special meteorological ment is earried on by the Headquarters Offices, Poona (F U W¹.)—
The general administration of the department is earried on by the Headquarters Office along that route. A system of carbon flying in Poona. In addition it is in the content of the con along that route. A system of exchange of current weather reports at specified between stations on the route and of voluntary reports of warning of adverse weather has been introduced with the co-operation of the Director of Wireless and the Director of Civil Aviation making it possible for each wireless station to have in a collected form the information regarding actual weather at neighbouring stations on the air-route for supply to fliers Stations taking put in the scheme are Karachi, Jodhpur, bilin, Allahabad, Calcutta, Chittagong, Akyab, andoway, Bassein, Rangoon and Victoria Point Apart from routine observations at stated times, airmen can obtain information of current local weather at any time by wn cless, by special requisition Further the transmission, along the wireless chain, twice daily, of the latest weather forecasts and upper wind and low cloud informa tion for each part of the air route has been cranged. This enables the latest weather reports to be available to air-craft in flight as well as at the principal aerodromes on the route where they are displayed suitably on weather tice boards

For the Karachi-Madras service, arrangements

routes up to the next aerodrome of the same formation to aerodromes from a few observatorics on the route to supplement the information available in the reports supplied by the forecasting centres.

In order to fulfil the various duties described above, the organisation of the department is made up of a central office, 7 sub-offices, 36 pilot balloon observatories and 328 weather observatories of various classes to distribute over a region stretching from Persia, Aden, Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The control over weather observatories, including the responsibility for scrutiny of records and for checking and computation of data received from them dong air routes. In addition, every aerodrome is divided between the offices at Poona, Calcutta eccives by telewriter frequent regular reports and Karachi Forecasting for aviation is divided between these three offices and two offices at Peshawar and Quetta, the last two forecast for military flying and do not serve supplied with current up-to-date information civil aviation Storm-warning for shipping of actual weather on the air route itself. In in the Bay of Bengal is carried on by the Meteoro-India*, the meteorological service for aviation logical Officer at Calcutta, while similar duties infinity, the indecenting call service for aviation logical office at the first which sees are undertaken at minimum recommended in annexe G of the Poona The Upper Air Observatory, Agra, International Convention. The net-work of is in administrative charge of all the pilot observatories in India is much sparser than balloon observatories in India, Burma and the of observations taken at each of them much vatories specialise in the study of Geophysics, smaller. The four-thousand-inde air route particularly terrestrial magnetism and seismology while the observatory at Kodarkanal specialists by two forecasting centres at Karachi and in the study of the solar physics. The next Calcutta, which prepare two synoptic charts a section describes in somewhat greater detail.

GENERAL DUTILS OF THE MAIN OBSERVATORIES AND OFFICES.

m Poona. In addition, it is in immediate and complete charge of all second, third, fourth and fifth class weather observatories in Kashmir, Gujarat, Central India, the Central Provinces and the Pennsula and is responsible for the scrutiny of records and checking and computation of data received from them It receives telegraphic reports of morning observations collected at practically all pilot balloon and first, second, third and fitth class observatories in India and issues daily a telegraphic summary of general weather conditions with forecasts of probable changes in weather during the next 24 hours for the whole country It undertakes the issue of heavy rainfall warnings for practically the whole country except north east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. Its duties on behalf of aviation consist in the issue of weather reports to airmen on routes in central and southern India; for the Karachi-Madras air service, it issues forecasts for the major section viz, Ahmedabad to Madras. This office prepares and publishes the Daily, Weekly and Monthly Weather Reports, and an Annual Volume entitled the "India Weather Review," and issues two annual volumes containing rainfall data of about 3,000 stations in India ust for communicating current weather in- In collaboration with the Agra Observatory, it

^{*} Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental pamphlet intiled "Meteorological Organisation for Airmen."

also publishes an annual volume containing systems. all upper air data collected in India, It is responsible for the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories in India. It issues long-range seasonal rainfall forecasts for the country It collects and examines weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It supplies all weather observatories with instruments and stores from the stock, which it maintains It is also responsible for the design, specification test and repair of all meteorological instru-ments. On its transfer from Simila to Poona the Headquarters Office was equipped as an upper air observatory and a first class weather observatory It also has facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. It is now one of the two main centres for the conduct of upper air research in India, sounding balloon work directed from there has been largely responsible for our present extension of largely responsible for our present extension of knowledge of the free atmosphere over the Peninsula, Publications of meteorological research in the Department are edited and issued from Poona This office also collects and compiles, for the International Commission, the upper air data collected over India, Ceylon, Start Tale Culus, Malaya, the Dutch East Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Somaliland and British East Africa

A branch for agricultural meteorology has been sanctioned temporarily and is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Its statistical investigations include a critical area and yield of crops for the various presidences and districts in India and, after careful selection, the correlation of some of them with the accumulated meteorological darks. data. On the experimental side, it aims to study microclimatology, evolve suitable instruments for such work, standardize methods of observations and in general undertake a detailed study of the air layer near the ground

(b) Meteorological Office and Observatory, Alipore, Calcutte (F. P. Wi, S. T.)—The Alipore Office serves as a regional foreast centre and is responsible for the publication of the Calcutta Daily Weather Report for stormwarning in the Bay of Bengal and for heavy rainfall warning in north-east India issues weather reports to airmen on routes lying in Burma, Assain, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces, on the trans-Indla route, its responsibility extends over the section Allahabad to Victoria Point meet the needs of aviation, an atternoon chart is prepared in addition to the long established morning that, the area of the latter being extended to meet the new needs It has charge of all second, third, fourth and by time ball to Fort William, by wireless to Ahbag, as well as the publication of the magnetic shipping at sea and by telegraphic signal data, is arranged in accordance with the rethroughout the Indian telegraph and railway commendations of the International Commission

systems. It is also a first class weather observatory, pilot balloon observatory and seismological station.

(c) Karachi (F. W¹ P. A)—This office was established primarily as a forecasting centre for aviation. It now issues weather reports for airmen on routes lying along the Persian Gulf and Mekran coasts and in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, west United Provinces and north Gujarat On the empire and international air route across India its responsibility extends over the section between Bushire or Bahrein on the west and Allahabad on the east

The forecasting office is temporarily located in Karachi Cantonment and will be transferred to Drigh Road Civil Aerodrome when buildings are provided there. Meanwhile, a first class weather observatory and pilot balloon station have been started at Drigh Road.

The Karachi Office administers all second, third, fourth and fifth class observatories in Persia and Arabia, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and the west United Provinces. As the basis of the weather reports and forecasts issued to aviators, it prepares two weather charts daily, drawn up mainly from observations received from the observatories under its own control A daily weather report is also being published, as an experimental measure

- (d) Upper Air Observatory, Agra (U W¹ S) —Agra Observatory is the head-quarters of all pilot balloon work in India 1t is responsible for the maintenance and super-vision of the work of the pilot balloon observatories in India, Burma and the Persian Gull and supplies them with the equipment necessary to carry on their daily observations, these duties have necessitated the provision of a hydrogen factory to make hydrogen gas and compress it into tubes, as well as the provision of a workshop for the design, manufacture and repair of instruments, principally for upper air work. All data from pilot balloon observatories are collected, checked, and statistically summarised at Agra. This observatory is also a principal centre of upper air research work in India. The sounding balloon work there (in the course of which balloons have provided information of conditions up to as great a height as 90,000 feet) has been responsible for most of our present knowledge regarding the free atmosphere over India There is a seismological station attached to this observatory
- (e) Colaba and Alibag Observatories (W¹ S T M)—These observatories specialise in the study of geophysics, particularly terresfifth class observatories, in the area comprising (W S T M)—These observatories specialise Burma and the Bay Islands, Assam, Bengal, in the study of geophysics, particularly terres-Bihar and Orissa and the east United Provinces tall magnetism and seismology, and in addition including the checking and computation of carry on the duties of a first class weather data therefrom It also supplies time signals observatory. The routine magnetic work at

[†] Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1934 would be distributed as follows :-

 $W^1=15$, $W^2=166$, $W^3=86$, $W^4=22$, $W^5=24$ and $W^6=15$.

for Terrestrial Magnetism. The observatories take star or sun observations for the determination of time; and the Colaba Observatory is responsible for the time-ball service at the Bombay Harbour and the rating of chronometers belonging to the Itoyal Indian Navy In recent years researches on atmospheric electricity and microseisms in relation to major wenther phenomena over the sea have also been undertaken there

- (f) Kodaikanal (Sp W¹. S)—The observatory at Kodaikanal specializes in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially equipped for spectroscopic observations and research. The foutine work is decided in accordance with the recommendations of the International Astronomical Union which prevent any serious overlapping of work in the comparatively few solar physics observatories in the world. This observatory also undertakes the duties of a first class weather observatory and a seismological station.
- (4) Quetta and Peshawar (F. W1. P A) Aviation on a regular basis was first started in this country by the Royal Air Force in northwest India, and the need to arrange for local forecasting was first experienced there. Two forecast centres were accordingly started in 1925 at Quetta and Peshawar, each under an R A F Meteorologist who was entrusted with the charge of issuing forecasts of weather over the Lahore-Peshawar-Quetta-Karachi an rontes for R A F acroplanes and detailed local forceasts and warnings each for his own mimediate neighbourhood Route forceast for the Royal Air Force flying over the Punjab, Waziristan, North-West Fronticr Punjab, Waziristan, North-West Product.
 Province, Baluchistan and Sind are issued by these offices The Meteorological Department has been exercising full technical control over the work of the two offices, supplying instru-ments, meeting the cost of the staff of clerk-and observers at each centre and supplying data by telegram from its observatories. An officer seconded from the Indian Meteorological Service but paid by the Royal Air Force is now holding the post of the Meteorologist at Quetta, the office at Peshawar is in charge of a Royal Air Force officer who is under the technical, not administrative control of the Mcteorological Department
- 7 The auxiliary centres are situated at Rangoon, Akyab, Dum Dum*, Allahabad Jodhpur and Drigh Road. The professional or Meteorological Assistant stationed at these centres is authorised to add to the weather report received from the forecasting centres his own conclusions about the local weather situation. The latest information available regarding the local surface conditions and upper winds can also be obtained from lum

Meteorological Office, Poona,—Dr. C. W. B. Normand, MA., D.Sc. (Edm.), Director-General of Observatories.

Meteorologists, -Di S K Baneiji, M Sc, (Culculta), Mi V V Sohom, B A , M Sc, (Bombay) (on leave) Di K R Rammanthan, (Hous) B Se (Bombay) M Sc, and Ph D (Lond), Mi S Bash, M Sc (Allahabad), Mi J M Sil, B A (Caleutta), B Sc (Eng.), (Boston Tech.); Di S R Sayun M A (Madras) Ph D (London) and Mr A V K Roy B Sc (Cal.), B A (Cyon.) M A , D Sc (Vadras), Di K J Kabraji, B A

Assistant Meteorologists — Mr V D Iver BA (Madras), Mr Barkat Ali, BA, M8c, (Punjab), Mr B A Screenivasnah M8c, (Calcufta) Di K Das, M8c (Punjab), Ph D (Lond) Mr S 8 Lal M8c (Lucknow & Lond) D1 c and Mr U N Ghosh, M8c (Olig)

Agricultural Meteorologist, -Di L A. Ramdas, MA Ph D (Calculta)

Agricultural Assistant Meteorologist — Di R J Kalamkar, B Ag B Sc , (Nagpm), Ph D (London)

Upper Air Observatory, Agra. M. G. Chaltern M.Sc. (Calcutta), Meteorologist, in charge Dr. N. K. Sin, D. Sc. (Allahabad-Meteorologist, Mr. S. L. Malinkar, B.Sc.) (Mys.), M.Sc. (Cintab.) Assistant Meteorologist, Mr. S. P. Venkifeshwatan, B.A. (Hons.) (Madias) and Dr. V. K. Das, M.Sc. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Patis.) Assistant Meteorologist

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta,—In S. Sch, M.Sc., (Cal. and Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.) Meteorologist. Mr. B. K. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta.) Assistant Meteorologist. Mr. S. K. Das, M.Sc. (Dicca and Lond.), D.L.C. (Lond.), F. R. M. t. See See (Lond.), Assistant Meteorogist. and Mr. C. Rimaswamy, M.A. (Hons.) (Machas.) Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Karachi.—Dr. S. K. Pramanik, M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Lond), D.F.C., Mcteorologist, Dr. B. N. Desai, M.Sc. (Bombay), Ph.D. (Edm.), B.A. J.L. B. (Bombay), Assist int Mcteorologist, and Dr. S. Mal, M.Sc. (Bomanes), Ph.D. (Lond), D.F.C., Assistant Mcteorologist

Meteorological Office, Bombay.—Di S. C. Roy M.Sc. (Calcutta), D. Sc., (Lond.),

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal — Di T Royds, D.S. (London) Director, and Di A L Naravan, M.A., D.S. (Madras), Meteologist

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., Peshawar.—

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., Quetta.→ Wi P R Krishni Rato, B Sc (Mysorc) (Offg.)

^{*} At present the functions of this centre are being carried on by the Meteorological Office at Coleutta, for want of proper building accommodation at Dum Dum.

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	HIL	HILL STATIONS.	TIONS.							•	•	•		0				٠	•
Shillong Darjiehug	::	::	::	::	::	1,920	60 6	62.5 48.9	56.5	73.3	74.0	7.4 4	75 3 66.8	6 99	44.65.44	71.4	55.6	61.6	69.9 59.3
Simla Murree	::	::	::	::	::	6,181	46.4	47.1	55.2	64.6	72 1 75 8	73.1	68 9	73.8	65.8 2.2.8	62.7	56.0	49.8 51.5	60.7
Srmagar Mount Abu	::	::	::	::	::	5,204	40.7	43.6	55.1	65 9 84 3	75 8 88 0	83.4	85.7 75.4	84 p	75.5	70.4	60 73.6	47.4 68.2	66 1 75.8
Ootacamund Kodaikanal	70	::	::	::	::	7,327	63 7	67 4 66 2	69.2	5.05 5.62	70.2 69.4	64 3	62.1 63.2	62.9	63.8	64.6	63.6	64 8 62.3	65.1
Đ	OAST	COAST STATIONE.	OME.							- ·		-		reporter and displaced	-				
Karachi Veraval	::	::	::	::	::	13	76.1	77.6 81.5	81.8	84 8	88.9	90.7	88 8.83 8.83	85 5	83.5	87 6 88.7	85.0	78.2 84.1	26.25 c.i.ec
Bombay Ratnagiri	::	::	::	::	::	37	82.9	82.9	85.8 87.1	83.5	90 8 90.8	88 3	85.4	84.9	85.3	88.7 88.1	88 90.5 90.9	86 89.2	86.6 87.2
Mangalore Calicut	::	::	::	::	::	22	89 2 87.2	88.5 88.1	89.7	91.8	99 3	85.2	84.0 82.1	83 6 82 5	83.8	85.9	87.6	88.9	86.4
Negapatam Madras	::	::	::	::	::	31	82.5	85.1	88 9	92.7 93.1	97.5	97.7	95 g	94.0	92 6 93 1	88.8	84.6	82.1	90.2
Masulipatam Gopalapur	::	::	::	::	::	15	83.4	83.8 83.3	91.0	94 6	99 7	98.1 89.6	92.7	91.4 87.6	88.4	89.0 88.0	85.3 83.7	83.1 79.9	90.5 86.1
Rangoon	:	:	:	:	:	18	88.6	92.3	95.9	93.0	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.0	85.9	87 6	87.5	87 1	89.3

• As the average mean figures for Shillong, Octacamund and Kodaikanal are not available, means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

		Norn	ıal Me	onthly	pue	Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum	Maxiı	L mnu	emper	Temperature in	in Sha	Shade at	Selected Stations in India.	D Stat	ions ii	RIDUI	,		
	Sta	Stations.				Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	May. June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	0	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
SrA	STATIONS	NO	THE PLAINS.	AI WS.		•		0			•	۰	•	٠	•	•	•	•	
Toungoo Mandalay Silchar Calcutta	::::	::::	::::	::::	::::	159 250 96 21	84.4 84.5 77.9	90.2 90.3 80.5 82.3	97.2 98.1 85.9	100.3 102.4 87.7 95.5	95.7 99.8 88.7 94.6	89.0 94.8 89.3	86.9 94.7 90.0 88.6	86.8 93.2 87.6 87.6	89.0 89.8 88.3	89.8 92.0 88.6 87.4	86.8 87.7 85.0 82.2	83.1 83.5 79.6 77.0	89.9 92.8 86.1 86.9
Burdwan Patna Benares Allahabad	::::	::::	::::	::::	::::	99 183 267 303	78.7 72.7 74.3 74.4	83.3 77.5 79.5	93.1 89.5 91.6	99.6 99.0 102.1 102.8	97.6 99.7 105.0	93.0 95.7 100.3 102.1	92.55 92.55 92.55	89.2 89.1 89.7 90.0	89.7 89.5 90.9	88.9 88.4 90.5 91.1	83.6 81.7 82.8 83.4	78.4 74.1 75.1	88.8 87.3 89.5 90.1
Lucknow Agra Meerut Delbi	::::	::::	::::	::::	::::	368 556 733 718	73.7 72.9 69.9 70.0	7.7.7	89.6 85.9 86.0	101.5 100.8 97.7	104.8 106.3 103.1 104.0	101.4 104.4 101.3	92.4 93.4 93.4	90.6 92.0 91.1 92.4	91.8 93.6 91.8	91.4 93.6 90.5	83.7 84.4 81.6 82.2	77.77 72.05.75 6.4.06	89.7 90.5 87.8 88.6
Lahore Multan Jacobabad Hyderabad (3	:: (Sind)	::::	::::	::::	::::	702 426 186 96	68.5 69.9 73.2 76.2	72.1 74.1 78.3 80.8	83 855 90 92 33	95.7 97.3 100.0 101.6	104.9 106.6 112.1 107.0	107.1 108 3 114.1 104 3	100.6 104.3 103.7 99.2	97.7 100 9 104.6 95.7	97.9 100.4 103.6 97.2	94.5 95.9 97.9	83.2 84.5 87.4 88.6	72.3 73.3 76.2 78.6	89.8 91.7 95.7
Bikaner Rajkote Abmedabad	:::	:::	:::	:::	:::	762 428 163	72 0 83.6 84.8	76.3 86.5 87.8	88.7 94.9	99 9	107.4 105.1 107.4	107.3 99.7 101.3	101.4 91.3 93.1	97.8 88.8 90.0	98 2 91.7 92.9	96 1 95.6 97.3	85.4 92.9	75.2 85.0 86.4	92.1 92.9 94.6
Akola Jubbulpore Nazpore Rappur	FIATEA 		TIONS.	::::	::::	925 1,327 1,017 970	855.8 83.5 81.4	90.5 81.5 88.5	93.8 91.8 95.4 95.3	105.6 100.8 104.8 103.0	108.0 105.3 108.6 106.8	98.8 97.8 98.9	89 4 86.7 88.1	87.2 84.6 86.8 85.7	89.5 87.2 89.1 88.0	92.4 87.7 90.6 88.4	888.1 882.0 835.6	84.4 77.0 81.7 79.5	93.2 88.3 92.0
Ahmednagar Poona	:	::	::	::	::	2,154	84.3	89 4 90.6	94.8	101.1	99.7	92.0 89.6	82.8	84.9	86.2 84.6	89.0 89.1	85.7	83.4	89.6 89.5
Sholapur Bekaum Ryderabad (Bangalore Bellary	.: (Deccar	:: ;	:::::	:::::	:::::	1,590 2,562 1,719 3,021 1,475	4.6.5.488 4.6.5.488	92.9 88.3 86.2 1.4	99.6 93.7 96.7 91.1	104.1 96.0 101.2 93.5 103.6	104 5 93.1 103.1 91.7	0.4.2.4.4.	89.4 76.1 87.6 82.2 91.2	88.8 76.8 85.8 80.0	88.6 79.3 86.4 90.7	90.08 83.38 8.1.14.	87.7 82.5 81.5 79.8 87.5	85.5 81.8 82.4 78.9 85.1	92.8 84.6 90.4 84.6

	Stations.			Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
											-						
	HILL STATIONS.	1 2									•						
Shillong Darjeeling	.:		: .		39 2	42 2 36.1	50 42 3	56.3 48.4	58 8 52.3	63 0 56.5	64.3	63.7	61.7	54.8 50 1	46.5 42.8	39.7	53 4 47.7
Simla Murree		::	.:	w no 11 12	35 9	35 9 34 4	43.4	50.7	58 1 59 3	60 7 64.3	62 2 4 4	59 3 60.9	56.6	51 3 53.4	44.7	39.3 38.6	49.7 50.4
Srinagar Mount Abu	::	.:	::	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	27 1 51.3	28 7 53 2	$\begin{array}{c} 37.2 \\ 61.1 \end{array}$	44 68.4	51.8	58.3	64.4 66.0	63.7	54 64 82	41.1	31.7	27.6 52.9	44.2 62.0
Ootacamund Kodalkanal	::	.:	::	~~~	43 0 46.9	44 0 47 5	47 8 50 5	51.5	10.00 10.00	52 3 53.6	52 0 52.6	52.3	52.2	50 5 51.3	48 0 49.4	44 3	49.1 51.0
	COAST STATIONS.	NS.													-		
Karach! Veraval		.:	::		59.8 59.8	61 1 60.6	67.6	73 8 72 2	78.7	81 2 81 2	80 9 79.7	78.1	76 5 76.5	73 5 72.8	66.5 67.8	59.2 62.3	71. 4 71.3
Bombay Ratnagri	· :·		· . ::		66.7	67.2	71.6 72.0	75 7 76 9	79 3	78 5	75.9	75.9	75 5	75.4 74.3	72 3 70 6	38 5 67.5	73 6 73 2
Mangalore Calicut	: .·		:		69 9 70 5	72.1	75.1 76 0	78.3	23 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	74.5	74.1	74.0	74 1	74.4	73 4 73 8	70.4	74.1
Negapatam Madras	::		::		71 4 67 8	72.7 68.7	76.0	79 5	80 4 81 2	81.1	78.5	77.77	76 8	76 2	74 3	72.0 69.9	76.2 75.0
Masuhpatam Gopalpur Rangoon	· :	:.	· . · : .		65 8 62 3 64 9	68.6 67.4 66.5	72.4 73.1 71.2	77 6 77 1 76.1	81 5 80 1 77 2	80 80 4 4 4 4	78 79 2 75 8	77 7 78 9 75 8	77 78.5 76.0	75 9 74.7 75 8	71 3 67.3 72.7	66.5 61.0 67.4	74.5 73.3 73.0

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Norm	Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum lemperature in shade at Selected Statious in musa	Innual	Minimu	n len	peratu	re in s	nade a	Delec 1	מומ מומ	anor:						
Stations.	- [+]	Eleva- tion in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	0ct	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	
STATIONS ON THE F	PLAINS.										1					
Toungoo Silchar	•		57.7 56.6 52.5 55.6	60 8 60 1 55 7 60 3	68 6 68 3 63 1 69 4	76 77 68 8 75 7	76 6 72 6 77 6	7.5.4 7.8.6 7.8.8 7.8.8	74 9 78 6 77 2 78 7	74 8 77 9 76 8 78.5	75 2 77 1 76 2 78 1	44424	69 5 67 9 63 5 64.7	61 4 59 4 54.7 56.0	70 4 71.3 67.5 70.7	
Burdwan			55 0 50.9 47.9 48 0	58 7 54 5 51 8	67 8 63 9 61 3 61 7	73 1 71 4 72 0	77 4 77.7 78 8 79 6	78 9 79 8 81 8 82.7	79 2 79 8 79 7	79 0 79 4 78 6 78 6	78.7 78.8 77.1 76.9	74 5 72.8 67.9 67.5	64.3 61.0 55.5 8	55.8 51.8 47.6	70.4 68.6 66.6 66.8	***************************************
Lucknow	•		47.0 48.7 47.9	51 0 52 4 48 1 51.7	60 62 4 57 61 61	70 7 73 2 67.3	77 7 81 3 75 5	81 6 84 8 80 6 83.6	79 5 81 1 79 5 81 1	78 5 79 4 79 8	76 4 77.1 74 6 77.1	66 1 68 2 62.6 68.4	53 5 56 6 50 9 58 7	46.5 49.0 44.6 48.9	65.7 67.9 63.7 67.5	
Lahore Multan Jacobabad Hyderabad (Snd)			111 5 144 0 20 8	47 8 47 8 54 6 19 6	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	64 6 68 6 69 9 72 0	73 7 78 3 78 7 78 7	80 5 84 7 84 7 84 7 81 9	84 5 84 5 84 8 81.1	79 3 82 5 82 1 79 1	73 8 77 7 76 5 76 2	65.6 63.7 70.2	48.4 53.7 52.0 59.1	41.1 45.1 52.1 52.1	65.0 65.9 68.2	
Bikaner Ahmadabad			48 0 51 1 57.7	52 1 54 0 59 5	63 0 61 9 67.2	74 0 69 3 74.4	82 3 75 1 29 2	85 3 77 8 80 9	82 9 76 1 78 5	80 7 74 5 76.8	78 6 72 3 76.1	71 2 68.3 72 4	58 5 60 0 65 5	50 8 50 8 50 8	68.9 66.1 70.6	
	· :		55 55 55 55 55 55 55 56 55 57 56 57	57 4 59 6 60 2	65 8 60 5 67 2 68 0	7 .7 70 2 75 7 76 3	818 818 818	78 0 78 0 78 0 8.8	74 6 75 0 75 3	73 5 74 0 74 6 74 8	72 8 72 8 73 8 74.9	63 6 64 2 68 3 69.7	58.0 53.2 60.0 60.8	52 3 46.7 54.2 54.1	67.4 64 6 68.8 69.1	
Ahmadnagar Poona Shola pur Belgaum			52 8 54 5 59.1 57 8	55 56 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	62 5 62 8 69 1 63 7	69 5 68.9 75 3 67.1	71 9 71 9 76 7 68 2	71 9 72 6 73 5 68.2	70 5 71 0 72 0 67 2	68 9 69 6 70 9 66 4	67 68 70 65.5	65 5 66 5 65 3	52 7 59 4 62.8 61.5	20.00 00 20.00 00 20.	64.0 64.6 68.3 64.1	
Hyderabad (Deccan) Bangalore Bellary			59 9 57 5 61 8	64 60 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	70 1 64 8 72 2	76 69 4 77	80 0 69 2 77 5	76 1 66 9 75 9	73 3 66 0 74 9	72 65 73 8 8 8 8	72 3 65 6 71 2	69.4 65.2 71.2	63 62 66 22 66 22	58 3 58 5 61 5	69.6 64.3 60.9	

Meteorology.

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	Year.		ä	83.92 122.67	63.57 59.85	25.87 60.76	55.56 62.18			7.56 18.80	70.63 99.98	$\frac{125.68}{117.16}$	54.98 50.74	41.59	99.03
	Dec.		ij	0.19	1.11	1.44	1.84			0.14	0.05	1.09	11.40 5.81	0.87	0.37
	Nov.		<u>.</u>	1.58 0.78	0.52	0.43	5.79 8.17			0.04	0.93	3.12 5.38	17.72	5.67	2.79
	oct.		đ	6.80	$\frac{1.08}{1.50}$	$\frac{1.09}{0.99}$	8.17 9.68			0.91	3.72	7 53 10.22	10 48 11.72	8.10 8.02	6.91
اہ	Sept.		ij	10.73	6.20	8.96	6.17		_	2.31	10.50 12.08	10 42 7.73	3.7. 4.89	6.20	15.27
n India.	Aug.		ij	$\frac{14.36}{26.12}$	14.88	22.33	5 59 6.99			3.79	13.80	22 54 15.58	3.59	6.91	19.87
tions ii	July.		ā.	114 48 32.31	16 83 11.84	$\frac{2.32}{21.07}$	5.03			2.94 6.85	24.26 32.98	37.11 30.24	3.94	6.44	21.42
ed Sta	June.		ā	16.37 24.26	3.86	1.48	6.55			0.8 1.4	18 31 23.82	36 78 34 08	$\frac{1.30}{1.89}$	5.83	¥0 81
Select	May.		ā	10 57 8.70	2.87	2 27 1.06	6.64			0 07 0 31	1.36	6.20 8.53	1.61	1 34	11.98
all at	Apr.		ij	3.85	1 94	3.79				0.17	0 03	$\frac{1.28}{3.28}$	0.53	0 62 0.79	1 63
Rainf	Mar.		ij	1.93	4.87	$\frac{3.63}{0.17}$	1 24 2.03			0.33	0.07	0.08	$0.34 \\ 0.19$	0.28	0.32
nnua	Feb.		ū.	1.30	3.13 4.14	0.28	0.58			0.39 0.05	0 08 0 05	0 06	0.32	0.42	0.25
and /	Jan.		ë	0.33	3.73	2.76 0.26	$\frac{1.51}{2.88}$			0.52 0.03	$0.10 \\ 0.10$	0.06	1.89	0.23	0.21
Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in	Eleva- tion in feet.		. ឧ[នព	цо ц ә.	ru3 a 19	temb	un u n	wetu	lo slo	sec ful	K[uq]À	uoışı	r elova	юĄ	
mal M				::	::	::	::			::	::	::	::	::	:
NO			n	: ·	::	::	::			::	::	::	::	::	:
		HILL STATIONS	TATION	: :	::	::	::		COAST STATIONS.	::	::	::	::	::	:
	Stations.		0 7710	::	::	::	::		AS1 ST	::	٠:	::	::	::	:
				::	::	::	::		ဝိ	.:	::	::	::	::	:
				Shillong Darjeeling	Simla Murree	Srinagar Mount Abu	Ootacamund Kodalkanal			Karachi Veraval	Bombay Ra tnagiri	Mangalore Calicut	Negapatam Madras	Masulipatam Gopalpur	Rangoon

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	1
Stations	
Selected	
Œ	į
Rainfall	
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Monthly 8	
Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.	

				201	NI MI	, man	1	Normal Monthly and Amedia Mariera										-	-
	Sta	Stations.				Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
VIS.	STATIONS	ON THE	THE PLAINS.	MS.	-		ë	ä.	ä.	ä	i.	ä	In.	ď.	ij	ä.	ā.		ä
E						•	0.50	8	C	1.85	7.72	14.14	17.64	19.12	12 08	7.43	1.82	0.45	82.96
Conunct	:	:	:	:	:	S[1	5	0.0	c	1.12	5 85	5 52				4.72	1.63		20.10
M andalay	:	:	:	:	:	ett	8	9 12	7 91	14.33	15 59	21 68				6.55	0		24.68
Suchar	:	:	:	:	:	110	84	101	_	1 89	5,75	11.90				4.19	99.0		65.59
Calcutta	:	:	:	:	:	ou		:	1			_							9
Director						•	0.36			2.11	6.13	10 24	12.57	11.26	80	8	98.0	61.0	20 00
Define	:	:	:	:	:	ıı	0.53			0°.30	1.67	8.12			80.	2.5	200		20.00
Parina	:	:	:	:	:	131	0.67			0.17	0.61	4.99			7 12	20.0	9.0		40.00
Allahabad	:	:	: :	: :	:	:19	0.76	0.58	0.31	0.15	0.34	4.96			29.6	21 20 20	86.0		20.05
Allenanan	:	:	:	:	:	dι					,	- !	;		t		-		58 E7
Tucknow	:	:	:	:	:	ц	0.77	0.65	0.35	0 26	5.	4.47	11.45		•	0 0			96.99
Agra	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	7	0.54	0 48	0 35	0.24	0.47	33	2.5		4 0	0 9	1.0		91.00
Moornt	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	w	1 28	83.0	0.62	0.43	0.65	3.13	60.0	2 ·	9	000			06.10
Delhi	: :	: •	: :	: :	: :	nt	1.04	0.76	0.53	0.39	0.58	5.00	50.		4	0.32	7.5		*0.0
	:		:	:	:	III:				-	1	,		0	٥	Ğ	2		10 49
Lahore	:	:	:	:	:	X BI	1.05	760	98.0	40.0	0.70	1.68	0 6 0 0	0 0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.55	7.20
Multan	:	:	:	:	:	u	0.42	> 0	5.0	700	3,5	160	000	80	0	0.0	0.07		3.68
Jacobabad	:		:	:	:	J	0.70	> <	7.0	3 .6	100	45.5	200	2 12	0	0.05	90.0		7.12
Hydera bad	(Sind)		:	:	:		0.20		*7.	3	•								_
Rikanor		:	;	:	:	PIQ	0 34	0 28	0.26	0.25	0.72	1.45	3.10	3 47	1.47	0.26	0.04	0.18	11.79
Raikoto	:	: :	: :	: :	: :	63	0.0	0.10	0.0	0.03	0.43	4.31			000	8	9 9		87.09
Ahmedabad		: :	: :	:	::	96	0.02	0.12	8).O	0.03	0.43	4.33			•	ec.	61.0		20.07
			STATIONS			98	-					` ;				i	9		20 16
Akola			:	:	:	ſλ	0.35	0.59	0 37	0.16	0.48	0 t	2.57	18.98	20.0	0.0	2 2	000	55 11
Jubbulpore	:	:	:	:	:	pt	0.80	0.87		22.	9	20.0			00		2		18 97
Nagpore	:	:	:	:	:	113	0 42	0 0		0.0	9.5	0 0			1 -	1	0.40		50.88
Raipur	:	:	:	:	:	τ	67.0	60.0		* • •	3	10.0			:				
	1					101	96 0	0 17		0.31	0.91	4 82	3 78	2.49	6 36	2.03	0.63	0.41	22.33
Anmednagar		:	:	:	:	38	9	90		0.57	1.20	4.77	7.01			3.74	0		27.11
Poons	:	:	:	:	:	ΛQ	3,5	900		0.44	1.03	4.68	4.32			3.23	1.05		28.45
Sholapur		:	:	:	:	Įθ	13	0.0	0.27	1.60	2.46	8.14	16.15			4.67	1.74		50.13
Reiganin	:	:	:	:	:	10		;										;	-
Hedershad	Decean	-	:	:	:	oЯ	0.24	0.30	0.72	1.05	1.00	4 59	6 48	930	40.7	22.0	1.10	0.19	32.27
Rangalore	:	:	:	:	:		0.26	0 17	0.20	.33	36	2.89	*,	200		8 8	4 0	9.5	50.00
Bellary	: :	:	:	:	:		0.11	0.16	0.20	0.76	1.90	1.87	2. T	20.7		9	41.7	7	10.02
			1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-				-

MONSOON OF 1935.

fall was in large defect which persisted almost throughout the season

over the Arabian Sca occurred much later than usual. It was incident on the Malabar coast on the 12th June and rapidly extended northwards along the west coast A depression rising off the Konkan coast on the 17th and moving northwards towards Kathiawar strengthened the monsoon in Kanara and Konkan and extending it into the Bombay Deccan also helped to carry vast volumes of moisture-laden air inland provoking widespread thunderstorm rains in Guzrat As the onset of the current however was weak throughout the month, the activity of this branch was mostly confined to the west linear linea coast of the Peninsula.

The monsoon advanced over the Bay of Bengal so far north as the Andaman Sea during the third week in May and carried widespread rains into Lower Burma It extended into Upper Burma by the beginning of June but weakened thereafter and it was not till the end of the third week of the month that its activity reached Bengal and Assam In the last week a low pressure area over the Bay rising off the Orissa-Ganjam coast and moving inland invigorated Gaigam coast and moving inland invigorated feature of the weather of the month towards the current extending the monson rains into librar and Olissa, the central parts of the country east Guzrat and east Rajputana About the end of the month both branches of the current during the month of four Western Disturbances typical of the wint r season but unfavourable to the normal development of the S W current, all other divisions returned more or less large

July the monsoon was established in the United a heavy depression in its passage inland into inches 13 per cent in excess of the normal. Rajputana, further strengthened the monsoon in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, central parts of the country, Gujrat-Rajputana and the United Provinces, and extended it into the Panjab and Sind Under the industries of another decreasing which

The S W. Monsoon of the year was on the up the activity of the Bay current fully over its whole fairly normal in its incidence over the own field of action, and also strengthened the country except in the Sind Division where rain-current over the west coast of the Peninsula which had weakened after the 18th All Divisions of the country were well served during the month, Bengal and Sind only returning deficiency June.—The advance of the monsoon current of 31 and 28 per cent respectively in their rainfall. plains of India was 13,12 inches, 15 per cent in excess of the normal

> August.—The monsoon continued active in the central parts of the country north east India, and Burma under the influence of a Bay depression which crossed the Oussa-Bengal coast on the 5th and advanced inland past Chota Nagpur into East Central India, The current United Provinces and north east India were all well served For a part of the third week it waxed strong in the central parts of the country, Guzerat and Rajputana The monsoon however was generally weak for the flist two weeks over the Peninsula where thunderstorm rains mostly prevailed, and though the current revived in the last week its activity was confined mainly to the west coast An abnormal distribution simulating suspension of all monsoon conditions over the interior of the country was a marked

end of the month both branches of the current revived carrying the monsoon into the United Provinces and temporarily into the Panjab Hills and Kashmere Continued incursions of the Bay on the 6th which passed inland into the Central Provinces, the monsoon waxed strong generally over the whole country except normed a marked feature of the weather of the Northwest India The activity continued till Mysore, and Hyderabad which were well served strong generally court the whole country except month. With the exception of Bombay, Assam, Mysore, and Hyderabad which were well served strong generally court the monsoon weakened over all other distributions. Northwest India The activity continued till deficiences in their ramfall The total rainfall the 18th after which the monsoon weakened over denciences in the India dencience of the month averaged over the plains of India the Peninsula Another low pressure area was 7 61 inches—13 per cent in defect rising off the Orissa-Ganjam coast on the 19th which taking a northerly course filled up over July.—Both branches of the current which had revived during the last week of June main northeast Indla, and local rainfall into Bihat tained then activity and by the first week in and the east United Provinces The S W. monsoon generally weakened therafter an by the Provinces, Rajputana, and Guzerat A Bay end of the month its retreat from the country depression which developed into a storm near was complete Averaged over the plans of the Saugor Island on the 8th and advanced as India the total rainfall for the month was 8 43

October.—Thunderstorm rains typical of the transition period between the cessation of the Under the influence of another depression which S W Monsoon and incursion and establishment formed off the Ganjam coast on the 15th and of the NE monsoon, prevailed during the first crossing the Orissa coast on the 22nd travelled week over the country chiefly over the western crossing the orisis coast on the zeno travened week over the country chiefly over the western inland, good rains were gathered in Orisis, the half of the Pennsula and Burma. The NE contral parts of the country, the north Madras coast, the Decoan, Gujrat, and east Rajputana. In the last week the passage inland of yet a the month. The total rainfall for the month In the last week the passage inland of yet a state of the month of the way in defect by 8 per third low pressure area rising off the Bay kept; cent The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 40 3 inches, 2 per cent. in excess of the normal. The following table gives detailed information of the seasonal rainfall of the period.

					RAINI	FALL, JUNE TO	SEPTEMBER,	1935.
DIV	ISION	18.			Actual.	Normal.	Departure from Normal	Percentage Departure from Normal.
					Inches.	Inches	Inches,	,
Burma .					90 0	86 5	+ 3 5	+ 4
Assam					71 2	61 1	+10 1	+ 17
Bengal .					57 5	60 6	- 3 1	— 5
Bihar and Orissa		••	••		45,4	45 1	4 0 3	+ 1
United Provinces					32.0	36 1	4 1	11
Punjab	••	••	••		12 9	14 1	- 1 2	Ð
Northwest Fronti	er Pro	vince	••		6 8	5 0	+ 1 8	∤ 36
Sind					1 8	4 7	2 9	62
Rajputana		••			20 9	18 1	+ 2 8	+15
Bombay .					33 9	35 8	- 1 9	- 5
Central India		••		••	83 5	33 8	0 3	1
Central Provinces	5				43 9	40.8	+ 3 1	+ 8
Hyderabad					26.6	26 3	+ 0 8	+ 1
Mysore					20 7	15.5	+ 5.2	+ 34
Madras	••	••		••	24 0	26.0	- 2 0	- 8
Mean of India		••	••		40.3	39.7	+ 0 6	+ 2

Famine.

nothing is more remarkable than the manner in which great problems arise, produce a corresponding outburst of official activity to meet them and then fall into the background. This general truth is illustrated by a study of the history of famine in India. For nearly forty years it was the bogey of the Indian administration of the indian administration o tor. The forecasts of the rains were studied with acute anxiety. The actual progress of the rains was followed with no less anxiety, and at the first signs of a bad or poor season the famine relief machinery was furnished up and prepared for any emergency. The reason for this is clear if we examine for a brief space the Nearly three-quarters of the people are directly dependent on agriculture for their daily bread. Very much of this agriculture is dependent on the seasonal rains for its existence. Immense areas in the Bombay Presidency, Madras, the United Provinces and Central India are in a region of erratic and uncertain rainfall. The rainy season is short and if for any natural reason there is a weakness, or absence, of the rain-bearing currents, then there is either a poor harvest or no harvest at all. In Western lands everyone is acquainted with the difference between a good and a poor season, but western countries offer no parallel to India, where in an exceptionally bad year wide tracts of thickly populated land may not produce even a blade of grass. In the old days there were no rail-ways to distribute the surplus of one part of India to the districts where the crop had failed. There were often no roads. The irrigation works were few and were themselves generally dependent on the rainfall for their reserves. The people lived from hand to mouth and had no store of food to fal back upon. Nor had they any credit. In the old days then they died. Commencing with the Orissa famine in 1865-67 the Government of India assumed responsibility for the saving of human life in such crises. After the famine of 1899-1900 this responsibility was also shouldered by the Indian States. Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of fa-mine relier covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall, At the same time the scientific study of the prob-lems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasanty has accumulated a certain reserve against the rain-

To the student of Indian administration is lightened the pressure on the soil. The relation of thing is more remarkable than the manner of famine to the question of Indian administrative of the fall into the background, This meral truth is illustrated by a study of the land social problem.

Famine under Native Rule.

Famines were frequent under Native rule, and frightful when they came, "In 1630," says Sir William Hunter, in the History of British India, "a calamity fell upon Gujarat which enables us to realise the terrible meaning of the word famine in India under Native rule, Whole cities and districts were left bare of inhabitants," In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only cleven of the 263 families at Swally survived. He found the road thence to Surat covered with bodies decaying on the highway where they died, there being none to bury them. In Surat, that great and crowded city, he could hardly see any living persons, but "the corpses at the corner of the streets lie twenty together, nobody burying them. Thirty thousand had perished in the town alone. Pestilence followed famine." Further historical evidence was adduced by Sir Theodore Morrison in his volume on the Economic Transition of India. It has come to be seen that whilst rallways have checked the old-fashioned practice of storing grain in the villages they have made the reserves, where they exist, available for the whole of India. In india there is now no such thing as a food famine; the country always produces enough food for the whole of the population; famme when it comes is a money famine and the task of the State is confined to providing the means for those affected by drought to earn enough to buy food. The machinery whereby this is done will be examined after we have seen the experiences through which it was evolved.

History of Recent Famines.

Stage by stage this responsibility was expressed in the evolution of a remarkable system of famine relier covering the whole field. But now that machinery has reached a remarkable degree of perfection, it is rusting in the official armouries, because the conditions have changed. The whole of India is covered with a network of railways, which distributes the produce of the soil to the centres where food is required. The extension of irrigation has enormously increased the product of the soil and rendered large areas much less dependent on the monsoon rainfall. At the same time the scientific study of the problems of Indian agriculture has raised the capacity of even the "dry" zones. The peasantry has accumulated a certain reserve against the rainless days from the prospecity which accompanied the period of high prices. The rapid of the co-operative credit movement of the famine of 1893-1900; it is estimated that spread of manufacturing enterprise has famine in Behar in 1873-74, then came the great

South Indian Famine of 1876-78. This affected Provinces, Berar, Bombay, Ajmer, and the Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad and Bombay for two years and in the second year extended to it was intense in Rajputana, Baroda, Central parts of the Central and United Provinces and India, Hyderabad and Kathiawar, It was to a small tract in the Punjab. The total area marked by several distinctive features. The affected was 257,000 square miles and the popural over the whole of India was in extreme lation 58,500,000. Warned by the excessive defect, being eleven inches below the mean. expenditure in Behar and actuated by the desire In several localities there was practically no secure economy the Government relief propriate. There was in consumers a great fodder to secure economy the Government relief programme was not entirely successful. The excess mortality in this famine is said to have been 5,250,000 in British territory alone. Through-

The Famine Codes.

The experiences of this famine showed the necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. necessity of placing relief on an organised basis. The first great Famine Commission which ast under the presidency of Sir Richard Strachey, elaborated the Famine Codes, which amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the tamine relief system to-day. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied, at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food annow should be recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure. In sending a Famine Code to the provincial governments, the Government of India laid down as the tain health under given circumstances. Whilst the duty of Government is to save life, it is not bound to maintain the labouring population at its normal level of comfort." Provincial and loans given aggregating Rs. 12 crore. The haritable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 12 crore, or which Rs. 14 crore was subscribed in the United Kingdom. The actual famine mortality in British India was estimated at 750,000. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Cormission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the bodied workers; expense was moderate. But before the Local recommended; Governments had been given time to digest for saving cattle. the proposals of this Commission or the people to recover from the stock, the great famine of 1899-1900 supervened.

The Famine of 1899-1900.

rain. There was in consequence a great fodder famine, with a terrible mortality amongst the cattle. The water supply was deficient, and brought a crop of difficulties in its trainout British India 700,000,000 units were relieved. Then districts like Gularat, where famine had at a cost of Rs. 81 crores. Charitable contribeen unknown for so many years that the locabutions from Great Britain and the Colonics lity was thought to be famine immune, were aggregated Rs. 84 lakis. prosperity, clung to their villages, in the hope of saving their cattle, and came within the scope of the relief works when it was too late to save life. A very large area in the Indian States was affected, and the Marwaris swept from their impoverished land right through Central India like a horde of locusts, leaving desolation in their train. For these reasons relief had to be given on an unprecedented scale. At the end of July 4,500,000 persons were supported by the State, Rs. 10 crores were spent on relief, and the total cost was estimated at Rs. 15 crores. The famine was also marked by a widespread acceptance by Indian States of the duty hitherto shouldered by the Government of India alone—the supreme responsibility of saving human life, Aided to save life. A very large area in the Indian responsibility of saving human life. Aided by ioans to the extent of Rs. 31 crores, the Indian States did a great deal to bring then administration into line with that in British India. Although actual deaths from starvation were insignificant, the extensive outbreaks of cholera, and the devastating epidemic of malaria which followed the advent of the rains wage "is the lowest amount sufficient to main- is million. The experiences of this famine tain health under given circumstances. Whilst were collated by the Commission presided over a million. The experiences of this famine were collated by the Commission presided over by Sir Antony MacDonnell. This Commission reported that taking the famine period as a whole the relief given was excessive, and at its normal level of comfort." Provincial as a whole the relief given was excessive, and codes were drawn up, and were tested by the laid down certain modified lines. The cardinal famine of 1896-97. In that 307,000 square feature of their policy was moral strategy. miles were affected, with a population of Pointing out that if the people were assisted 4,000,000. The numbers relieved exceeded at the start they would help themselves, whilst 4,000,000 at the time of greatest distress. The if their condition were allowed to deteriorate cost of famine relief was Rs. 7½ crores, revenue the proceeded on a declining scale, they placed was remitted to the extent of Rs. 1½ crore. The sity of "putting heart into the people." The haritable relief fund amounted to about Rs. 1½ receivers expressed for this purpose was the machinery suggested for this purpose was the prompt and liberal distribution of taccavi loans. the early suspension of revenue, and a policy of prudent boldness, starting from the preparation of a large and expansive plan of relief examined by a Cormission under Sir James and secured by liberal preparations, constant Lyall, which reported that the success attained vigilance, and a full enlistment of non-official in saving life and the relief of distress was help. The wage scale was revised; the minimum wage was abolished in the case of able-bodied workers; payments by results were recommended; and proposals were made

The modern system.

The Government of India are now in posses-This famine affected 475,000 square miles with effects of drought. In ordinary times Govern-population of 59,500,000. In the Central ment is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops: programmes of suitable relief works are kept upto-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked If the rains fail, policy is at once declared, It the fains fail, policy is at once declared, non-officials are enlisted, revenue suspended and loans for agricultural purposes made. Test works are then opened, and if labour in considerable quantities is attracted, they are converted into relief works on Code principles. Poor houses are opened and gratutious relief given to the infirm. On the advent of the rains the people are moved from the large works to small works near their rulleges therei. works to small works near their villages, liberal advances are made to agriculturists for the purchase of plough, cattle and seed. When the principal autumn crop is ripe, the few re-maining works are gradually closed and gratuatous relief ecases. All this time the medical staff is kept in readmess to deal with cholera which so often accompanies famine, and ma-iaria, which generally supervenes when the rains break.

Famine Protection.

Side by side with the perfection of the machinery for the relief of famine has gone the development of famine protection. The Fa-mine Commission of 1880 stated that the best, and often the only means of securing protection from the extreme effects of famine and drought, are railways and irrigation. These are of two classes, productive and protective.

Froductive works being estimated to yield profits which will pay interest and sinking fund charges are met from loans; protective works, which do not pay, directly from revenue. In order to guarantee that there should be continuous progress with protective works, the Famine Insurance Grant was instituted in 1876. It was deeded to set apart from the general revenues Rs. 1½ crores annually or private agancy in the country. Then the ryot one million sterling. The first charge on this general revenues Received to the country of the instrument of value, or and the famine relief, the second protective of the instrument of the instrument of value, or and the second protective of the instrument of the instrumen complete. Great progress is being made with protective irrigation. Acting on the advice Decean—the most famine-susceptible district in India—and in the Central Provinces.

Under the Statutory Rules framed under the Government of India Act of 1919, Provincial Governments (except Burma and Assam) are required to contribute from their resources a fixed sum every year for expendi-ture on famine These annual assignments can be expended on relief of famine only, the sum not required for this purpose is utilised in building up a Famine Relief Fund. The Fund provides, as its main and primary object, to expenditure on Famine Relief proper, the word "Famine" being held to cover famine due to drought or other natural calamities.
The balance at the credit of the Fund is reparded as invested with the Governor-General in Council and is available for expenditure on famine, when necessary and, under certain restrictions, on protective and other works for relief of famine.

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up out of the experience and practice of the past. Yet everything goes to show that Government activity to save human life will never be wanted in the future on the colossal scale of forwanted in the future on the colossal scale of former times, even so recently as 1899-1900. Each succeeding failure of the rains indicates that there has been in silent progress an economic revolution in India. In the year 1918 the rains failed more seriously and over a wider area than during any monsoon in the recent history of India. The deficiency in the rainfall was more marked than in the great famine of 1899. Yet such was the increased resisting power of the people that instead of a demand for State relief from over five millions, the maximum number at any time in receipt of the maximum number at any time in receipt of public assistance was never so large as six hundred thousand. The shock to the social life of the community was insignificant; the effects of the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

Increased Resisting Power.

The causes of this economic change in the conditions of India, whose influence is widespread are many. We can only briefly indicate them here. There is a much greater mobility in Indian labour. Formerly when the rains failed the ryot clung to ms village until State relief in one form or another was brought almost to his doors. Now at the first sign of the failure of the rains be girds up his loins and goes in search of employment in one of the industrial centres, where the supply of labour is, when general economic conditions are normal, rarely equal to the demand, or on the constructional works which complete. Great progress is being made with and silver bullion in which this is largely liquidprotective irrigation. Acting on the advice ated is distributed all over the country, in small gramme of protective irrigation works has in an emergency. The prodigious coining of been constructed, particularly in the Bombay rupees during the last two years of the war, and the continuous absorption of gold by India, re-present small diffused savings, which take this torm owing to the absence of banking institutions and lack of confidence in the banking system. There has been a large extension of irrigation. More than one-third of the land in the Punjab is now under irrigation, and in other Provinces, particularly in the famine-susceptible tracts of the Bombay Deccan, irrigation works have been constructed, which break the shock of a failure of the rains. The natural growth of the population was for some years reduced by plague and famine diseases, followed by the great influenza epidemic of 1918-19, which swept off five millions of people. This prevented the increase of congestion, but brought some areas of congestion, but brought some areas particularly in the Indian States, below their particularly in the Indian States, below their former population-supporting capacity. (The 1931 census showed an increase of over 30 million in the population since 1921.) The increase of railways distributes the resources of the country with ease; the spread of the co-operative credit movement has Secretary & Treasuret of the Trust. The tmproved rural credit. Finally, there is the endowment of Rs. 32,59,600 above mentioned considerable development of manufacturing is permanently invested and the principal never industry, which is generally short of labour and helps to absorb the surplus of a famine year Whilst the Government is completely equipped with a famine cod , there is no reason to suppose that there will ever recur such an emergency as that of 1899 Famine can now be efficiently met by the liberal distribution of tagavi, the suspension and remission of the land revenue demand, the relief of the aged and others who cannot work, the provision of cheap fodder for the cattle, with possibly some assistance in transporting the affected population of the famine-affected tract to the industrial centres.

The increased resisting power of the people was effectively demonstrated during the famine of 1920-21, which was due to the failure of the monsoon towards the end of the year 1920. The distress which appeared in the end of 1920 persisted during the early months of 1921 and regular tamine was declared in parts of Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces and Baluchistan. Local distress prevailed also in Bengal, Punjab and Central India. The largest number of persons on relief of all kinds did not exceed 0.45 million which was considerably less than 3% of the total population of the area affected by the failure of the monsoon.

The Indian People's Famine Trust.

Outside the Government programme there is always scope for private philanthropy, especially in the provision of clothes, help for depending in the provision of council, near the superior class poor who cannot accept Government aid, and in assisting in the rehabilitation of the cultivators when the rains break At every great famine large sums have been subscribed, particularly in the United Lingdom, for this purpose, and in 1899-1900 the people of the United States gave generous help. With the idea of providing a permanent famine tund, the Maharaja of Jaipur gave in 1900 a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs, in Government securities to be held in trust for the purposes of charit-

constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act 1890. The income of the Trust is administered In 1934 a grant of Rs. 8 lakhs was given by a board of management consisting of 13 for the relief and distress caused by the great members appointed from different provinces Earthquake in Bihar & Orissa and in and Indian States, Sir Ernest Burdon, K.C.I. E., 1935 a grant of Rs 50 000 was given to the C.I., I.C.S., Auditor-General in India, is the Quetta Earthquake Relief operations.

is permanently invested and the principal never taken for expenditure. The income from it is utilised for relief work as necessary and unexpended balances are temporarily invested, so as to make available in years of trouble savings accumulated when expenditure is not necessary. The temporary investments—in Government Securities—at the end of 1935 stood at Rs 3,144-0-0 and the cash balance at the same time was Rs. 23,549-10-8, so that the total available for expenditure at the commencement of 1936 was Rs. 26,70 3-10-8.

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust was founded have changed in recent years. This is the result of the improved policy of Govern-ment in regard to famine relief and of the difference in the meaning of the word famine in consequence of the improvement of transport communications and other factors affected by modern progress. An area stricken by failure of seasonal rains now obtains supplies from other regions in a manner impossible before the development of railways and of modern marketing practice and Government help its people by loans given direct or through Co-operative Societies to tide them over the period of scarcity. The experience of successive visitations of scarcity in different parts of the country also proves that the general economic progress of the people makes them able to meet temporary periods of stress ir a manner formerly unima-ginable. Famine in the old terrible sense of the term has in fact coased to occur. This was well illustrated by the events of 1919, when the land suffered from a failure of the rains more general throughout India and worse in degree than any previously recorded by the Meteorological Department but the crisis was borne with a minimum of suffering. The demands upon the Famine Trust have consequently so greatly diminished in their original sense that hardly any money is now distributed from it for the relief of famine in the proper sense of the word, resulting from rain failure and expenditure has resulting from rain failure and expenditure has mainly become grant of assistance to sufferers from floods. The total expenditure upon real famine in the old sense was only Rs. 28,10 000. During 1934 it increased further of Rs. 28,10 000. During 1934 it increased further of Rs. 32,59,600 the invested balances of the inted Provinces Famine Orphan's fund being transferred to the Trust It is officially called the Indian People's Famine Trust, and was constituted under the Charitable Endowment Act.

Hydro-Electric Development.

India promises to be one of the leading countries of the world in regard to the development of hydro-electric power and great strides in this direction have afready been made. India not only specially lends itself to projects of the kind, but peremptorily demands them. Cheap motive power is one of the secrets of successful industrial development and the favourable initial conditions caused by the war, the enthusiasm for industrial development which has seized nearly all classes of educated Indians, and the special attention which the circum-stances of the war have compelled Government to direct towards the scientific utilisation of Indian natural resources all point to a rapid growth of industrial enterprise in all parts of India within the next few years. Indeed, the process, for which sound foundations had been faid before the war, is now rapidly under way.

India is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly in India except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies, for example, are chiefly centred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, immense possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be rendered, in all parts of India.

water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult in India, because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non existent in India. Water, therefore, must be storred for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords high encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can frequently be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being first used to drive the turbines at the generating stations, and then distributed over the fields.

The Industrial Commission emphasized the necessity for a Hydrographic Survey of India. On this recommendation the Government of India in 1918 appointed the late Mr. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E., then Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces, to undertake the work, associating with him Mr. J. W. Meares, M.I.C.E., Electrical Adviser to the Government of India. Mr. Barlow died, but Mr. Meares issued a preliminary report in September, 1919, summarising the state of knowledge of the problem in India and outlining a programme of investigation to be undertaken in the course of the inquiry. Mr. Meares showed that industries in India absorbed over a million horse

power, of which only some 285,000 h. p. 18 supplied by electricity from steam, oil or water the water power so far actually in sight amounts to 11 million horse-power, but this excludes practically all the great rivers, which are at present uninvestigated. Thus the minimum flow of the seven great rivers eastward from the Indus is stated to be capable of giving not less than three million horse-power for every thousand feet of fall from the Himalayas, while similar considerations apply to rivers in other parts. Some doubt is expressed as to the estimate of seven million horse-power in the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, given in the report of the London Conjoint Board of Scientific Studies.

The Report points out that the Bombay Presidency holds a unique position owing to its great existing and projected schemes at Lonavia, the Andhra Valley, the Nila Mula and the Koyna Valley and has the still greater advantage of possessing a firm ready to develop its resources.

Bombay Hydro-Electric Works.

The greatest Hydro-Electric undertakings in India are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd, and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro Electric Agencies, Ltd, in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are:—

- (a) The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. . . Started in 1915.
- (b) The Andhia Valley
 Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. ,, ,, 1922.
- (c) The Tata Power Company, Ltd . . , , , , , , , , , , 1927.

 These Hydro Electric schemes have a combined normal capacity of 246,000 H P and provide electrical energy for the City of Bombay, Bombay suburbs, Thana, Kalyan and Greater

Bombay, after London, is the second largest City in the British Empire and is the largest manufacturing centre in India 1ts population including suburbs at the 1931 census was 1,326,313 with a total population of approximately 1,600,000 in all of the areas served by these companies. Its cotton mills and other factories consume about 150,000 H.P., which until these Hydro Electric schemes came into operation, was entirely produced by thermal stations using fuel coming from great distances.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay City, situated on the shores of the Arabian sea with their heavy rainfalls was taken full advantage of for providing Bombay City and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavia at the top of the Bhor Ghats. The monsoon raintall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavia, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the lakes of the the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the ioof of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approximately 750 lbs per sq inch The normal capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli 148,000 KW or 64,300 H.P. This scheme was formally opened by H E The Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the North of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company's of the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company's lakes, where an additional 48,000 KW (or 64,300 HP) could be developed These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a turnel 8,700 feet the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,750 feet or approxi-mately 750 lbs. per sq inch The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli.

The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the South-East of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andra Valley scheme and has a normal installed (apacity of 87,500 KW or 117,000 HP. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two carber companies to mills, factories and tailways.

The Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the Tata Power Company operating as a unit under one management supply the whole of the electrical energy required by the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co Ltd, the majority of the mills and industries in Bombay ('ity, the B B & C I Railway for their suburban electrification the whole of the energy required by the G I P. Railway in Bombay City and for their main line traction up to Kalyan, the whole of the electrical energy required by the Poona Electric Supply Company and the distributing licensees in Thana, Kalyan and the Bombay suburbs.

These three schemes operating as a unit under one management provide an adequate and economical power supply in the areas mentioned above for all purposes. The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways lass, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now expenses. 51 of a game park part with the control of the and now averages 0.51 of an anna per unit, which downward trend will continue as industries develop and individual consumptions increase

and Tramways Company has shut down its steam-driven generating plant and now takes its supply in bulk from the various Tata companies is of note, and it is of more than passing interest to note that the Poona Electric Supply Company has recently adopted a similar course. This is a phase of hydro-electric distribution which is quite in its infancy in India, but it is possible to foresee the time when every village within a couple of hundred miles of a hydro-electric power station will receive its supply of electric current in bulk, thus greatly reducing capital and administrative charges and minimising the price of current to the consumer. It is a system which has become some-thing of a fine art in California, where current is transmitted by overhead wires for many hundreds of miles at a pressure of 200,000 volts or double the pressure commonly employed in India for overhead long-distance transmission.

Mysore Hydro Electric Works.

The first Hydro Electric Scheme of any magnitude undertaken in India or indeed in the East, was that on the Cauvery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

The Cauvery River rises in the district of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysole State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the Mining companies on the Colar Gold Field, about 92 miles from Susasmudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Pangalore and Mysore cities and about 200 other towns and villages in the South-Eastern Half of the State

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded so that its total capacity now stands at 46,000 E H P This is the maximum obtainable from the water available. This great increase has been made possible by the construction of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir near Mysore City, which has a capacity of 44,000 million cubic feet of storage above the minimum draw off.

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with greatly increased demands. The Government of Mysore have encouraged this growth in the use of electrical energy and have made a survey of Hydro Power resources of the State and prepared plans for the construction of a second generating station at the most economical site.

The more important sites where a Hydro Electric power station can be constructed are Mekadatu, the Shimshaw Falls, the Krishnaraja-sagar and the Jog Falls (the Gersoppa Falls) These power sites provide Mysore State with ample hydro power resources to meet the re-quirements of the State for a long time to come.

Works in Madras.

The Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme an undertaking of the Madras Government, was commenced at the end of 1929, the first stage of the project being completed at the end of 1932. The waters utilised for the development of the scheme are taken from the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri Plateau having a catchinent area of nearly 42 sq miles. The average rainfall in the area is 110 in per ainmin, the rainfall varying considerably at various points.

The natural head available exceeds 4,000 ft which is higher than any other in the British Empire of America. A number of suitable reservoir sites are available with a total capacity of about 3,000,000,000 cuble ft, which will be utilised as required by the loadgrowth. With full storage, 90,000 H P can be developed in addition to the 30,000 H P irom the tail water at a lower site where a further drop of 1,000 ft can be obtained

The present head utilised is only 3,080 ft, developing a maximum of 22,000 HP. A large forchay of 58,000,000 cubic ft capacity and another reservoir of 26,000,000 cubic feet provide the requisite storage. Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forchay from whence it is led through a single steel pipe to a surge pipe at the head of the peristock consisting of two pipes, each in three sections of 27 in , 24 in , and 21 in in diameter and 9,100 ft in length

Three sets of direct coupled turbo-generators of 10,900 H P each generato 3 phase, 50 evcles, 11 000 volts, which is taken through 110/66/11 K V, 7,810 K V A transformers and switchgear in the varied of the generating station, and transmitted to the receiving station at Combator 50 miles away by a double circuit transmission lines.

The enumering features of the Mettur Hydro Electric Scheme provide an interesting contains to the Pykara Hydro Electric Scheme now in operation. The Mettur (Stanley) Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world, is 176 feet high and can impound a total of 93,500 million cubic feet of water. This storage is primarily for intigation purposes, but the water let down for irrigation is also to be utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam four pipes 8-6 feet in diameter were built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens, and other littings. The function of these pipes was for surplussing from the reservoir during the latter part of the construction period, and for power generation afterwards Each of these pipes represent about 15,000 horse-power awaiting development. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusees for power purposes.

The operating head will vary from 160 feet at full reservoir level to a normal minimum of 80 feet. The average head will be 135 feet. Under such water conditions a minimum demand of 19,200 or 7,680 H P. continuous may be met without the assistance of other plants.

It is proposed to instal four double horizontal Francis turbo-generator sets of 15,000 horse-power each, one of which will be spare. Only two units are to be provided at first, the third will be added in the third, and the fourth in the seventh year of operation, should load conditions justify the additional generating capacity.

The original scheme included four single vertical units of 13,000 horse-power each but the Consulting Engineers to the Secretary of State for India preferred the arrangement outlined above and their recommendation was adopted. The plant when completed will thus be capable of a maximum output of 60,000 horse-power.

The generators will operate at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, having a normal rating of 12,500 K V A cach. They will be specially designed for transmitting power eventually to Madias

Works in Kashmir.

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countrys, it is one lustalled a few years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the River Jheium, near Baramulla, which lies thirty-four miles north-west of Srinagar. The head works of the Jhelum power installation are situated slx and a half miles from the power house and the main connection between the two is a great timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the generation of 20,000 electrical horse power. Four pipes 600 feet longlead from the forebay to the power house, and from fore bay to water-wheel there is an effective head of 395 feet. There are four vertical waterwheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 k.w., 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25-period generator running at 500 r.p.m., and each unit is capable of taking a 25 per cent, overload, which the generator end is guaranteed to maintain with safety for two hours. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 k.w. generating plant being lustalled within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles distant, at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, a further 34 miles. The installation at Baramulla was originally utilised for three floating dredgers and two floating derricks, for dredging the river and draining the swampy countryside and rendering it available for cultivation The lighting of Baramulla has been taken in hand with satisfactory results and it is expected that the lighting demand will rapidly Increase and that a small demand for power will soon spring up. At Srinagar, the line terminates at the State slik factory, where current is supplied not only for driving machinery and for lighting, but for heating. The greater part of Srinagar city is now electrically lighted.

Recent Progress.

Apart from the development of the projects outlined above, the past few years have witnessed comparatively little progress in hydro-electric

works. The Mandi Project in the Punjab, which [works. The Mandi Project in the Punjab, which utilises the water of the Uli Prive for the generation of power with which a large number of towns in that province will be electrified came into operation in 1933. The scheme has been formulated in three stages. The first is the develop 48,000 horse-power from the ordinary discharge of the river; the second involves the formation of a storage reservoir by the districts of Kalimpong and Kurseong, for construction of a dam and would double the example, it is proposed to harness a promising electrical output; whilst the third would utilize water never the and completed and put into appearance of peration at Naim Tal during 1923, and the effection of another small plant was completed and put into poperation at Naim Tal during 1923, and the effection of another small plant was completed and put into poperation at Naim Tal during 1923, and the effection of another small plant was completed and put into operation at Naim Tal during 1923, and the effection of another small plant was completed and put into the town of peration at Naim Tal during 1923, and the effection of another small plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and put into the town of Naim Plant was completed and Naim Plant was completed and the town of Naim Plant was completed and the town of Naim Plant was completed and the town of Naim Plant was completed and the town of Naim Plant was completed and the town of Naim Plant was completed a electrical output; whilst the third would utilize electrical output; whist the third would using the same water several miles down-stream and provide an additional 64,000 horse power. Another interesting piojectis the hydro-electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which time appeared to be one of the most prowill carry electric power to a large number of towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, disable the state of the most promising propositions in the country, but owing to towns and villages and will, it is anticipated, disable the behavior of weather and the state of the same water several makes the state of the same water several makes and which the same water several makes and the state of the same water several makes and the state of the same water several makes and the same water assist greatly in the development of rural areas. finitely shelved.

A small plant was completed and put into water-power site and to supply current to an important area in which are situated more than

INTEREST TABLE. From 2 to 12 per cent on Rupees 100.

Calculated for 1 Year A Month, 1 Week and 1 Day (365 days to a year)

		,		
Per cent	1 Day	1 Heek	1 Wouth.	1 Year
2	RS a p 0 0 1 052	Rs a p 0 0 7 384	Rs + p 0 2 8	Rs a p 2 0 0
21	0 0 1 315	0 0 9 230	0 1 4	2 8 0
;	0 0 1 578	0 0 11 076	J 1 0	; 0 0
.3 1	0 0 1 541	0 1 0	0 4 8	3 8 0
1	0 0 2 101	0 1 3	0 5 ‡	100
11	0 0 2 367	0 1 5	0 6 0	1 8 0
5	0 0 2 630	0 1 6	0 6 5	→ 0 0
5 ½	0 0 2 593	0.1.5	0 7 1	5 8 0
6	0 0 3 156	0 1 10	0 5 0	6 0 0
61	0 0 3 419	0 1 11	0 % %	6 8 0
7	0 0 3 682	0 2 1	0 9 4	7 0 0
7:	0 0 3 945	0 2 3	0 10 0	7 4 0
8	0 0 1 205	0 2 5	0 10 8	5 0 0
81	0 0 4 171	0 2 7	0 11 1	4 8 0
9	0 0 4 731	0 2 9	0.12 0	9 0 0
91	0 0 1 997	0 2 10	0.12 8	9 5 0
10	0 0 5 260	0 3 0	0.13 4	10 0 0
101	0 0 5 523	0 3 2	0 11 0	10 8 0
11	0 0 5 786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0 0
111	0 0 6 049	0 3 6	0.15 (11 8 0
1.2	0 0 6 312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12 0 0
				1

Local Self-Government.

subjects transferred to Indian ministers, and under their leadership considerable developments have been essayed. On the whole, the progress of local government in India for the past quarter of a century has been disappointing. The greatest successes have been won in the Presidency towns, and particularly by the Municipality of Bombay. The difficulties in the way of progress were manifest. Local government had to be a creation -the devolution of authority from the Government to the local body, and that to a people who for centuries had been accustomed to autocratic administration. Again, the powers entrusted to local bodies were insignificant and the financial support was small. There are however many indications that the dry bones of the mofussil are stirring.

Throughout the greater part of India, the village constitutes the primary territorial unit of Government organisation, and from the villages are built up the larger administrative titles-tabsils, sub-divisions, and districts.

"The typical Indian village has its central residential site, with an open space for a pond and a cattle stand. Stretching around this nucleus lie the village lands, consisting of a cultivated area and (very often) grounds for grazing and wood-cutting... The inhabitants of such a village pass their life in the midst of these simple surroundings, welded together in a little community with its own organisation and government, which differ in character in the various types of villages, its body of detailed customary rules and its little staff of functionaries, artisans and traders. It should be noted, however, that in certain portions of India, e.g., in the greater part of Assam, in Eastern Bengal, and on the west coast of the Madras Presidency, the village as here described does not exist, the people living in small collections of houses or in separate homesteads."-(Gazetteer of India.)

The villages above described fall under two main classes, viz .-

Types of Villages.—"(1) The 'severalty' or ralyatwari village which is the prevalent form outside Northern India. Here the revenue is assessed on individual cultivators. There is no joint responsibility among the villagers, though some of the non-cultivated lands may be set apart for a common purpose, such as graz-ing, and waste land may be brought under the plough only with the permission of the Revenue authorities, and on payment of assessment. The village government vests in a hereditary headman, known by an old vernacular name, such as patel or reddi, who is responsible for law and order, and for the collection of the Government revenue. He represents the primitive headship of the tribe or clan by which the village was originally settled."

" (2) The joint or landlord village, the type prevalent in the United Provinces, the Punjab years, will require great care and discretion, and the Frontier Province. Here the revenue much patience, and judicious discrimination was formerly assessed on the village as a whole, between the circumstances of different villages:

A field of the administration of India its incidence being distributed by the body of profoundly affected by the Reforms of 1919 is superior proprietors, and a certain amount of that of local government. This is one of the collective responsibility still as a rule remains The village site is owned by the proprietary body, who allow residences to the tenantry, artisans, traders and others. The waste land is allotted to the village, and, if wanted for cultivation, is partitioned among the shareholders. The village government was originally by the punchayet or group of heads of superior families. In later times one or more headmen have been added to the organisation to represent the village in its dealings with the local authorities; but the artificial character of this appointment, as compared with that which obtains in a railyatwar village is evidenced by the title of its holder, which is generally lambardar, a vernacular derivative from the English word 'number.' It is this type of viliage to which the well-known description in Sir H. Maine's Village Communities is alone applicable, and here the co-proprietors are in general a local oligarchy with the bulk of the village population as tenants of labourers under them."

> Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy, since the native dynastics and their local representatives did not, as a rule, concern themselves with the individual cultivators, but regarded the village as a whole, or some large landholder as responsible for the payment of the Government revenues, and the maintenance of local order. This autonomy has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local, civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organisation, the increase of com-munications, the growth of individualism, and the operation of the individual raigativari system, which is extending even in the north of India Nevertheless, the village remains the first unit of administration; the principal village functionaries—the headman, the accountant, and the village watchman—are largely utilised and pald by Government, and there is still a certain amount of common village feeling and interests.

> Punchayets.—For some years there was an active propaganda in favour of reviving the village council-tribunal, or Punchayet and the Decentralisation Commission of 1908 made the following special recommendations:

"While, therefore, we desire the development of a punchayet system, and consider that the objections urgod thereto are far from insurmountable we recognise that such a system can only be gradually and tentatively applied, and that it is impossible to suggest any uniform and definite method of procedure. We think that a commencement should be made by giving certain limited powers to *Punchayets* in those villages in which circumstances are most fa yourable by reason of homogeneity, natural intelli-gence, and freedom from internal feuds. These powers might be increased gradually as results warrant, and with success here, it will become easier to apply the system in other villages. Such a policy, which must be the work of many

and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of future possibilities, and for present purposes it is unnecessary to refer at greater length to the subject of village self-government. Various measures have been passed, but it is too early to say what hie they have. The Punjab Government has passed a Village Punchayat Act, which enables Government to establish in a village, a system of councillois tradition of councillois and the state of councillois traditions are the least system of councillois. to whom certain local matters, including judicial power, both civil and criminal of a minor character, may be assigned. In Bihar a Village Administration Act has been passed for the administration of village affairs by villagers themselves, including minor civil and criminal cases Other Governments are taking steps in the same direction.

Municipalities.--The Presidency had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt at municipal legislation before 1842. An Act passed in that year for Bengal, which was practically inoperative, was followed in 1850 by an Act applying to the whole of India Undei this Act and subsequent Provincial Acts a large number of municipalities was formed in all provinces. The Acts provided for the appointment of commissioners to manage mumcipal affairs, and authorised the levy of various taxes, but in most Provinces the commissioners were all nominated, and from the point of view of self-government, these Acts did not proceed far. It was not until after 1870 that much progress was made. Lord Mayo's Government, in their Resolution of that year introducing the system of provincial finance, referred to the necessity of taking further steps to bring local interest and supervision to bear on the management of funds devoted to education, sanitation, medical, charity, and local public works. New Municipal Acts were passed for the various Provinces between 1871 and 1874, which, among other things, extended to the elective principle, but only in the Central Provinces was popular representation generally and successfully introduced. In 1881-2 Lord Ripon's Government Issued orders which had the effect of greatly extending the principle of local self-government. Acts were passed in 1883-4 that greatly altered the constitution, powers, and functions of muni-cipal bodics, a wide extension being given to the elective system, while independence and responsibility were conferred on the committees of many towns by permitting them to elect a private citizen as chairman. Arrangements were made also to increase municipal resources and financial responsibility, some items of provincial revenue suited to and capable of development under local management being transferred, with a proportionate amount of provincial expenditure, for local objects. The general principles thus laid down have continued to govern the administration of municipalities down to the present day.

hmits Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over. As compared with the total population of particular provinces, the proportion resident within municipal limits is largest in Bombay, where it amounts to 20 per cent., and is smallest in Assam where it amounts to only 2 per cent. In other provinces it varies from 4 to 9 per cent, of the total population. Turning to the composition of the municipalities, considerably more than half of the total numbers are elected and there is a steady tendency to increase this proportion. Ex-officio members are only 7 per cent. and nominated 25 per cent. Elected members are almost everywhere in a majority. Taking all numericalities together, the non-officials outnumber the officials by nearly six to one. The functions of municipalities are classed under the heads of Public Safety, Health, Convenience and Instruction. For the discharge of these responsibilities, there is a municipal income of Rs. 14 03 erores derived principally from taxation, just over one-third coming from municipal property, contributions from provincial revenues and miscellaneous sources Generally speaking, the income of municipalities is small, the four cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madias and Rangoon together providing over 40 per cent, of the total. The heaviest items of this expenditure come under the heads of "Conservancy" and "Public Works" which amount to 14 per cent, and 18 per cent, respectively, "Water-supply" comes to 13 per cent, "Drainage" to 4 per cent, and "Education" to over 11 per cent. In some localities the expenditure on education is considerably in excess of the average. In the Bombay Presidency, excluding Bombay City, for example, the expenditure on education amounts to more than 21 per cent, of the total funds, while in the Central Provinces and Berar it is over 17 per cent.

District Boards.—The duties and functions assigned to the municipalities in urban areas are in rural areas entrusted to district and local Boards In almost every district of British India save in the province of Assam, there is a board subordinate to which are two or more sub-district boards; while in Bengal, Madras and Bihar and Orissa, there are also Union Committees. Throughout India at large there are some 207 district boards with 584 sub-district boards besides 455 Umon Panchayats in Madras. This machinery has jurisdiction over a population which was over 221 millions in 1930-31. Leaving aside the Union Committees and Union Boards or Panchayats the members of the Boards numbered over 16,000 in 1930-31, of whom 73 per cent. were elected. As in the case of municipalities the tendency has been throughout India to mercase the elected members at the expense of the nominated and the official members. The Boards are practically manned by Indians, who constitute 96 per cent, of the whole membership. Only 11 per cent. of the total members of all boards are officials of any kind. The total income of the Boards in 1980-31 amount-The Present day.

ed to Rs. 16 57 crors, the average income of
The Present Position —There are some 781
cach board being Rs. 2,00,000. The most
municipalities in British India, with something important item of revenue is provincial Wer 21 million people resident within their rates, which represent a proportion of the total

income varying from 25 per cent. in Bombay and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent. and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent. In Bolinday and in the N. W. F. Province to 63 per cent. Boards, which consist of non-official members in Bihar and Orissa. The principal objects of only with elected non-official Chairman, were expenditure are education which has come plunged straight-way into financial diffiremarkably to the front within the last three cultres. In some cases the necessity for retrenctions of the control of t years and civil works such as roads and bridges, ment was immediate, resulting in the curtail-Medical relief is also sharing with education ment of medical relief and of allotments for the though in a less degree the lion's share of the ordinary repairs of roads. Additional taxation available revenue

feature Improvement Trust.—A notable in the recent sanitary history of India is the activity played by the great cities in the direction of social improvements. In Bombay and Calcutta the Improvement Trusts developed important activities which are described in a separate chapter (q v.). In Bombay the work of the Improvement Trust is carried forward by the Bombay Development Directorate. Other cities are beginning to follow the examples of these great cities and Improvement Trusts were constituted in Cawipore, Lucknow and Allahabad in the United Provinces and in several of the larger cities of the Provinces of India Their activities were, however, severely cur-tailed by the financial stress.

Provincial Progress.—There was passed in Bengal in 1919 a Village Self-Government Act embodying the policy of constituting Union Boards at the callest possible date for groups of villages throughout the province. The number of these boards continues to increase, rising from 1,500 to more than 2,000. In 1930-31 the number of Union Boards rose to 4,510 There are also 12 Union Committees Though they are in their infancy as yet, many of them show a remarkable aptitude for managing them own affairs.

In Bombay the development of village selfgovernment is also proceeding, as the result of an Act for constituting, or mereasing the power of village committees which was passed in 1920 by the Legislative Council In this presidency, some 145 out of 155 municipalities had a two-thirds elected majority of councillors in the year 1930-31; and a distinct step forward has been projected by the administration in the direction of liberalizing the constitution of all munici-pal bodies. The policy of appointing a non-phologometric policy of appointing a non-official president has been extended both to pal committees are still lax in the discharge district and sub-district boards, and a large number of non-officials have also been appointed presidents of sub-districts (taluka) boards. In Madras also the institutions of local self-government continued to progress in an encouraging manner. The number of district boards in the Presidency in 1931 was 25 with 1,005 members. The number of sub-district boards was 130. The total number of Municipal Councils during the year 1930-31 continued to be 81 and the proportion of Indian to European and Anglo-Indian members further increased. In 1930-31 there were 54 municipal councils, consisting entirely of Indian members, as against 51 in the previous year. The average imposition of taxation per head of population is still very low, being only about Rs 2-8

In the United Provinces the new District ordinary repairs of roads. Additional taxation has so far not been generally imposed and the Boards are still suffering from inexperience in husbanding public money and obtaining the full value for their expenditure. In the case of Municipal Finances, there has been some change for the better. The new municipalities have shown a great interest in all forms of civic activity but they are still hampered in their work by political and communal obsessions. They are reluctant to impose new taxation but a considerable programme of expenditure lies before

In the Punjab municipal administration continued to show improvement, the general attitude of the members in regard to their responsibilities being promising for progress in the future. Generally speaking the finances are in a more satisfactory position than was the case in previous years. Expenditure on water-supply schemes is steadily increasing

In the Central Provinces, the year 1920 witnessed the passing of a Local Self-Government Act intended to guide into proper channels the undoubtedly growing interest in public matters. The continued reduction of official members and chairman, and the wider powers of control given to local bodies have been an incentive to the development of local self-government, leading to an increased sense of public duty and responsibility. Another very important measure regulating municipalities was passed into law in 1922 Its chief features are the extension of the Municipal franchise, the reduction of official and nominated members, the extension of the powers of Municipal Committees and the relaxation of official control.

In the North-West Frontier Province, the of their responsibilities, and meetings are reportod to be infrequent, but the attendance of non-official members is gradually increasing. Concerning Municipal administration the Local Government reports that the members continue to take a very great interest in their duties and that their attitude towards the responsibility is imposed upon them is on the whole satisfactory. Communal feeling shows itself in certain localities; but is in many instances off-set by the public spirit and initiative of individual members and there are considerable symptoms of advance in independence of action and in the smooth working of the Committees. An important extension of the elective principle has recently been made and it is hoped that this is proving a success.

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Government in January, 1912, with a view to making provision for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta by opening up congested areas, laying out or altering streets, providing open spaces for purposes of ventilation or recreation, demolishing or constructing buildings and re-housing the poorer and working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

The origin of the Calcutta Improvement Trust must, as in the case of the corresponding Bombay body, upon which the Calcutta Trust was to a large extent modelled, be looked for in a medical enquiry which was instituted into the sanitary condition of the town in 1896, owing to the outbreak of plague. It was estimated that the Trust might in the ensuing 30 years have to provide for the housing of 225,000 persons. The population of Calcutta proper, which includes all the most crowded areas, was 649,995 in 1891, and increased to 801,251, or by 25 per cent., by 1901. The corresponding figure according to the 1921 Census was 993,508 and this had increased by 1931 to 1,196,734.

The problem of expansion was difficult, because of the peculiar situation of Calcutta, which is shut in on one side by the Hooghly and on the other by the Salt Lakes.

Preliminary investigations continued for several years, so that it was only in 1910 that legislation was eventually introduced in the provincial legislature and the Trust instituted by it. The Bill provided for a large expenditure on improvement schemes and the provision of open spaces and for special local taxation to this end. It also provided for the appointment of a wholetime chairman of the Board of Trustees and the membership of the Trust was fixed at eleven.

The following constituted the Board of Trustees at 31st March 1934:—Mr. J. A. L. Swan, C.S.I., C.I. E., I C.S., Chairman; Mr. Mukherjea, Bar-at-Law, Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation (ex-officio), Mr. S. C. Ghosh, elected by the Corporation of Calcutta under Section 7 (1) (a) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911; Mr. Prabhudayal Himatsingh, elected by the elected Councillors, Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (b) of the of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. Charu Chandra Biswas, C.I.E., elected by Councillors other than elected Councillors of the Corporation other than elected Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta, under Section 7 (1) (c) of the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, as modified by the Amendment Act of 1926; Mr. W. H. Thompson, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; by opening up new roads and widening the Mr. Unsud Dowla, Sir Badridas Goenka, kt., O.I.E., Rai Bahadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Maydapati, Scheme No. XXVII.

During the 22 years that it has now been at work, the Trust have decided, and partly or entirely carried through, many improvement schemes for opening up congested areas, laying out or widening streets and providing oren Spaces.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary bustees have been done away with and several roads of an improved type laid out, the most important of which is the Chittaranjan Avenue, 100 tt. wide, which at present extends from Beadon Street to Chowringhee, Shambazar It is intended ultimately to extend it up to the Chitpur Bridge. But at present there is no direct connexion between Chitpur Bridge and the Barrackpore Trunk Road, as Lockgate Road has been severed by the sidings of the Eastern Bengal Railway. In these circumstances the Board considered that traffic would be better served by postponing the extension to Chitpur Bridge and constructing a road to Shambazar which is the terminus of the Barrackpore Trunk Road and of the Dum-Dum-Jessore Road. A scheme known as Scheme No. XXXVII has been sanctioned by Government under Section 48 of the Calcutta Improvement Act which provides inter alia for the extension of Chittaranjan Avenue up to Raja Rajballab Street and for the construction of a new 84 feet new road connecting it with Cornwallis Street. The Section of Chittaranjan Avenue near the Chowringhee end is well placed for commerce and trade and is likely before long to gain increased importance by being linked up with Dalhousle Square on the West by means of a new road 84 feet wide which the Trust propose to construct between Mission Row and Mangoe Lane. A further extension of this road from Chittaranian Avenue to Wellington Street on the east was sanctioned by Government after the close of the year.

In the north of the City, two large and thirteen small parks have been constructed in different quarters. Of the two large parks one is named Deshabandhu Park and the other Cossinore-Chitpore onen space Cossipore-Chitpore open space measuring 53 bighas and 156 bighas respectively. The Cossipore-Chitpore Park has a small artificial lake and the layout of the area surrounding the lake has been completed. Four football grounds have been provided for schools and clubs of North Calcutta. Some tennis courts are also being made. The Deshabandhu Park has also been provided with play-grounds. Several wide roads have been driven through

The new 84 ft. road connecting Chittaranjan Avenue with Strand Road slightly to the north of Jagannath Ghat has been completed so that there is now a continuous main traffic route with the same width of roadway as Chittaranjan Avenue, extending right across Calcutta from Strand Road on the west to Upper Circular Road on the east. The widening of Maniktala Road between Upper Circular Road and Maniktala Bridge which has been completed forms a further extension of this main roadway which will eventually continue at a width of 100 ft. to the extreme eastern limit of Maniktala. Another important scheme which is now complete is the new 60 ft. road between Darpanarayan Tagore Street and Pathuriaghat Street which, with its side roads, opens up a very congested area and forms a portion of a main projected north and south road through Bara Bazar from Harrison Road to a new main east-and-west diagonal road through Ahirtfoliah.

The passing of the Calcutta Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1931, which empowers the Board of Trustees in certain cases to levy betterment fees on properties which abut on to a new or widened street instead of acquiring the properties has made it financially possible for the Trust to proceed with some portion of its original programme for the improvement of Bara Bazaar. The Kalakar Street scheme in Bara Bazaar which forms the southern section of the aforesaid road is one of the schemes to which the new Act is to be applied. It has been published under Section 43 of the Calcutta Improvement Act, and sanctioned by Government. Another scheme which has received the sanction of Government and to which the new Act is to be applied is the widening of a short length of Darmahatta Street and it will be interesting to see how the methods of assessment provided for in the Act will work out in practice.

The Suburban Areas to the south and southeast of Calcutta required greater attention and extensive development schemes were undertaken. Several open spaces and squares have been made in various parts. Insanitary tanks requirilg approximately 2 crores c.ft. of earth have been filled up. Russa Boad which forms the southern approach to the town has been widened to 150 ft. for a length of one mile and 100 ft. for a length of another mile. It now gives a most pleasant drive from Chowringhee to Tollygunge. To improve the dramage of this area a 100 ft. wide East to West road, from Ballygunge Ballway Station to Chetla Bridge, and for regreation an artificial lake of 167 bighas with adequate grounds has been completed.

Another small lake has also been completed and a road is being constructed round it to link up with the road surrounding the main lake The road round the main lake has been surfaced with asphalt and lighted with electricity and is much frequented in the evenings. Sites for club houses adjoining the main lake have been allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of a footbridge. The Calcutta Tramways Co.

Ltd., have now extended tram tracks from Russa Road along New Sewer Road to Ballygunge Station.

The Board of Trustees have framed a scheme for the extension southwards of Lansdowne Road which has received Government sanction, acquisition of land was completed and all the new and widened roads have been completed and opened to trailic; surplus lands are now ready for saic; the Board in pursuance of its policy of carrying out schemes in the centre of the town and in the suburbs simultaneously, so as to have an adequate supply of suburban sites for residential buildings to meet the needs of those displaced from overcrowded areas in the centre of the town has also framed a scheme known as Scheme No. XXXIII for the improvement of another section of the undeveloped area between Russa Road and the Lake District. This too has received sanction of Government and laud acquisition has made good progress and engineering works have been taken in hand.

To the east of the city, several new roads have been constructed in Scheme No. VIIIO (New Ballygunge Road—Park Circus to Old Ballygunge Road). They are now open to traffic, and the majority of them are surfaced with asphalt. Arrangements have been made for lighting the roads with electricity. The development of Calcutta east of Lower Circular Road, between Park Circus and Middle Road, Entaily, as a pressing need, but the work can only proceed slowly in small sections. The Trust in the execution of this scheme cannot ignore the bustee dwellers, who are pushed further east, as the development from bustee conditions to blocks of masonry buildings proceeds. The utilisation of highly-improved lands for bustee purposes is not an economic proposition, but at the same time, it is necessary to provide the essentials of sanitation for the working classes.

The linking up of Amherst Street with London Street by a broad thoroughfare has commenced in two small sections. The Trust has constructed a large park near Park Circus Scheme No. VIII, known as Eastern Park, measuring 65 bighas, with a large playing field for football and tennis. The Goraohand Road Scheme provides for the completion of the northern portion of this park and the commencement of a wide avenue running parallel to Lower Circular Road through the outer fringe of Entally. As the scheme involved the demolition of a large number of ascertain the best means of reducing the displaced bustee population as a result of which a Rehousing Scheme at Ciristopher Road which will cost the Trust Rs. 2,70,000 for land acquisition and Rs. 1,97,000 for engineering works has been framed and has received the sanction of Government. Acquisition of land was completed and the raising of land is in hand.

allotted to several clubs. Excavation has been continued in a new section of the lake which is corporation in 1911 had a total area of about to be attractively laid out with an island to which the public will have access by means of Chairman of the Trust, pointed out that in the a footbridge. The Calcutta Tramways Co.,

spaces which measured about 1,250 acres (in- has proved a striking success. There are 182 cluding the Maidan, the Horticultural and the suites for letting and the rent received from Zoological Gardens) to its total acreage, Calcutta these suites during the year 1938-34, amounted was almost on a par at that time with London to Rs. 32,666. possessing 6,675 acres of public parks or gardens while its percentage exceeded that of New York, Berlin and Birmingham. But about acres of Calcutta's 1,250 was accounted for in

scale the following schemes .-

storied tenement buildings containing 252 lettable rooms were built in Wards Institution Street for persons of the poorer classes It was found, however, that the persons displaced preferred to take their compensation and migrate to some place where they could erect basis of inadequately bridged, by modern and up-to-date their own, the class of structures they were bridged to suit the growing traffic requirements. accustomed to live in. These chawls were the opportunity is being taken of widening the property of th accustomed to live in. These chawls were The opportunity is being taken of widening the then filled with persons of limited means, Maniktala, Narikeldanga and Bellaghata Bridge s.g., school masters, poor students, clerks and approaches on both sides—on the west (in the case persons of the artisan class, As many as 1,200 of Maniktala and Narkeldanga Bridges) ight people are housed in these chawls, these buildings, including land, cost Rs. 2,44,368 and are let at very low rents—ground floor rooms far at Rs. 5 per measem and top floor rooms on Bridges at Maniktala, Bellaghata and at Rs 6 per measem, each room measuring 12'×12' Shambazar have roadways of 37 feet, with two with a 4 ft, versadah in front compling to a footbaths each 10 feet in width.

bustess. Two sites with a lettable and of 16 each, and these are also to be the probable bighas were acquired within the area of Manikola Municipality, but they failed to attract which need re-building. The Chelsea, Hammerbecause they were out of the way and were smith and Waterloo Bridges have all-over widths expensive.

Kerbala Tank Lane Re-housing Scheme -In this scheme 4 detached and 35 semi-detached houses were built. The detached houses were sold as this scheme never became popular with the class of tenants for whom they were originally intended. Owing to this unpopularity the Board further decided to throw open to tenants of all classes 18 out of the remaining 35 semi-detached houses. This change of policy, however, produced no effect on the letting.

Owing to want of suitable tenants the entire dwellings in Kerbala Tank Re-housing scheme had been sold by private sale shortly after the 31st March 1927.

York, Paikpara Re-housing Scheme.—This scheme 1,000 has an area of 36 bighas well laid out in 96 building sites. A new re-housing scheme has been the Maldan and new open spaces in other parts undertaken by the Board, as already stated, at of Calcutta were an urgent need. Up to date Chustopher Road for the bustee population to the Trust had added (including the new lake lo displaced by the execution of scheme No at Dhakuria)—another 250 acres. special feature of the new scheme is that the Lastly for the housing of the displaced land is to be developed as a model bustee for population the Trust has undertaken on a large displaced bustee dwellers. Special facilities are offered to dishoused persons or securing.

In the early stages three blocks of three land in various improved areas for reinstate-252 ment purposes.

with a 4 ft. verandah in front opening on to a footpaths each 10 feet in width. The Chitpore central passage 7 ft. wide. The total collection of rent during the year 1933-31 including pleted has been receigned as a reinforced previous year arrear was Rs. 14,213. as these chaws failed to attract the people. The Alpore Bridge, the reconstruction of which for whom they were meant, the Board next has been completed, has a roadway of 30 feet tried an experiment in providing sites for (3 traffic widths) and 2 footpaths of 6 feet bustees. Two sites with a lettable area of 16 each, and these are also to be the probabilities were accurred within the way of 3 feet also to be the probabilities of the control of the contr of 45, 39 and 42 feet, respectively, the roadways being 29, 27 and 28 feet, that is 3 traffic widths. Even London Bridge with an all-over width of 65 feet has only a 37-foot roadway (4 traffic widths) and Westminster Bridge which is 84 feet in width spares only 54 feet (a.s. 6 traffic widths, like the 60 feet of Kidderpore Bridges for wheeled traffic.

Financial.—Capital charges during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 61.34 lakhs which included Rs. 50 50 lakhs spent on land acquisition and Rs. 3.97 lakhs on engineering works. The gross expenditure of the Trust on Capital Works up to the end of the year 1933-34 was Rs. 14,20,69,000. To meet this large expenditure, the Trust has borrowed Rs. 2,48,50,000; Bow Street Re-housing Scheme.—Seven other Capital receipts (mainly from the sale of blecks of buildings containing one-roomed, two-land and buildings) have yielded Rs. 7,05,20,000 roomed and three-roomed suites have been contained to re-house Anglo-Indians displaced (after providing for the service of loans) has by the operations of the Trust. This scheme contributed Rs. 4 67 crores to Capital Works.

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kanacht, Rangoon and Chittagong) is vested by law in lat all the ports the European members couboiles specially constituted for the purpose. Stuttethe majority and the Board for Madras I have wide powers, but their proceedings consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1933-34 relating to income expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table.—

					1			
						Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
							, I	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta						2,88,29,623	2,97,41,777	24,92,39,501
Bombay		••			•••	2,65,61,288	2,66,51,167	20,45,17,753
Madras		••				30,65,074	30,00,595	1,54,41,246
Karachi		••		••		64,99,408	64,21,028	4,28,59,000
Rangoon		••				70,85,555	72,12,288	5,24,28,667
Chittagong	••	••	••	••		8 12 351	6,83,862	• 26,70,607

[•] Includes the first instalment of Rs. 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs. 2 lakhs, and the fourth instalment of Rs. 3 lakhs, of a loan of Rs. 50 lakhs from Government.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Cakutta are as follows --

Mr. T. H. Elderton, Chairman.

Mr. W. A. Burns, Deputy Chairman and Traffic Manager.

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.— Mr. A. O. Brown, Mr. A. L. B. Tucker, Mr. M. A. Hughes, Mr. W. Hunter, Mr. J. Reid Kay.

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association .-- Mr. C. H. Pratt.

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce,—Mr J C, Banerjee, Mr. Nalmi Ranjan Sarkar.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.— Mr. D. P. Khaitan

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce.— Mr. Kassim A. Mohammad. Elected by the Municipal Corporation at Calcutta.—Mr Rajondra Narayan Banerjee,

Nominated by Government.—Captain L. W. R. T. Turbett, OBE, RIN, Mr. J. A. Bell, Mr. A. E. Harvey; Mi. V. E. D. Jarrad, Mr. W. J. Ward.

The principal officers of the Trust are — Secretary —Mi C W T Hook

Traffic Manager .- Mr. W. A. Burns.

Chief Accountant .- Mr. J. Dand, CA.

Chief Engineer.—Mr. J. R. Rowley, A.K.C M Inst. O E.

Deputy Conservator.—Commander C. V. L. Norcock, O.B.E., R N. (Retd)

Medical Officer — Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I M.S.

Consulting Engineer and London Agent.— Mr. J. Angus, M. Inst. C.E.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows -

77.		Docks		Jetties.	Stı	cam.	Nett tonnage of shipping	-
Year	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports.	Imports	entering the Port.	Income,
1914-15	Tons. 920,659	Tons 2,633,805	Tons. 700,133	Tons. 917,978	Tons.	Tons.	Tons. 3,714,314	Rs. 1,44,50,349
1915 16	1,054,985	1,610,645	570,997	788,431		:	2,967,798	1,59,35,456
1916-17	1,185,159	1,994,528	444,210	686,010			2,804,880	1,57,23,432
1917-18	995,112	1,014,993	363,383	633,693			2,094,011	1,58,39,175
1918-19	1,097,562	1,333,285	482,403	574,833			2,292,462	1,90,58,513
1919-20	1,146,479	2,264,976	653,066	713,746		:	2,941,846	2,23,55,614
1920-21	1,133,719	3,046,400	413,357	685,080			4,017,514	2,66,08,032
1921-22	974,783	1,687,222	697,361	622,411			3,446,021	2,19,17,042
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	680,053			3,336,722	2,64,75,522
1923-24	1,722,305	1,325,801	221,035	761,920		ł	3,621,243	2,60,99 027
1924-25	1,779,054	1,495,915	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	2,78,23,364
1925-26	1,494,442	1,796,409	352,714	951,442	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,592	3 21,27,748
1926-27	1,465,854	2,476,794	455,577	963,297	2,344,800	1,513,865	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,837,371	2,817,443	480,367	1,007,917	2,689,196	1,600,728	4,638,569	3,38,82,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,201	1,706,559	4,818,831	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,902	2,539,653	1,646,932	4,985,999	3.43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,371	2,389,393	616,844	553,317	2,145,837	1,552,509	4,381,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,060	2,595,912	586,902	380,321	1,748,950	1,365,076	4,189,742	2,67,01,863
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,136	362,023	469,513	1,665,432	1,332,671	3,828,983	2,46,36,681
1933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	446,783	1,758,567	1,307931	3,870,343	2,88,29,623
1934-35	1,438,452	2,435,163	744 671	512 989	1 792 870	1 453,08.	4,068,871	3 06 19 818

BOMBAY.

BOMI

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY --Mr. G. Wiles, CSI, CIE, ICS, Charman) Nomunated by Government —Vice dimiral A. E. F. Bedford, CB, RN, Mi. Syed Minawar, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, CIE, Major-General S. J. P. Scobell, CB, CMG, DSO, Mr. I. H. Taunton, ICS, Sir Maurice Branshay, Kt, Mr. I. Wilson, Mr. M. Slade, ICS Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce —Mi. G. L. Winterbotham, Mr. G. H. Cooke, Mr. J. Flockhart, Mr. F. H. French, Mr. R. C. Lowndes, Elected by the Indian Mechanity Chamber —Sir Purshotamdas Thakundas, Kt, CT, M. B. E. Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tailsee, Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Motaty, Mi. A. D. Shoff; Mr. M. C. Mattani, Elected by the Municipal Corporation —Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola. Elected by the Malacanal Corporation —Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola. Elected by the Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola. Elected by the Millowners' Association.—Mr A Ceddis

The following are the principal officers of the Trust :-

Secretary, N. M. Morris, Deputy Secretary, A. S. Bakre, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Actt., J. F. Pereira, B. A., Deputy Acett., C. F. Lynn, M. A., A. S. A.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer, G. E. Bonnett, M Sc., M. Inst C E. M.I. Mech E. W. I. P. Deputy Chief Engineer, A Hale-White, M.A., M. Inst C. R. Executive Engineers, G. E. Terrey, AMICE, J A Rolfe; AMICE., AM.IME. Senior Assett. Engineers, P. E. Vazifdar, LCE, F. M. Surveyor, B.Sc. (Glas.), AM.I.C.E., E. L. Everatt, AM.I.C.E., H. N. Baria, L.O.E; Chief Draftsman, L. B. Andrew, M.I. Struto. E.; Personal Asst. to the Chief Engineer, S. D'Mello; Mechanical Superintendent, R. B. Mc Gregor, A.M.I.M.E., Astt. Mechanical Superinlendents, B. C. Sharpe, A.M.I.M.E., S. J. Watt,
M.I.L.E., D. V. Kohil, B. E., and A. C. Strelley,
M.I. Mar. E., A.M. I.M. E., A.M. I.L. E. Chief Foreman, B. Shaw.

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D.
Bana, M.B., M.E.O.S. Medical Officer, (North
District), Dr. A. D. Karkhanawalla, M.B.B.S.
Superintendent, Antop Village, Dr. M. Vijayakar,
L.M. & S.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. A. Borissow; Deputy Managers, W. G. H. Templeton, F. Seymour Williams, D. S. O., P. A. Davies and E. C. Jolley; Asstr Managers, 1st and 2nd Grade, A. Mattos, L. E. Walsh, F. J. Warder, E. J. Kall, D. J. Lynn, Tashier, R. S., Warder, B. S. Asin, D. D. Dynn, C. O. A. Mustensz, P. B. Fenner, Nanabhoy Framil, Ardeshir Maneckli, A. R. Jaywant and G. K. Dukes Cash Supervisor, T. D'Silva; Cashier, Robert Fernandez.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Raghunathan.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, Capital A. G. Kinch, D.S.O., R.I.N. (Retd.); Dock Masters. Alexandra Dock, J. L. Williams and C. B. M. Thomas; Dock Masters, Prince's & Vectoria Dock. G. England and J. S. Nicholson, Port Department, Inspector and Supdt. of Police, Harbour Patrol, W. F. Bigg; Office Supdt., Moses Samuel.

The trade of the Port of Bombay during the ast official year aggregated Rs. 193 crores in value.

The number of steam and square-rigged vessels which during recent years have entered the docks or been berthed at the harbour Patrol, W. F. Bigg; Office Supdt., Moses Samuel.

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.

Harbour Master, C. T. Willson, Master Pilots R. C. Vint and A. M. Thomson Pulots, H. W. L. T. Davies, H. H. Church, W. E. Brown, W. L. Friend, R. H. Friedlander, W. Sutherland, H. Lloyd Jones, J. Cook, G. E. Firth, H. T. Elliott, T. B. G. Wardland, J. S. Hawkes, C. J. R. Williams and D. Meikle.

LAND AND BUNDERS DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.I., Deputy Manager, B. C. Durant; Personal Asstt., R. G. Deshmukh, B.A., Li.B.; Office Supplt., D. A., Pereira; Asstt. Managers W. H. cummings, C. P. Watson and W. O'Brien; Chief amounting to 489,027 a decrease of 75,441 Inspector, II J Amies

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Stores, H. E. Lees: 1st Assistant, W. J. Wilson; 2nd Assistant, B. F. Davidson; Statistical Supdt., H L. Barrett.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

L.M. & S.

The revenue of the Trust in 1934-35 amounted to Rs 2,43,87,249 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,46,76,465. The result of the year's working 183. 2, 20, 70, 40.1. The result of the year's working was a defect of Rs. 3,83,062 under General Account which has been met from the Bevenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 9,846 under Pilotage Account, which has been transferred to the Vessels Replacement Fund The balance of the Revenue Reserve Fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 50,32,477. The aggregate capita expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,68,545. The total debt of the Trust at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 20,30,34,349, repay-Manager, D. G. M. Mearns M. Inst., T. The total debt of the Trust at the end of Deputy Managers, A. F. Watts and H. A. Gaydon; Assit. Manager, S. G. N. Shaw, P. M. Showe and M. E. A. Kizilbash; Assit Traffic Supali, W. H. Brady; Office Supali, Suprahmanya 1935 was Rs. 500.20 lakhs, in addition to this l part from property appreciation, the Reserve and other funds total Rs. 84'01 lakhs.

Year.	1	Number.	Tonnage nett.
1916 to 1921	(average)	2,086	4,758,888
1921 to 1926	,,	1,962	4,574,817
1926 to 1931	1,	1,954	4,749,570
1931-32		1,866	4,588,577
1932-33		1,836	4,691,183
193 3-34		1,913	5,099,247
1934-35		1,904	5,030,637

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman.—Colonel D. S Johnston, CIE (Vice-Chairman, Elected by the Board)—F Buckney, BA., Collector of Customs, Karachi, appointed by Government.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

Engr.-Comdr. J. Beggs, R.I.N., (Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi District); A. K. Homan (Divi-

sional Superintendent, North Western Railway), Major J C Gain, M C (DAA, & QMG, Sind Independent Brigade Area), Khan Saheb Alla Buksh Khudadad Khan Gabol.

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

A, P. Darlow, (Gill & Co.), J. W. Anderson (Grahams Trading Co., (India), Ltd.), G

H Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.); H S Bigg-Wither, OBE (Burmah-Shell Oll Storage & Distributing, Co. of India, Ltd)

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS, ASSOCIATION.

Isardas Varindmal, (Jeramdas Naumal), Lala Jagannath Balaram Tandon, B Sc, (R B. Brijlal Jagannath & Co.)

ELECTED BY THE BUYERS & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER Haridas Lalji, (Lalji Lakhmidas) Rochiram Thakurdas

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Tikamdas Wadhumal, M A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law. PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE PORT TRUST. Chief Engineer — W. P. Shepherd-Barron, Mc., Inst. McE.

Deputy Chief Engineer .- H. A. L. French, M Inst CE.

Chief Accountant -B. A. Inglet, BA, CA. Traffic Manager -A. A. L. Flynn, CIE, VD, CMIS

Deputy Conservator - Lt - Comdr R R Caws, RIN.

Chief Storekeeper.—R. A. Donde.
Secretry —L. J. Mascarenhas.
Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the
Port of Karachi for the year 1934-35.
Revenue Receipts Rs. 69,60,000.

Revenue Expenditure Rs. 66,23,000.

Surpius Rs. 3,37,000. Reserve Fund Rs. 52,15,000 (Securities at cost price)

SHIPPING

Number of vessels which entered the Port during the year 1934-35 exclusive of vessels put back and fishing boats was 3,713 with a tonnage of 2,560,715 as against 3,119 with a tonnage of 2,378,403 in 1933-34. 924 steamers of all kinds entered the Port with a tonnage of 2,405,404 against 878 and 2,257,280 respectively in the previous year. Of the 924 steamers 715 were of British Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 781,000 tons against 724,000 tons in the previous year. The shipments were 1,175,000 tons in 1934-85 against 893,000 in 1933-34

The total volume of imports and exports was 1,956,000 tons against 1,617,000 tons in the previous year.

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of the Port of Madras :-

Officials.—G. G. Armstrong, O.B.E., M.C., V.D., M. Inst. T., (Chairman and Traffic Managel), Mr G. N. Bower, B.A., (Collector of Customs), Captain B Gordon R.I.N. (Presidency Port Officer).

Non-Officials—(1) Nominated by Government Mr. H. N. Colam; M. Inst. C.E., Mr C. A Munhead.

Representing Chamber of Commerce. Madras—Mr. G. L. Orchard; Mr. H. S Town, Mr. D M. Reid and Mr. R. D. Denniston.

Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras.—M. R. Ry. M. Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiyar Avergal, M. R. Ry G. Janakıram Chetty Garu.

Representing Madras Trades Association.
Mr. S. W. Edwards, Mr. E. A Heath.

Representing Southern India Skin & Hide Merchants' Association.—Mr. B. S. Zackrush

Representing Madras Piece-Goods Merchants. Association .- M. R. Ry, A. Doraisawmy Chetty Garu.

Principal Officers are:-Port Engineer-Mr. G. P. Alexander, A M. I.C.E

Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras— Lt-Commander A. D Berrington, RNR, (Retd) on leave, Mr.A. Mackensie, (Acting).

Deputy Traffic Manager .- Mr J. G Lord. (On leave.)

E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.E.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer .- Mr. S. W. White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.I.N.A.

1st Engineer and Dreadging Master Dreadger "Madax."—Mr. J. E. Burke, (on leave), Mr. F. G. Cooper.

Assistant Engineers.—M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E., M. R. Ry S. Nagabushanam Alyer Avergal, B.A., M.E.,

Assistant Engineer (Electrical.)-M. R. Ry. K. Subramania Aiyar Avergal, M.E. A.I.E.E.

Harbour Master -Mr A Mackenzie on other duty as Deputy Port Conservator, Mr L T I ewis, (Acting Harbour Master),

ssistant Harbour Masters — Mr 1. J. Whitlock, Mr B Hennin; Lieutenant, CM, Best, RNR, Assistant Traffic Managers

Assistant Traffic Managers.—M. R. Ry. M. S Venkataraman Avergal, B.A., Mr. L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.

Deputy Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. R. Rangaswami Alyar Avergal, B.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering).—M. R. Ry. V. Mathuswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A Office Manager.—M. R. Ry. G. M. Ganapathi Aiyar Avergal.

The receipts of the Trust during 1934-35 on Revenue Account from all sources were Rs.33,93,966 as against Rs. 30,65,074 in 1983-34, and the gross expenditure out of revenue was Rs. 30,31,734 as against Rs. 30,00,505 in 1938-24. A contribution of Rs. 3,30,000 was made to Reserve Funds during 1934-35, 784 Chief Accountant.—M. R. Ry. G. Venkataraya
Pal Avergal, M.A.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.—Major

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.—Major

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.—Major 24,78 301 tons.

RANGOON.

The personnel of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon is comprised of seventeen members—

Appointed by Government—A. N. Stiong, M. A. Bai-at-Law (Chairman); T. Cormack, C. A., Captain H. W. B. Livesay, O.B.E., R.I.N., and G. S. Taunton

Ex-Officio.—Mossrs W H Payton, I Cs (Chairman, Rangoon Development Trust), P W. Singleton (Collector of Customs); and J. E. M. Rowland (Agent Burma Railways),

Elected by the Burma Chamber of Commerce — Mossrs M. L. Burnet (Vice-(hairman), C. G. Wodehouse, M.L.C., J. Tait. M.L.C., and Sir Konneth Harpei

Elected by the Rangoon Trades Association - W. C. Penn

Elected by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce -Khoo Ec Khwet

Elected by the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce —S N. Haji and A W. Adamjee

Elected by the Burmese Chamber of Commerce— U Them Maung, BA, MMF (on leave), U Ale Maung

Elected by the Corporation of Rangoon - U Htoon May.

Principal Officers are - Secretary -C. Witcher.

Chief Accountant —S. A. Wetherfield, B.A.,

Chief Engineer.-W. D. Beatty, B.A., B.A.I. M. Inst. OE.

Deputy Conservator.—Commander C M. L. Scott, RN (Retd)

Traffic Manager .- W. P Bush.

Port Surveyor.—Commander C. Stewart-Lockhart, R N. (Retd.)

The income and expenditure on revenue account for the Port of Rangoon in 1934-35 were — Rs.

Income 75,34,972 Expenditure 67,33,811

The capital debt of the port at the end of the year was Rs. 5,04,28,667. The balance (including investments at cost) at the credit of the different sinking funds on 31st March 1985, was Rs 2,20,93,135-1-6.

The total sea-borne trade of Rangoon during the year 1934-35 was 5,588,139 tons of which 1,267,685 tons were imports, 4,298,672 ton-exports and 21,782 tons transhipment. The total number of vessels (excluding Government vessels) entering the port was 1,609 with a total net registered tonnage of 4,207,929 showing a decrease in the number of vessels and an increase of 82,025 tons in the net tonnage as compared with the previous year.

CHITTAGONG.

Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafull at a distance of 12 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century, when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande.

The construction of the Assam-Bengal Railway has facilitated the transport of trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which the Port of Chittagong is the natural outlet.

Chittagong, Bengal Lat. 22° 21'N; Long 91° 50'E, 1933 Pop 53,156.

TRADE

Imports —Salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal and railway material.

Exports —Wax, jute, tea, hides, cotton, capas, rice, paddy, eggs, poultry and livestock

Accommodation —Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H W.O.S draught of 23 ft to 26 ft.

There are 5 berths for ocean-going vessels at the Assam-Bengal Railway jetties, also two sets of fixed moorings.

Jettles are 2,100 ft. long, provided with hydraulic cranes 17 to lift 35 cwts and 4 to lift 10 tons, ample shed accommodation, and jettles are in direct rail communication with the Assam-Bengal Railway system, cargo in bulk being dealt with direct into wagons. Depth at jettles about 26 feet

Provisions —Fresh provisions, good drinking water and coal obtainable.

There are three river bars affecting navigation controlled by large suction dredger.

Night pilotage is in force except during the S W monsoon

Charges —Port dues 4 annas 6 pies, per reg ton Hospital dues 2 pies per reg ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs 32 Mooring and unmooring in fixed berthis Rs. 32, swinging berthis Rs 16 Berth alongside jetties Rs 40, per day, night work and hollulus extra.

•	U W	aromada,	U U						
	Pilotage	not exc	eeding	_	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	a.		Rs.	a.
	10 ft.	to 20 ft	from		67	8	to	304	4
	21 ft.				337	8			
	22 ft.				385	4			
	23 ft				439	4			
	24 ft.				486	0			
	25 ft				553	8			
	26 ft.				631	8			

Towage by Port Commissioners' Tug

Port Authority: Port Commissioners, Chitta gong.

Officials—Deputy Conservator, Commander, F. W. Angell, RI.N., Port Engineer, F. J Green, BSC, M.ICE, &c., Secretary. A. V Rayawubbi Alyar, B.A., A.S.A.A., Lloyds Agents James Finlay & Co.

VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR PROJECT.

The question of creating a harbour at Vizaga- to the steamer Berths and an Entrance Chanpatam to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, hitherto undeveloped, with considerable nuneral resources and without suitable access to the outside world, was first formulated in the days of the East India Company. That the creation of such a port would have beneficial influence on this area was unquestioned Vizagapatam, lies in front of the only practicable gap in the barrier of the Eastern Ghats, is tormed by nature to be the outlet of the Central Provinces, from which a considerable amount of trade has taken this route in the past, even with the imperfect communications, hitherto available. A necessary complement of the scheme was the construction of the proposed railway from Parvatipuram to Raipur now completed which, with the existing coastline of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway would make a large and rich area tributary to the proposed port, and obviate the long and expensive circuit by Calcutta A link has also been supplied in the most direct route to Rangoon from Europe by way of Bombay, while, from an imperial point of view, the provision of a fortified port on the long and almost unprotected stretch of coast between Colombo and Calcutta is held to be a consideration of great importance. lofty projecting headland of the Dolphin's Nose would offer facilities for this purpose.

The Government of India with the approval The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State and the Legislative Assembly, sanctioned the construction of the new railway line from Raipur to Parvatipuram. The work is completed and the line opened to traffic. They also decaded to develop the port of Vizagapatam under their direct control and the port has accordingly been declared to be a major Port. been declared to be a major Port.

The work was carried out by a staff of Engineers under the direct charge of an Engiucer-in-Chief who comes under the administrative charge of an Administrative Officer for the development scheme, a post which is held x-officio by the Agent of the B N. Railway. An Advisory Committee consisting of the above mentioned officers and representatives of the Local Government, the Vizagapatam Port Administration and the commercial interests concerned, was constituted to advise on the development of the Harbour.

The scheme for the construction and development of the Harbour will be carried out in stages according to the demand of trade. The first tage is now very nearly complete Ships statted using the Harbour in October 1933 and the official opening by His Excellency the Viceroy took place on 19th December 1933.

The present provision includes a 1,000 it. diameter Turning Basin together with access

nel dredged out to afford a passage 300 ft wide at the bottom Vessels of 27 ft, 6 ms, draft and 530 ft. length are admitted at present and deepening is in progress to allow vessels of 28'-6" maximum draft to enter in the near future.

A quay wall comprising three 500 ft Bertlis has been completed and equipped with 3-ton electric cranes Storage accommodation aggregating 140,000 sq ft. of covered area, in three single storied sheds has been provided in the vieintly of the quay, equipped with full railway and road facilities. One additional Sheds with lighter Berths has been completed and one more shed is nearing completion for export cargo Special facilities have been provided for the storage and shipment of manganese ore In addition to the quays, four Mooring Berths have been installed, around the Basin and additional facilities provided for dealing with lightered cargo.

A large area of land has been reclaimed in the course of the dredging operations and it has been laid out in blocks served by broad roadways. Plots are available for office sites and for industrial concerns. Water supply and electric lighting have been arranged for.

The floating equipment of the Harbour comprises five tugs of 1,500, 600,450 120 and 100 H P respectively and 22 lighters.

A graving dock with an cutrance 60 ft 6 in. broad has been provided; but though adapted for future extension and for use by vessels larger than the dredging eraft which now use it, length of ships is at present restricted to 300 feet

The port is at present capable of dealing with hfts of 50 tons on the quivs but cannot lift more than 3 tons into and out of vessels.

The sea entrance channel is protected on the South side by the provision of a sand trap and protecting Breakwater.

At present ships enter and leave the Harbour during day time only and pilotage is compulsory.

The Port is administered by the Government of India through the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway who is represented at Vizagapatam by a Deputy Administrative Officer.

The principal officers are :--

Administrative Officer -V. E D Jarrad Calcutta.

Deputy Administrative Officer Traffic Manager. - E. G Lilley Vizagapatam.

of Engineer and Deputy Conservator,— E F Johnson, Vizagapatam.

Education.

Indian education is unintelligible except through its history. Seen thus, it affords the spectacle of a growth which, while to one it will appear as a blunder based on an initial error easily avoided, to another it stands out as a symbol of sincerity and honest endeavour on the part of a far-sighted race of rulers whose aim has been to guide a people alien in senti-ments and prejudices into the channels of thought and attitude best calculated to fit them for the needs of modern life and western ideals. There is to-day no subject in the whole area of administrative activity in India which presents greater complexities and differences of opinion than education. Government, local bodies and private persons of learning have in the past devoted their limited funds to meeting the demands of those who perceived the benefits of education, rather than to cultivating a desire for education where it did not exist. The result is that the structure has become top-heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate, while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the intelligence. penters are in point of numbers at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has aventually assumed contains, corresponding eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects Primary Education Acts have been passed in the several provinces in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace; and, espe-cially during the poriod of financial depression, the volume of middle class unemployment has reached alarming proportions. A movement has therefore set in with the object of stemming the drift of unsuitable students to universities by means of a radical reconstruction of the school system of education.

The Introduction of Western Learning

The introduction of Western Learning—In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfer as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people. Even the Act of 1813 which set apart a lake of rupees for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of the sciences was interpreted as a scheme for the encouragement of Banskrit and Arabic. In the following year the Court of Directors instructed the Governor-General to leave the Hindus "to the practice of usage, long established among them, of giving instruction in their own homes, and to encourage them in the exercise and cultivation of their talents by the atimulus of honorary marks of distinction and in some cases by grants of neutral resistance."

cise and cultivation of their taients by the attmulus of honorary marks of distinction and in
some cases by grants of pecuniary assistance."
It was from sources other than Government
that the desire for western knowledge
arose in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutts, joined hands with
the enlightened Brahmin, Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of
western secular learning. The new institution

was distrusted both by Christian missionaries and by orthodox Hindus, but its influence grow apace. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. In Bombay, the Elphinstone Institution was founded in memory of the great ruler who left India in 1827. A still more Bombay, remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach " the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of a human body. From that time onward Indians of the highest castes have devoted themselves with enthusiasm and with success to the study of medicine in all its branches.

Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. The humanitarian spirit, which had been kindled in England by Weeley, Burke and Wilberforce, influenced action also in India. Carcy, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Scrampore in 1818, and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than on preaching, and by the foundation of his school and College in Calcutta. In Madras, the missionaries had been still group of missionary schools were being directed by Mr. Schwarz. The Madras Christian College was opened in 1837. In Bombay, the Wilson School (afterwards College) was founded in

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks of somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined. while observing a neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of western learning to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that English. But this decision and not enter that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernaculars should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the press was established in 1935; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837, and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received a western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India: and, though the Muhammadans still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Fortunately there has been of late a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need of improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; and in many of the provinces of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muham. madan community is now noticeable.

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instructions were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835 whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schoole and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. Such a system as this, placed in all its degrees under efficient inspection, beginning from the humblest elementary institution and ending with the university test of a liberal education would impart life and energy to education in India, and lead to a gradual but steady extension of its benefits to all classes of people." Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its Colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications. In certain important respects the recommendations in the despatch were not followed The Directors did not intend that university tests, as such, should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; they also recommended the institution of civil service as we missing the such tests and the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the services as the services are the examinations. They did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; they recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. They were ware of the dangers of a too literary course of instruction; they hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country

and gradually, but cortainly, confer upon
them all the advantages which accompany the healthy increase of wealth and commerce. The encouragement of the grant-in-aid system was

advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irrettievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in the course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eve on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government in titutions. There can be little wonder that, under such a system of neglect and short-sightedness, evils crept in which are now being removed gradually by the establishment of independent Boards of Intermediate and Secondary Education charged with the administration of the high school and intermediate stages of education.

The Reforms of 1902-4.

In 1902, the Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904 The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Chancellors of the Universities were empowered to nominate 80 per cent. of the ordinary members of the Senates and to approve the election of the remainder; the Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment, and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching funcuniversities to undertaked reter examing func-tions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connex-ion with institutions lying outside those boundaries. Neither the Commission nor the Govern-ment discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system. They did not inquire whether the afhliating system could be replaced by any other mode of organisation, nor whether all schools might be placed under some public authority which would be representative of the universities and of the departments. They assumed the permanent validity of the existing system, in its main features, and set themselves only to improve and to strengthen it.

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA.

	1					1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34
Arsa in square miles	:	:	:	:	:	1,091,335	1,091,359	1,093,422	1,094,152	1,094,094	1,093,879
Population $\left\{ X \atop X \right\}$ Total I	Male Female Total Population	:::	:::	:::	:::	127,042,463 120,285,483 247,327,946	127,043,304 120,287,304 247,330,413	140,077,750 131,710,632 271,788,382	140.075,258 131,704,893 271,780,151	140,022,643 131,669,261 271,691,904	140,02 2,643 131,669,261 271,691,904
Recognised Institutions for Males.	tions for	Males.	:	:	:	69 69	666	224	223	228	231
Number of high schools* Middle Schools	::	English Vernacular	ih: cular	:::	:::	2,556 3,524 5,486	2, 642 3,663 5,766	2,724 3,798 5,927	2,801 3,875 5,894	2,886 3,902 5,790	2,998 3,930 5,744
Number of primary schools	:	:	:	:	:	171,386	172,686	172,230	168,835	166,536	166,880
Male Scholars in Recognised Institutions. In arts colleges (a)	cognised	Instituti	ons.	:	:	73,936	76,383	71,895	78,044	81,310	84,859
In high schools *	:	:	:	:	:	803,616	843,745	844,307	862,513	879,216	899,491
Middle Schools	:	English Vernacular	sh cular	::	::	406,087	422,721 743,235	412,432	410,459	409,344	406,910 710,102
In primary schools	:	:	:	:	:	7,213,518	7,332,678	7,881,199	7,377,257	7,364,468	7,512,279
Precentage of male scholars in Recognised Institutions to male population.	in Recog	nised In	stitutio	ns to	male	7.49	19.1	66.9	96.	6 94	7.05
Recognised Institutions for Females. Number of arts colleges §	uttons for	r Female	:	:	:	19	19	20	30	24	24
Number of high schools* Middle Schools Number of primary schools	:::	(English Vernacular	sh : cular :	::::	::::	278 314 429 30,302	302 318 461 31,408	312 339 481 32,154	324 357 490 32,635	338 360 485 33,170	358 379 512 34,054

High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.
 Includes intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type.
 Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new type).

Statement of Educational Progress in British INDIA—contd.

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions. In arts colleges (a) In high schools Middle Schools (Finglish (Finglish	2,280 89,549 40,565 101,509	2,702 79,605 44,184 113,188	2,744 85,879 48,272 122,625	2,966 92,538 51,345 126,143	3,589 99,486 55,038 130,712	4,059 108,053 58,462 139,246
In primary schools . Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to	1,800,073	1,891,406	1,981,549	2,077,103 1 80	2,167,502	2,294,077 1.99
female population. TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised insti- Name	9,515,109	9,748,749	9,796,683	9,752,937	9,715,753	9,866 619 2,625,177
tutions. Total	11,547,497	11,898,602	12,056,837	12,122,466	12,192,137	13,172,20
TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and temale) in all institutions Percentage of total scholars to popular { Male	7.89	j	7.36	7.33	1.98	7.44
tion.	4 92		4.67	4 70	4.73	4.85
Number of Pupils in Class IV. Remale	764,175	793	877,633	882,653	893,753	918,323 161,627
-	857,409		998,097	1,016,436	1,040,383	1.079,950
Expanditure (in thousands of rupees). From provincial revanues	Rs. 13,18,10	Rs. 13,25,38	Rs. 13,60,97	Rs. 12,46,01	Rs. 11,35,50	Rs. 11,47,02
From local funds	2,59,25	2,75,09	2,84,17	2,80,01	2,54,68	2,58,94
From municipal funds	1,34.89	1,49,56	1,54,12	1,58,17	1,52,38	1,60,40
From fees	5,78,18	6,04,61	6,14,59	6,22,70	6,29,60	6,47,89
From other sources	4,16,90	3,88,17	4,17,76	4,11,68	4,06,60	4,03,40
Gran Total of Expenditure	27.07.52	27,42,82	28,31,61	27,18,57	25.78,76	26,17,02

• High Schools include verescular high schools also in some provinces.

(a) Includes scholars la University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges (including Intermediate colleges of the new (TPE.). B.—In the educational tables of most provinces the new census figures of 1931 have been used; hence the percentages for 1931 are not strictly comparable with those for 1930.

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Educational Policy.—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by His Majesty's Forces or of other public servants two important resolutions of the Government or of the children of such members or servants. of India on Indian Educational Policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government: it summarises the intentions of Government.—
"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition there with was recommended by the Educational Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enter-prise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated, inter dua, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on relyste effort in secondary. policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-ad; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instructions and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection, the provision of facilities for research, the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the provinces, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the Great

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 191 has altered the conditions of educational administration in India Education is now a 'transferred' subject in the Governors' provinces and is, in each such Province, under the charge of a Minister There are, however some exceptions to this new order of things.
The education of Europeans is a 'Provincial reserved' subject, i.e., it is not within the charge of the Minister of Education, and to the Government of India are still reserved matters relating to Universities like Aligarh. Benares and Delhi and all such new universities as may be declared by the Governor-General in Council to be central subjects. The Government of India are also in charge of the Chiefs' Colleges and of

Administration.—The transfer of Indian education to the charge of a Minister responsible to the Provincial Legislative Council, of which he himself is an elected member, has brought the subject directly under popular control in the ten major provinces. Generally speaking, education, excluding European education, is not, however, under the charge of a single Minister in all the provinces of India. Certain forms of education have transferred to the technical departments con-cerned and come within the purview of the Minister in charge of those departments. In each province, the Director of Public Instruction is the administrative head of the Department of Education and acts as adviser to the Education Minister. He controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of Government institutions and is generally responsible to the local government for the administration of education. The authority of Government, in controlling the system of public instruction, is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities as regards higher education and to local bodies as regards elementary and verna-cular education. In some provinces, boards of secondary, or of secondary and intermediate, education have also been set up and have to some extent relieved the Universities in those provinces of their responsibilities in connection with intermediate education and with entrance to a University course of studies. Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with by Government and in rarer cases by local bodies

Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India —In 1910 a Department of Education was established in the Government of India with an office of its own and a Member to represent it in the "xecutive Council | the first Member was Sir Harrourt Butler In 1923, the activities of the Department were widened, in the interests of economy, by absorption in it of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. The enlarged Department has been designated the Department of Education, Health and Lands. The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad and Su Gina Shankar Bajpaj are the present Member and Secretary, respectively. The Department possesses an educational adviser styled Educational Commissioner The Present Educational Commissioner is Sir George Anderson, KT, CSI, CIE, M.A., who is an emment educationist of wide experience and has served on several Commissions and Committees on education in India. It is largely through his efforts that a Central Advisory Board of Education has been established in India. The main functions of the Board are to serve as a clearing house of ideas and a reservoir of information The first meeting of the Board was held in December 1935. The most important question discussed by the Board was that of unemployment and educational reconstruction and a number of important and far-reaching recommendations were made by it in respect to this matter. It is to be hoped that the activities of this Board will prove of great value to the development of education in India on right lines. The constitution of the Board is as follows—

The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Education, Health and Lands (Chairman)

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India

Ten nominees of the Government of India One member elected by the Council of State Two members elected by the Legislative Assembly

Three members nominated by the Inter-University Board, India

One representative of each local Government (either the Minister for Education or his deputy or the Director of Public Instruction or his deputy)

There is also Secretary to the Board, who is appointed by the Government of India

Educational Services.—Until recently, the educational organisation in India consisted mainly of three services—(i) the Indian Educational Service, (n) the Provincial Educational Service, and (un) the Subordinate Educational Service. The Indian Educational Service are into existence as a result of the recommendations made by the Public Services Commission of 1886, and in 1896 the Superior Educational Service in India was constituted with two divisions—the Indian Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in England and the Provincial Educational Service staffed by persons recruited in India. These two divisions were originally considered to be collateral and equal in status, though the pay of the European recruit was higher by approximately 50 per cent than the pay of the Indian recruit. Graiunlly, however, status came to be considered identical with pay and the Provincial Educational Service came to be regarded of inferior status to the Indian Educational Service was formed into a superior educational service was formed into a superior educational service and all posts were thrown open to Indian recruitment. The Provincial Educational Service was simultaneously reorganised and a number of posts, generally with their Indian incumbents, were transferred to the superior educational services in India. It was then isid down that the proportion of Indians in this service hould on an average be 50 per cent. of the lotal strength, excluding the posts in Burma

In 1924, all recruitment to the Indian Educational Service was stopped as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the superior services in India. The Commission recommended that "for the purposes of local Governments no further recruitment should be made to the all-India services which operate

in transferred fields. The personnel required for these branches of administration should in future be recruited by local Governments". The Commission further recommended in regard to the question of the future recruitment of Europeans that "it will rest entirely with the local Governments to determine the number of Europeans who may in future be recruited. In this matter the discretion of local Government must be unfettered but we express the hope that Ministers on the one hand will still seek to obtain the co-operation of Europeans in these technical departments and that qualified Europeans on the other hand may be no less willing to take service under local Governments than they were in the past to take service under the Secretary of State". As a result of the acceptance of these recommendations, the Indian Educational Service is a gying out and with the gradual retirement of its existing members, the history of the service which has had a brief but fine record will be brought to an end. The present organisation of education in the provinces is largely the work of members of this service; while in the sphere of higher education, it has trained many men of more than ordinary attainments.

The new Provincial Educational Services, which function under provincial control as the superior educational services, have been constituted in most provinces. These schemes vary from province to province, but it may be generally remarked that, while the rates of pay are not uniform, they consist of two main classes—class I into which the existing Indian Educational Services have been merged for the time being, and class II which may be said to represent the old Provincial Educational Service.

The existing Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services in the provinces have been affected, more in some provinces that others, by the changes which have taken place since 1919. Communal interests have influenced recruitment, and in some places they have influenced promotions also, in a direction which has not always tended towards service contentment. But these results are the natural consequences of the devolution of control of education and power of recruitment to provincial and local authorities and will for some time continue to affect the efficiency of the Education Departments in the provinces

Hartog Committee on Education.—The most notable event in recent years has been the appointment of the Auxillary Committee of the Indian Statutory Commission, under the Chairmanship of Sir Philip Hartog, to report on the growth of education in India. The report of the Committee, which was published in 1929, constitutes a valuable document on the present state of education in India.

Lindsay Commission —Another Commission, which deserves mention, was appointed in 1929 by the International Missionary Council to investigate the various problems connected with the higher education provided by the various Missionary bodies working in India. It was presided over by 1)r A 1). Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford. The Commission visited India in 1930-31 and its report was published in 1931.

Statistical Progress.

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS.

			In Recog	gnised Instit	utions		All Institution	
Ye	ar		Males	 Females	Total	Males	– - Females	Total.
1921-22	•••		6,401,434	1,340,842	7,742,275	6,962,979	1,418,422	8,381,401
1926-27	••		8,777,739	1,751,611	10,529,350	9,315,140	1,842,356	11,157,496
1027-28			9,260,266	1,899,890	11,160,156	9,778,737	1,996,445	11,775,22 2
1928-29			9 51 5,109	2,032,388	11,547,497	10,028,086	2,137,753	12,165,839
1929-30	••		9,748,749	2,149,853	11,898,602	10,256,914	2,258,21 2	12,515,128
1930-31			9,796,683	2,260,154	12,056,837	10,318,493	2,875,598	12,689,086
1931-32			9,752,937	2,369,529	12,122,466	10,273,888	2,492,649	12,766,537
1932-33	••		9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,606,470	12,853,532
1933-34			9,866,619	2,625,177	12,491,796	10,417,839	2,755,051	13,172,890
		J					1	1

(b) EXPENDITURE.

			Yea	r.	Year.								
							1	Public Funds	Total				
						-	Ī	Rs.	Rs.				
1921-22	••	••	••	••	••	••		11,49,61,178	18,37,52,969				
1926-27	••		••					15,59,23,968	24,58,47,572				
1927-28		••			••	••		16,45,80,915	25,82,78,819				
1928-19								17,12,24,514	27,07,32 ,253				
1929-30					••	••		17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018				
1930-31	••	••			••			17,99,26,248	23,81,61,446				
1 331-82		••		••	••			16,84,19,016	27,18,56,622				
1932-33	••		••	••	••			15,42 56,219	2 5,78,75,86 8				
1933-34								15,66,36,461	26,17,65,186				

In 1933-34 the total expenditure on education in British India amounted to Rs. 26,17,65,186 of which 43 8 per cent. came from Government funds 16.0 per cent. from District Board and Municipal funds 24 8 per cent. from fees and 15.4 per cent from all other

The average annual cost per scholar amounted Rs. 20-15-3 as follows: to Government funds to check this wastage, but the evil cannot be Rs. 9-2-11, to local funds Rs. 3-5-8, to fees Rs 5-3-0 and to other sources Rs 3-3-8.

It may be noted that, out of a total of 9,530,380 pupils in primary and secondary schools for boys, 3,858,177 pupils were enrolled in Class I or the lowest class alone. In the case of primary and secondary schools for girls, the corresponding figures were 2,599,859 and 1,508,266 There is thus much wastage and stagnation in the lowest classes Efforts are being made in all provinces

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the

	Number of In	stitutions.	Number of	Scholars
Types of Institutions.	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Recognised Institutions		1		
Universities	16	16	10,041	10,762
Arts Colleges	252	255	75,329	78,669
Professional Colleges	72	69	18,391	18,917
High Schools	3,224	3,356	978,702	1,007,544
Middle Schools	16,537	10,574	1,318,365	1,314,720
Primary Schools	199,706	200,934	9,531,970	9, 06,356
Special Schools	6,759	6,648	259,339	254,828
Total of Recognised Institutions	220,566	221,852	12,192,137	12,491,796
Unrecognised Institutions	34,781	34,872	661,395	681,094
Grand total of all Institutions	255,347	256,724	12,853,532	13,172,890

tion of particular classes and communities and ed them by these Acts. for special exemption from attendance in cases

Primary Education.—The primary schools are mainly under the direction of the local school is generally defined as one nulle from the local school is generally defined as one nulle from the compulsory education by have passed who should be at school, is strictly forbidden introduction of compulsory education by local option. All the Acts are drafted provided that, subject to the sanction of the local option. All the Acts are drafted provided that, subject to the sanction of the local option. All the Acts are drafted provided that, subject to the sanction of the local one very similar lines. If a local body at Government, education where compulsory shall a special meeting convened for the purpose be free. The Madras Elementary Education decides by a two-thirds majority in favour of Act of 1920 contained such provision, but it the introduction of compulsion in any part in the growth of the purpose of the area under its control, it may then subtimate the control, it may then subtimate the provision. The scheme must compulsory, reserving however a number of free with reasonable financial assistance from where there are no free schools. Such in brief Government. Ordinarily the age limits of compulsion are from six to ten years though provipulson are the ordinary provisions of the various provincial Education Acts. Local bodies have not the provipulson are all the Acts for the exemption of particular classes and communities and edition are sufficiently affected to the support of the provi

Compulsory Primary Education.—The following tables shows the urban and rural areas in which compulsion had been introduced by the year 1933-31:—

		Areas u	nder " Comp	ulsion."
Province	Acts	Urban areas.	Rural areas.	No of Villages in Rural areas.
Madras	Elementary Education Act, 1920 . Primary Education (District	26	7	104
Bombay	Municipalities Act, 1918) City of Bombay Primary Education	4	••••	•
1	Act, 1920	1		
Į	Primary Education Act, 1923	5	2	150
Bengal	Primary Education Act, 1919 & 1930	1		
ſ	Primary Education Act, 1919 .	36		
United {	District Boards Primary Education			
Provinces.	Act, 1926		24	351
Punjab	Primary Education Act, 1919	57	2,908	6,238
Bihar and Orissa	Primary Education Act, 1919 .	1	2	15
Central Provinces and Berar	Primary Education Act, 1920	25	431	431
Assam	Primary Education Act, 1926 .			
Delin	(Punjab Act extended to Delhi, 1925)	1	10	14
	Total .	157	3,384	7,303

N.B.—This table does not include areas for which schemes of compulsory primary education are under consideration or have been sanctioned but not yet introduced. It includes, on the other hand, areas in which such schemes have been partially introduced.

The poverty of local bodies is usually the cause assigned to their diffidence to introduce compulsory education to any appreciable extent.

Secondary and High School Education.-Some attempts have been made to give a gleater bias towards a more practical form of instruction in these schools. The Comulssion of 1882 suggested that there should be two sides in secondary schools, "one leading to the entrance examination of the universities, the other of a more practical character, intended to fit youths for commercial and other non-literary pursuits." Some years later, what were called B and C classes were started in some schools in Bengal but, as they did not lead to a university course, they have not been successful. In more recent years the Government of India have advocated the institution of a school final examination in which the more practical subjects may be included. Efforts have also been made to improve the conduct of the matriculation and to emphasise the importance of oral tests and of school records. In Madras, this examination, which was placed under the direction of a Board representative of the University and of Government, proved somewhat cumbrous and certain modifications were made. In the United Provinces and the Central Provinces the control of secondary education has been made over to special Boards created for this purpose. Similarly, the Administration of Delhi has established a Board of Secondary Education for that province and the Government of India have established a Board of Intermediate and High School Education, with headquarters at Ajmer, for Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. In

the Punjab the school leaving examination is conducted by a Board But the main difficulty has not yet been touched. The University which recognises the schools has no money wherewith to improve them: and the Department of Public Instruction, which allots the Government tion of schools, and no connexion whatever with the private unaided schools. This dual authority and this division of responsibility have had unhappy effects. The standard of the schools also is very low so that the matriculates are often unable to benefit by the college courses. In some provinces an endeavour has been made to raise the standard of the schools by withdrawing from the University the Intermediate classes and by placing them in a number of the better schools in the State.

As has already been stated, there is now a widespread desire to cure these evils by a radical reconstruction of the school system of education. The main defect of the present system is that all pupils, even those in the primary stages, are educated on the assumption that they will ultimately proceed to a university. In consequence, very many pupils drift on to a university and prolong unduly their purely literary studies. In order to counteract this tendency, the school system should be divided into separate stages, each with a clearly defined objective released from the trammels of a university. On the successful completion of each stage, pupils should be encouraged either to join the humbler occupation of life or to proceed to separate vocational institutions, which should be provided in more ample measure than at present.

Reconstruction along these general lines was first proposed by the Punjab University Committee, and was subsequently endorsed by the Universities Conference which met in Delhi in 1934. Its details have been worked out in greater detail in an important Resolution of the Government of the United Provinces later in the same year. The matter was also considered by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which generally endorsed the views expressed by the Universities conference and suggested that expert aid should be obtained to work out the scheme of school reconstruction in the provinces,

Anglo-Indian and European Education.—
There are schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians which are placed under the control of special inspectors for European Schools The education of the domeiled community has proved to be a perplexing problem, and in 1912 a conference was summoned at Simla to consider the matter. The difficulty is that European Schools are very remote from the general system of education in India. But efforts are being made to bring these schools more into line with the ordinary schools, and Indian Universities generally are affording special facilities for Anglo-Indian boys who may proceed for higher education in Indian colleges.

Recently, as a result of the recommendations made by the Irwin Sub-Committee of the Third Indian Round Table Conference, Provincial Boards for Anglo-Indian and European Education have been constituted in almost all Provinces; and an Inter-Provincial Board has also been constituted, the first meeting of which was held in January 1935 under the auspices of the Government of India.

Medium of instruction in public schools
—The position of English as a foreign lanuage
and as a medium of instruction in public
schools was discussed by a representative conference which met at Simla in 1917 under the
Chairmanship of Sir Sankaran Nair, the then
Education Member. Although it was generally
conceded that the teaching of school subjects
through a medium which was imperfectly understood led to cramming and memorising of
text-books, the use of English medium was
defended by some on the ground that it improved
the knowledge of English. The result of the
conference was therefore inconclusive. Some
local authorities have since then approved
of schemes providing for the recognition of
local vernaculars as media of instruction and
examination in certain subjects. There seems
to be no doubt that the use of the vernacular as
the medium of instruction and examination is
gradually increasing all over India.

The main difficulty, however, is that school classes have often to be split up at considerable expense into a number of language sections. The problem needs further investigation, especially in the direction of evolving a common script for at least a single province, if not for the whole of India. In this connexion, Mr. A. latifi, I o.s., has done good pioneer work in respect to the Romanised Urdu Script.

Boy Scout Movement.—A happy development in recent years has been the spread of the

boy scout movement which has had an excellent effect in all provinces in creating amongst boys an active sense of good discipline.

It is gratifying that intimate contact is being establishment between the Boy Scout Movement and the Junior Red Cross and St. John's Ambulance Associations, as well as with movements for social uplift and improvement of village conditions.

Girl Guide Movement.—This movement is making steady progress. There is, however, a lack of those competent and willing to give instruction.

Medical Inspection.—Arrangements have been made for medical inspection of scholars but progress has been hampered by the shortage of funds and the continued indifference of parents. In the United Provinces, schools are now inspected by officers of the Public Health Department. In Madras, the scheme of medical inspection of schools has been made compulsory in all Government institutions, and it has been made a condition of recognition that all seconmade a condition of recognition that all secondary schools should introduce the schome. In Burma, the grants-in-aid for medical inspection have been temporarily suspended on account of retrentement, but most medical officers have continued the inspection of pupils without remuneration In Bihar & Orissa, certain posts of school medical officers were abolished in 1932, for the same reason, but it has since been found possible to revive them. There is, however, still need for adequate facilities for the treatment of children suffering from diseases. In a few towns in the Punjab, satisfactory arrangement exist not only for medical inspection but also for effective treatment, and an extension of this useful scheme is under contemplation.

The activities of Junior Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Societies have been particularly beneficial in improving the health of school children and in interesting them in the health of others.

Professional and Technical Education.—
A research institute in agriculture was started by Lord Curzon at Pusa in Bihar, which has done valuable work. Its buildings were seriously damaged by the Bihar earthquake in 1934. The Institute has therefore been transferred to New Delhi, where new buildings are being constructed for it. Conferences have been held at Pusa, Simla and Poona, with the object of providing a suitable training in agriculture. A Royal Commission on Agriculture has submitted its report and as a result of its recommendations an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been established by the Government of India at their headquarters. Among commercial colleges, the most important is the Sydenham College of Commerce in Bombay. Industrial institutions are dotted about India, some maintained by Government, others by municipalities or local boards, and others by private bodies. The most important are the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in Bombay. The Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, the product of generous donations by the Tata family. The tendency in recent years has been

to place these institutions under the control of and iron work. There are two forest colleges the Departments of Industries. In addition to at Dehra Dun and Colmbatore and a Technical a number of engineering schools, there are Institute is in existence at Cawnpore and Engineering Colleges at Roorkee, Sibpur, Poona, a Mining School at Dhanbad, Mining and Madras, Rangoon, Patna and Benares each of maintain a high standard and great pressure each subject. Provision has been made by the mining and which except that at Roorkee is affliated Metallurgical College at Benares which provides to a university. The engineering colleges a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in maintain a high standard and great pressure each subject. Provision has been made by the for admission is reported from several provinces. There are schools of art in the larger towns for the Mercantile Marine Service and a ship where not only architecture and the fine arts "I.M M T.S. Dufferin" has been stationed for are studied, but also practical crafts like pottery this purpose in Bombay waters.

metallurgy are also taught by the Mining and a 4-year course leading to a B.Sc. degree in each subject. Provision has been made by the Government of India for the training of cadets

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them :-

		193	3.	19	34.
Type of Institution		Institutions.	Students.	Institutions.	Students.
I. Colleges— Training Law Medical Engineering Agricultural Commercial Forest Voterinary Total		22 12 11 7 8 6 2 4	1,590 7,232 4,440 2,142 872 2,082 66 438	22 12 10 7 7 7 6 1 4	1,696 7,274 4,766 2,121 819 2,686 410
I. Schools— Normal and Training Law Medical Engmeoring Technical and Industrial Commercial Agricultural Forest Schools of Art		592 2 32 11 451 132 12 1 15	27,276 113 6,655 1,926 25,645 5,411 483 68 2,128	582 2 33 11 468 136 12 1	27,249 140 6,995 1,840 26,252 5,849 546 57 2,157
Total	••	1,248	69,705	1,260	71,085
GRAND TOTAL		1,320	88,567	1,329	90,515

Universities.

The first University in India, that of Calcutta, was founded in 1857. Between 1857 and 1887 four new Universities, at Bombay, for the reorganisation of the Calcutta University and Allahabad were added. Street with the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishing type. The Government of India had recognised the control of secondary and intermediate education in Bengal and for the establishing type. nised in their resolution of 1913 the necessity of creating new local teaching and residential universities in addition to the existing affiliating universities. The developme nt of this policy was accelerated by the strength of communal feeling and the growth of local and provincial feeling and the grown of local and provincial mauras, Donney, Laura and the patrictism, leading to the establishment of a consider the findings of the Commission. In the number of teaching universities. The new United Provinces two committees were appoint type of universities has since been strongly ed, one to prepare a scheme for a unitary advocated by the Calcutta University Commissions and Commission of the condition of the sion which has offered constructive proposals as

diate education in Bengal and for the establishment of a unitary teaching University in Dacca. These measures concerned only Bengal but it was generally recognised that some of the criticism made by the Commissioners admit of a wider application. Committees were consequently appointed by the Universities of Madras, Bombay, Patna and the Punjab to consider the findings of the Commission. In the United Provinces the commission. sion which has offered constructive proposals as consider measures for the reorganisation of the to the lines to be followed in university reform. Allahabad University and the creation of a Calcutta University Commission.—The Board to control secondary and intermediate Report of the Calcutta University Commission education.

The Punjab University Enquiry Committee was appointed in 1932 and submitted its report in the following year. The committee reported that "the University is overburdened by the immense area of its jurisdiction and by the ever-increasing number of its students many of whom are ill-fitted for such education." The main recommendation was that the school system should be re-adjusted so that many pupils would be diverted at an earlier age to vocational and other forms of education.

Statistics of Universities-1934.

There are now 18 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities:-

etnebi etnebi	Colleges	548 2,309	16,182 1,636	1,918	341 1,435	435	268	234	4,341 317
No of Students.	In Constituent Colleges. ————————————————————————————————————	28,548	16.	5,250 10,124	1 357 17,841	272	3 492	2 955	<u>+</u> -
No 0X	therestry of contracts	968	110	141	298	1,611	-		•
utions	PotediltA Pagollo')		33	¥ -	21.5				16
No of Institutions	नेतगरमारमार्वः) स्वयन्त्रीर्वः)			13.		-T		6	1
No of	vire 1971a'l stnom trago(f	21	eo	z.	13	16			
ers of	festsulifiA at regallo?)	1 356	637	799	9886	:			333
No of Members of Teaching Staff	tuoutiteno') al	:		413		36	218	202	1
	Panountunged	187		8	76	109	:		
	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	Ed Eng M L O	Ed Eng M L O, Tech Ag.	Sc. Ed Eng, M, L	Eng M L	Se . I. Com Ag Ed	Sc Ed, Eng L, O	Eng M Fech	Eng L M
	Facultie degrees a	3. ₹ 0	A , Sc Com	<u>-;</u>	A . Sc . Ed Eng Com . O . Ag.	4	_=:-	, Sc	1917 A, Sc, Ed. Eng L
	otab lampriO nortabanol	1857 A	1857	1857	1882	1887	1916	1916	1917
	Type (a)	1. Calcutta (c) Affiliating and Teach.	Affiliating and Teach- ing.	Affiliating and Teach-	Affiliating and Teach- ing.	Teaching	Teaching .	Teaching .	Affiliating
	University.	Calcutta (c)	Bombay	Madras (d)	Punjab (c)	Allahabad (e) Teaching	Benares Teaching Hindu.	My sore (f)	Patna
	ב	∺	C)	က်	4	ıs	6.	2	œ

etasbi ni l	No of Studence graduated	84	126	114	267	161	238	324	415	781	57	lies; a sity; a by and	- Fine
nts.	betailmA nI regello')			•	:	:	:	2,523	3,002	3,319	:	ointed	/; F.A
f Students.	In Constituent Colleges	1,284	•	1 805	0,2	:	2 054	•	:	:	:	urses y the ers app	Forestr
No of	In University Spartments		1 241		2.014	186	154	358	118	:	612	its co inted b	H (*)
ions.	Aminated eogailoD	Name of Street	:	:	:	:	•	αυ	12	15		ion in rs appo cted by	neering
Institut	Constituent Colleges	6.	•	ຳດ		•	7	•	-		:	teacher condu	heology
No of Institutions.	University Departments.		18	:	- cı -	13	က		c1	:		fering i	'); Eng. Th. = 7
	In Affilited Colleges					:		155	260	415	•	eges of conduct	eaching dogy:
No of Members of Teaching Staff.	anetituent ('olleges,	186		187	13		107	:			:	d and	tron (7
No of Teac	vilarovinu nl stronitragod		96	:	118	102	10	1-	33		82	extern ontrolle the wh	- Educa
	Faculties in which degrees are awarded (b)	A.Sc. Ed, Eng L M Th.	A, Sc. Ed L, M	A.Sc, Ed, Eng L M	A .Se, Ed. M. L. Com	A, Sc. Ed L. Com .	A Sc, L	A, Sc, Ed, L, Ag	A . Sc . Ed , M , O .	A Sc L. Com, Ag .	A, Sc, 0	(a) An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering instruction in its courses of studies; a "Teaching" University is one in which some or all of the teaching is controlled and conducted by teachers appointed by the University; a "University is one, usually localised in a single centre, in which the whole of the teaching is conducted by teachers appointed by and under the control of the University.	(b) Faculties:A. = Arts; Ag = Agriculture; Com. = Commerce; Ed. = Education (Teaching); Eng. = Engineering; F. = Forestry; F.A. = Fine
lo.	etab Isainta uortebanot	1918	1920	1920	1920	1921	1922	1923	1926	1927	1929	s a Uni some or lised in a	culture;
	Type (a)	Teaching .	Unitary	. Teaching .	Unitary and Teaching	Unitary .	Teaching	Affiliating & Teaching	Affiliating & Teaching.	Affiliating	Unitary	(a) An "Afficienty" University is "Teaching" University is one in which "University is one, usually loca under the control of the University.	M. Medicine . U = Agr
	University.	Osmania (g) Teaching	Aligarh Cnitary Mushm.	Rangoon .	Lucknow	Dacca .	Delhi	Nagpur .	Andhra (h)	Agra .	Annamalaı(1) Unitary	(a) An "Affile eaching" University "University each to the control	(b) Faculties :
		6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16.	17.	18.	. Tr	į

(e) Reconstituted in 1921.(h) Situated at Waltair (South India). (d) Reconstituted in 1923 (g) Situated at Hyderabad (Deccan)

(c) Reconstituted in 1904 (f) Reconstituted in 1933 (t) Situated at Annamalainagar. Chidambaram

Intermediate Colleges.—One important part of the Calcutta University Commission's recommendations has been accepted by the Government of the United Provinces and the Government of India and incorporated in the Acts establishing the Lucknow and Daccs and reconstituting that of Allahabad, namely, the separation of the intermediate classes from the sphere of university work and of the two top classes of night schools from the rest of the school classes. The separated classes have been combined together and the control over them has been transferred from the University to a Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education. Such a Board was constituted for the Dacca University area by a notification of the Government of Bengal in 1921.

The United Provinces Board was constituted by an Act passed in the same year. The Aligarh Muslim University has, however, reverted to the old system under which the Intermediate classes form part of the University, and the separate Intermediate College has been abolished. In Ajmer-Merwars, the Intermediate classes are under a separate Board which operates in Rajputana, Central India and Gwalior. Intermediate Colleges of the new type have also been established in the Punjab, but they are affiliated to the Punjab University.

Inter-University Board.—The idea put forward by the Indian Universities Conference in May 1924 for the constitution of a central agency in India took practical shape and an Inter-University Board came into being during 1925. Twelve out of fifteen universities joined the Board. Its functions are:—

- (a) to act as an inter-university organisation and a bureau of information;
 - nd a bureau of information;
 (b) to facilitate the exchange of professors;
- (c) to serve as an authorised channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work;
- (d) to assist Indian universities in obtaining recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries:

- (e) to appoint or recommend, where necessary, a common representative or representatives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;
- (f) to act as an appointments bureau for Indian universities;
- (g) to fulfil such other duties as may be assigned to it from time to time by the Indian Universities.

The Board has not yet had much influence on University policy in India but it has done a considerable amount of useful work in collecting information and in stimulating thought regarding current University problems.

Education of Indian Women and Girls.— There is still a leeway to be made good. All the influences which operate against the spread of education amongst the boys are reinforced in the case of women by the purdah system and the custom of early marriage.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women at Delhi gives a full medical course for medical students. The Shreemati Nathibal Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University was started some ten years ago by Professor Karve. It is a private institution and is doing good ploneer work

The All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, which holds its meetings annually and has constituent conferences established all over the country, is also doing much useful work. An All-India Women's Education Fund Association has also been established in connection with thus Conference. This association appointed in 1930 a special committee to enquire into the feasibility of establishing a central Teachers' Training College of a specialised Home Science character. This committee recommended the establishment of such a college "on absolutely new lines which would synthesise the work of existing provincial colleges by psychological research". The proposal wis adopted by the A sociation and a college, called the Lady Irwin College, has since been established in New Delhi.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1933-34:-

				No. of Inst	itutions.	No of S	Scholars.
			}	1933.	1934.	1933.	1934.
Recognized Institutions-			<u>;</u>	1			
Arts Colleges Professional Colleges	::		:-	24 8	24 9	1,640 307	1,817 341
High Schools Middle Schools	::	••	::	338 845	358 891	86,122 129,783	92,430 140 043
Primary Schools Special Schools			::	33,170 381	34,054 386	1,349,819 16,556	1,409,388 17,520
Unrecognized institution	ıs			3,988	3,794	93,796	88,444
		Total		38,754	39,516	1,678,023	1,749,983

Provinces in British India, and will be of general interest. (i) Number of Institutions, 1933-34.

	-	No. OF RE	COGNISED I	No. of Recognised Institutions. No. of Unrecognised Institutions.	NO. OF UNR	RCOGNISED	INSTITUTIONS.	TOTAL N	TOTAL NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.	TTUTIONS.
Province		1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1933.	1934.	Increase (+)	1933.	1934.	Increase (+)
Madras	:	51,075	50,618	-457	1.408	1.467		59 483		808
Bombay	:	15,767	15,674	88	1,114	1,056	-	16.871	16,730	141
Bengal	:	68,773	70,338	+1,565	1.554	1.588		70.397	71.996	T1 500
United Provinces	:	22,941	23,106	+	2,418	2,344		25,359	25,450	-
Punjab	:	11,673	11,664	6-	6,236	6,115	-121	17,909	17,779	:
Burma	-:	7,356	7,347	Î	18,205	18,072		25,561	95,419	149
Bihar and Orissa	-:	28,953	28,768	-185	2,443	2,806		31 396	81 574	17
Central Provinces and Berar	-:	5,326	5,463	+137	320	314	١	5 646	7.77	127
Assam	:	6.586	6.715	+129	619	612	ì	7 905	7 397	100
North-West Frontier Province	:	992	1 003	+11	162	155	1	1,154	1,158	+
British India *		220,567	221,853	+1,285	34,781	34,872	+91	255,348	256,725	+1377

British India * ... 220,567 221,853 +1,286 34,781 34,872 |
• Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(h) Number of Scholars, 1933-34.

Province.	No. of Sc	No. of Scholars in Recognised Institutions.	RECOGNISED IS.	No. UNRECO	No. of Scholars in ecognised Institut	NO. OF SCHOLARS IN Unrecognised Institutions.	TOTAL N KINI	TOTAL NO. OF SCHOLARS IN ALL KINDS OF INSTITUTIONS.	ARS IN ALL FUTIONS.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.	TAGE TAL RS TO
	1933.	1934.	Increase (+) or Decrease ()	1933.	1934.	Increase (+)	1933.	1934.	Increase (+)	1933.	1934.
Madras	2,864,597	2,967,672	+103,075	47,928	1,688	+3,760	2.912.525	3.019.360	+106.835	6.2	8
Bombay	1,298,192	1,332,524	+34,332	33,895	41,772	+7,877	1,332,087		+42,209	6.11	9
Bengal	2,797,387		+102,154	65,704	67,171	+1,467	2,863,091		+103.621	5.71	5.92
United Provinces	1,470,340		+43,127	74,868	65,222	+354	1,535,208		+43,481	200	3
Punjab	1,164,820	1,151,590	-13,230	130,950	129,164	-1,786	1,295,770		-15,016	200	5.43
Burma	524,864	524,031	833	203,970	203,021	-046	728.834		-1,782	96	4.95
Bihar and Orissa	1,054,290	1,063,127	+8,837	63,931	70,782	+6.851	1.118,221	1.133,909	+15,688	2 97	30
Central Provinces and	_								2006		•
Berar	457,077	470,753	+13,676	11,274	11,965	+691	468.351	482.718	+14.367	3.02	
Assam		356,869	+4,313	26,624	26.582	-42	379,180	383,451	+4.271	6.	7
North-West Frontier										!	:
Province	86,959	89,040	+2,081	3,796	4,535	+739	90,755	93,575	+2,820		8. 8.
TOTAL-BRITISH INDIA*	INDIA* 12,192,137 12,491,796	12,491,796	+299,659	661,395	681,094	_	+19,699 12.853.532 13.172.890	13.172.890	+319,358	4.73	4.85

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas.)

(111, Distribution of Scholars in Recognised Institutions, 1934.

In Arts Colleges.
11,113
8,442 13,809
3,372 2,261 2,261
1,007
76,852
 Includes figures for Minor Provinces and Administration (centrally administered areas). No. of Scholars in Institutions for Females.
In Professional Colleges,
73 57 80 90 18
341

(iv) Expendence on Education, 1933-34.

					remain on Lauranin, 1000-04.	, 1000-0	÷									
	Tol	Total Expenditure.	RE.		PERCEN	PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE		AV	ERAGE	ANN	AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER SCHOLAR.	ST 1	PER S	CHOI	AR.	
Province	1933.	1934	Increase (+) Govern-Local or ment Funds (a)	1	Local Funds. (a)	Fees.	Other	Govern- ment Funds.		Local Funds.	Fees.		Other Sources.		Total cost.	1 = :
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	%	96	%	96	Rs, a.	p Bs	g. U	Rs a	 	Rs a.	ρ	Rs. a	6
Madras	5,31,58,978	5,39,87,435	+8,28,457	45 56	14 29	17 76	22.39	80 44	62	9 11	es es		4 1	, c1		ro
Bombay	3,81,71,846	3,98,09,610	+16,37,764	44 2	19 4	23.2	13.2	13 3	.0	12 7	6 14	6	3 15	-	21 13	11
Bengal	4,17,51,551	4,23,16,319	+5,64,768	31 9	7.9	144	16.0	4 10	10	61	9		c1 10	5	6	9
United Provinces	3,71,20,587	3,70,30,442	-90,145	53.1	13 0	20 0	13.6	13 1	0	3 1	4 13 10		83 13	624	t- 	ro.
Punjab	3,00,56,420	3,06,89,279	+6,32,859	52.11	13.15	24 65	10.09	13 14	8	8 1	6 9	Ø	2 11	0,56	3 10	10
Burma	1,69,93,281	1,63,20,680	-6,72,601	35.33	28 92	21 91	13 81	11 0	1 9	0 1	6 13	<u></u> ģ	4	11 31	2	ಣ
Bihar and Orissa	1,67,08,763	1,69,49,133	+2,40,370	32 51	29.40	23.76	14.33	73 23	11 4 11	11 0	3 12	1~	4	715	5 15	-
Berar	97,92,250	1,01,74 809	+3,82,589	43.09	28 ₹0	19.02	8.79	0 2	6	61	4 1	6.	1 14	4 21	о _	10
Assam	48,96,400	48,33,919	-62,481	57.5	13 0	18.5	11.0	7 12	6 1 12	12	62			7 10 13	œ •	œ
Province	27,19,082	28,63,059	+1,43,977	67.4	10 9	11.1	10.6	24 1	eo	14 9	3 14	90	3 12	- 35	11	70
TOTAL-BRITISH INDIA. * 25,78,75,863 26,17,65,186	25,78,75,863	26,17,65,186	+,38,89,318	43.8	16.0	24 8	15 4	6	11 3	20	5	-	89	- 8	20 15	"
* Includes former for Mines 1 days	on for Mino-	1 dament							-			-		-		1

Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas). Includes both District Board and Municipal Funds. • ®

Education in the Army.-The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of certain sections of the community activities are directed into various channels with c rtam definite objects, which may be summaris ed as follows -

- (t) the education of the soldier, British and Indian, in order to :-
 - (a) develop his training faculties;
 - (b) improve him as a subject for military training and as a citizen of the Empire:
 - (c) enhance the prospects of remunerative employment on his return to civil life.

(ti) The fulfilment of the obligations of the State to the children of soldiers, serving and exservice (British and Indian).

- (iii) The provision, as far as possible, of training for the children of soldiers, who have died in the service of their country.
- (iv) The creation of a body of Indian gentlemen educated according to English public school traditions, which should provide suitable candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Doon School -The efforts of the Public Schools Society, which ower its origin to the initiative and enthusiasm of the late Mr S R Das, have culminated in the establishment of a School at Dehra Dun The school will attempt to develop, in an atmosphere of Indian culture and social environment, the best features of English Public Schools It, was opended by His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Willingdon) in October, 1935 The Society has been fortunate in securing the Chand Bagh Estate at Dehra Dun for the location of the school In February, 1936, there were gives some training in surgery.

188 boys in the school, who were distributed between three houses Mr. A E Foot, who was between three houses Mr. A E Foot, who was formerly a master at Eton, has been appointed as headmaster, he is assisted by fourteen masters, of whom five have been appointed from England The Board of Management of the Society includes the Hon ble Sir Frank Noyce (Chairman), the Hon'ble Sir Jagdish Prasad, the Hon'ble Malik Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir George Anderson and Mr M W. Yeatts, I C S (Honorary Secretary).

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Indigenous Education.—Of the 13,172,890 scholars being educated in India 681,094 are classed as attending 'private' or 'unrecog-nised' institutions. Some of these institutions are of importance. The Gurukula near Hardwar and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's school at Boipur have attained some fame; and the numerous monastery schools of Burma are wellknown There is also an Indian Women's University at Poona, to which reference has been made under the cilication of Indian women and garls. This University provides instruction through the medium of vernacular, English, being, however, a compulsory subject. Four colleges are affiliated to the University. which are situated at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda Connected with every big mosque in northern India there is some educational organisation and the schools attached to the Fatchpuri and Golden Mosques at Delhi and the Dar-ul-Ulm, Deoband, are noted. These institutions generally have a religious or national atmosphere.

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi, founded by the late Hakim Ajmal Khan, is an important unrecognised institution. It provides instruction in the indigenous system of medicine up to the highest standard and also

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy 15 Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character-training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance-inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others-and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS.

Chief Scout for India -His Excellency The hist Honourable the Marquess of Linlithgow, I. f , G.M.S I., G.M.I.E.

Thuf Commissioner.—Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, K.C S.I , K C.I.E., WBE, of Chhatari.

Chref Commissioner .- Rai Sahib Denutu G Dutta.

General Secretary for India .- N. N. Bhose Esq., B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, D 0.0.

Travelling Secretary for India -G. T. J Thaddaeus, Esq., B A., D.C.O. (S. & R.); Ak. L. (for India).

Headquarters Council for India.-

President.—The Chief Scout for India

Chairman-The Chief Commissioner(ex-officio). Members -The Treasurer (ex-officio).

- The Deputy Chief Commissioners (ex-officio)
- Six Members elected by the Provincial Delegates to the Triennial All-India Conference.
- Six members elected by State Delegates to the Triennial All-India Conference.

Secretary -The General Secretary (ex-officio)

The Boy Scouts Association in India,

										GI	CAND
		No.	of Grou	ıps.		ctions c roups.	of		ers Wa	rranted ation.	&
No.	NAME	" Open."	"Controlled"	Total.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1 2 3 3 4 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 6 17 7 18 19 20 22 3 24 4 25 5 26 27 30 31 32 3 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 3	Assam Isaluchistan Bangalore Bengal Bihar & Orissa Bombav Central India Central Provinces Delhi Eastern States Agency H y d e r a b a d Administered Areas Madras N W Frontier Province Punjab Rajputana United Provinces Western India States Agency Baghat State Bharatpui State Bhopal State Bhopal State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Charkhari State Datia State Dhata State Dhat State Jamu & Kashnur State Jamu & Kashnur State Jath State Jahnsua State Jinagadh State	11 22 511 538 44 555 7 222 44 775 1 	229 263 479 263 1686 1103 63 63 61 1103 5520 91 1586 37 390 40 31 111 110 21 68 63 57 78 83 57 78	240	191	162 162 164	10	48	167	155 rth Qui 26 209 126 6000 18 823 39 91 36 318 577 6 852 1 1 10 22 22 75 	9
33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 48	Junagadh State Khilchipur State Kolhapur State Kurwai State Kurwai State Kurwai State Marwar State Mysore State Mysore State Nagod State Narsingarh State Nawanagar State Orchha State Patials State Pudukkottal State Rajgarh State Rampur State Ratiam State Ratiam State Sailana State	18 18 19 10 10 10	1 61 21 146 324 3 1 23	22 1 67 1 21 146 34 27 21 41 17 1	1 49 1 20 75 225 3 1 24 16 21	1 14 11 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4 3 7 33 1 2 1	12 17 78 2 1 1 1	21 80 80 27 104 218 28 29 17	14 12 3 4 74 4 192 3 17 8 17 16 16 17 16 17	3 8 34 3
50 51 52 53 54	Sangli State	418	31 12 2 7 76	31 12 83	31	1 7 2 3 1 3 32	5 11 	 19	3 2 13	1 2 1 40	1 17 1 17

General Headquarters—Census 1935. SUMMARY.

		N	umber of			Jubs	No	of.	tal	
Total Scouters.	Scouts.	Sea Scouts.	Cubs.	Rover Scouts.	Rover Sea Scouts.	Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	Commis- sioners.	Local Associa- tion Officers.	1935 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Bosts.
379	4,450		2,765	300		7,515	30	145	8,075	
61 734 524 2,592 41 1,676 116 186	661 8,983 7,393 32,379 280 15,783 1,030 1,234	50	483 3,734 2,674 12,460 285 15,015 560 1,540	39 567 415 1472 10 1377 32 54	30	1,183 13,284 10,482 46,391 575 32,175 1,622 2,828	5 45 28 39 4 44 1	19 145 157 397 16 399 11	1,268 14,208 11,191 49,419 636 34,294 1,750 3,031	2
64 1,113 209 2,429 76 2,128 51	493 9,250 2,705 31,629 889 18,821 1,291 88	:	570 4,844 1,281 11,219 146 13,863 105 48	112 1,31 9 292 866 58 1,420 70 32	 12	1,175 15,413 4,290 43,714 1,093 34,104 1,466 168 51	4 64 9 74 4 80 1 1	26 37 33 153 260	1,269 16,627 4,541 43,370 1,173 36,572 1,518 180 58	1
57 99 2 4 23 131	479 949 24 60 261 1,224 139	· :.	388 36 24 66 524 46	76 18 131	::	943 949 60 84 345 1,879 185	5 1 1 3 9	146 3 3 5 19 49	1,151 1,054 66 94 390 2,068 196	
37 115 169 164 5 1 26	799 1,935 2,119 1,263 215 48 545	12	88 1,740 610 1,067 ,30	48 84 233 20 60	2	935 3,759 2,962 2,304 245 48 739	6 8 4 1 4	66 26 41 8	978 3,945 3,165 2,516 251 61 770	1
1 110 2 34 203 522 3	13 1,758 40 342 1,306 5,477 71	 	30 606 30 44 1,156 4,039	256 31 77 684	:: :: ::	43 2,620 70 417 2,539 10,200	1 2 2 3 4 41 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} 3 \\ 112 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 20 \\ \cdot \\ 3 \end{array}$	48 2,844 75 459 2,766 10,763	
2 27 39 38 36 2 5	40 649 395 568 255 24 48 19	20 	. 67 254 137 232 25 36 20	16 27 31 	:. .:.	40 736 665 705 514 110 84 48	2 4 3 1 2	4 7 4 8 5	43 769 715 750 561 118 91 57	1
33 26 5 213	19 42 793 286 44 1,362	::	36 121 12 568	18 43 20 145		960 960 286 76 2,075	2 3 1 16 4	7 8	107 1,004 312 95 2,309	
11,542	161,002	82	83,698	10403	44	255,319	590	2,402	272,853	6

The Co-operative Movement.

Rural Poverty.-The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to arrest the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee estimates that the average income of an agriculurist in British India does not work out at a higher figure than Rs. 42 a year. The vast magnitude of this evil will be better realised when we take into account the predominance of the agricultural population in India. In 1891 61 per cent. of the total population of the country lived on agriculture, this percentage rose to 66 in 1901 and to 73 per cent. in 1921, in 1931, the percentage has fallen in 1921, in 1931, the percentage has failen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit, the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an average holding which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural feature of the state of the description. which works out at about 0 acres for an agricul-tural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivator is in a jarge measure exposed to the vicisitudes of seasons and the vagaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These uniavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent conditions might be mitigated to some exem-by a well conceived policy of irrigation by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks on wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends merely on rainfall. Thus the trequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality ocupied with the low vitality and high mortality of the live stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupations to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he reised in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and several European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in this that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy

in India is still very low being only 8 per cent. and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economythe chronic and almost hopeless indebtedness of the cultivator. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee has estimated that the total rural indebtedness in India is about Rs 900 crores. Though indebtedness of the agricultural population has been there from old times, it is acknowledged that the indebtedness has risen considerably during the last century and more especially during the last 50 years. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt to-wards the economic regeneration of the masses Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we aiready have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held forth as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts him to launch out into extravagance while funeral feasts prove no less costly All these factors— the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, chronic and heavy indebtedness and liliteracy form a thoroughly depressive background of Indian rural economy.

Genesis of the Movement.—It is no wonder under the circumstances detailed above to find that the Indian agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any land improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral feasts. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the sowear or the mahajan who, while proving a very accommodating person, has exercised a grip on him from which it has been found aimost impossible to extricate him. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the sowear performs as a retail radesman and the buyer of his produce, make him the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to the position of a serf, toiling for generation after generation, without ever hoping for a release from his ciutches, getting bare subsistence as a reward for all the trouble that he might take and therefore becoming listless, fatalistic and absolutely unprogressive. In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year

submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agri-cultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex of the U P., in his "Peoples" Banks for Northern India". The caste system of the Hindus had the ideas of common brotherhood among the the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the nudhus of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. The Government of India in 1901 appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks in India and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' act of 1004. The convertion review Societies' Act of 1904 The co-operative movement was thus launched in India on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation amongst agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facili-ties in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act intro-duced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies following the Raiffelsen system rural societies following the Rainelsen system in Germany, though it permitted urban societies to choose the Schulze-Delitzch model. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a nember of their set and in general to see the member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown to-day in the course of 36 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions. In spite of several weak nesses in the co-operative movement in India to-day, it is beyond dispute that the movement has been a powerful instrument towards the awakening of the country-side and has ied to a steady improvement in various directions of the life of the Indian cultivator. Moreover, the use of the vote, the elective system, self-help, selfreliance, compromises, gives and takes, work on an organized plan, rounding of angularities are great items in the training up of a citizen and the co-operative societies have been great chools for political and civic education. Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the cooperative law and committees and commissions. of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action. These we shall note later on.

Growth of Co-operation.—In the first few cars of the movement the number of societies grew up very slowly but the growth was consi-lerably accelerated from 1910 and the average very rapidly and stands to-day at about Rs. 96

by the Agriculturists Loan Act enabling number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about Government to advance loans repayable by 1,100. The pace of growth still further quickened easy instalments and at low rates of interest and now there are 9,467 agricultural for improvements and also for current agricul- societies and about 11,124 non-agricultural ones. tural needs. In 1892 Sir Frederick Nicholson Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies societies and about 11,124 non-agricultural ones.

Table 1 shows the distribution of these societies by provinces. It will appear from the table that progress in different parts of India has not been uniform. Bengal, the Punjab and Madras have the largest number of Societies—while the other major provinces like Bombay, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam show distinctly smaller figures. The Punjab with over 21,000 societies stands first in the number of societies (91) per one lakh inhabitants, while Bengal which has a larger number of societies than the Punjab stands second in that respect with 47. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 125 and 118 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has spread not only among the British Indian Provinces but also in Indian States and compared to the total population, Bhopal and Gwalior lead in this matter though the premier States of Kashmir, Mysore, Baroda and Hyderabad have also made considetable progress. Even more instructive are the figures in Table 2 The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1934 at 43 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, therefore, that more than two crores of the people of India are peing served by this movement. There is no single movement in the country fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of masses as the co-operative movement and there is no single movement with such a large percentage of the population affected by it. Though the Punjab leads in the number of members of societies (30) per one thousand inhabitants, Bombay comes next with 26 8, while Madras and Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies thereafter. varies in different provinces and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other provinces of British India. Of the smaller areas, Coorg takes a leading place with 76 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Travancore has an average of 44 5. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Bombay, the Punjab, Coorg, Travaucore and Bhopal must be regarded as distinctly satisfactory. There is, however, a third aspect also of the growth of the movement. Merely the number of societies, or the member-ship in the societies is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement on the population affected. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from merely the number of members. In this direction also we must note the marvellous progress so far achieved by the movement. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average

members together contribute about Rs. 35 crores and this is really owned capital or the members' own money. The provincial or central banks and other societies contribute a little less-30 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 30 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by provinces and States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. The Punjab leads in this respect also with 125 annas per head of population while Bombay comes next with 118, Madras and Bengal fall behind with 55 and 56 respectively. Among the smaller areas, Ajmer-Merwara comes out first with 144 annas per head of population while Coorg follows with 107. Of the Indian States, Indore takes the first place with 88, while Mysore, Baroda the first place with 88, while Mysore, Baroda and Bhopal follow with 53, 51, 48 respectively Bombay stands an easy first in the matter of deposits from members which amount to over three crores out of a total working capital of about 16 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. It is obvious from a glance at the figures in the tables that there has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. The Punjah, generally speaking, leads in many respects with Bombay coming close behind. The with Bombay coming close behind. The smaller areas and the Indian States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the provinces and States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development. While there is much room for satisfaction at the phenomenal growth of the movement in rural and urban areas, it must be admitted, however, that merely the figures of the number, membership and working capital are not enough to base conclusions upon. But before we proceed further, we must now explain the chief component parts of the structure, as it has now been built up, of the co-operative movement in the country.

Financial Structure of the Movement. Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working in India for noncredit purposes, it must be recognised that whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. brotherhood which imposes such an obligation of these credit institutions, by far the greater as unlimited liability on all, so that they either proportion is rural. The rural credit society swim or sink together. To secure success, has, for its main purpose, the financing of the therefore, the proper selection of members is agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making day and the to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society-been, in the eager desire to promot but in Indian villages, the well-to-do and the tion of more and yet more societies.

crores. It is pleasing to note from Table 3 needy rather form distinct groups, the former that this large sum has been derived mostly playing or trying to play the sowcar. Thus from non-Government sources. The share instead of comprising more or less all sections capital, the reserve fund and the deposits from of the population of the village, the society is rather made up of the needy section only, at any rate, very largely. Even otherwise, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and each village society is not, therefore, able to be selfsufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average Indian farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, and his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that the rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative Society thus becomes a vital question indeed Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district head-quarters in order to raise money from towns and make them available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial head-quarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(i) the Agricultural Credit Society, (ii) the central financing agencies, and (ivi) the provincial banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex Allindia Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such an All-India Bank has not been started and the provincial banks have been content with an All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association.

> Agricultural Credit Societies —The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore hmited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it Such a liability would never be acceptable to any person, unless he was imbued with the broader vision of brotherhood between members and unless he himself had an active voice in the management of the society and had a more or less full knowledge of the character and antecedents of his tellow members. Co-operative credit is the capitalisation of character and unlimited liability is the great instrument to secure the admission into a society as members of these persons only, who by their character and antecedents deserve to be taken into that of the utmost importance; and it has been unfortunate that in India this has not been in practice as well kept in view as it should have been, in the eager desire to promote the forma

turist needs money for productive purposes, such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. He thus requires credit not only as a producer but also as a consumer—a producer who hardly makes profits from his industry and a consumer who has no past savings to enable him to tide over a bad pasts savings to change film to the over a bad period, but who is a perpetual borrower ready to live for to-day and letting the to-morrow take care of itself. He is besides ignorant and take care of insert. He is besites ignorant and illuterate and though sufficiently conversant with the routine of his industry, hardly awake to the need or scope for improvements in has methods Under such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of the rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see arcfully that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet, it is in this respect that there is considerable scope for improvement.

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital deposits or loans from non-members, loans from the central or provincial banks, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. The large sources from which funds are derived are deposits and loans. The volume of deposits which a society is able to secure on terms offered by it is an index of the measure of the public confidence it has inspired and the soundness and the stability of its financial position. The ideal placed before these societies is the development of members' deposits to the extent of making the society financially self-sufficient. These deposits by members turther serve the purpose of stimulating thrift and saving habit among them, and are, therefore, eminently desirable. Attempts are everywhere made to encourage them, but the response has been small, except in the province of Bombay, where it forms about 1 of the total working capital. Loans from central banks therefore turnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, had debts and losses on the realisation of certain 199cts such as by investment depreciation. he general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the

The funds collected by the agricultural credit

				thousands of rupecs.
Share capi	tal			4,37,19
Reserve F	Reserve Fund			8,56,40
Deposits	••			3,15,57
Loans				17 89,62
Total Wor	king (apital		33,98,78

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies in India work with over Rs. 16 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 18 crores. The owned capital was thus about 47 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass by.

Central Financing Agencies.—The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912 and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies Soon thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly all over the country, especially in the United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available for other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance and inspection over them On the 30th June 1934 the number of central banks was 603.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1933-34 at 30.9 crores: (a) Share capital, (b) Reserve, (c) Deposits, (d) Loans.

The paid up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each province. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources in all parts of the country is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and nonmembers constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount capital or central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1933-34 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 18'4 crores, and from primary societies to Rs. 3'1 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, viz., savings and dred Current deposits are set. fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available negligible. They aggregate to about 34 crores the periods of deposits are also comparatively

long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans either from outside banks from other central banks, from the local provincial bank or from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in amount of loans neid by the central banks in 1933-14 from outside banks, from other cooperative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 3 of corres and from Government Rs. 49 lakhs. Excepting in Burma and recently in Bomb y in connection with land mortgage banking operations central banks in banking operations central banks in other provinces of British India do not directly borrow loans from Government; the central banks of Indian States, excepting Mysore, do to a greater or less extent hold loans from Government, while in Gwalior, loans from Government constitute the most important item of the total working capital. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Imperial Bank of India against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the central bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Imperial Bank accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint stock banks are also now The main source of loans is, therefore, the provincial bank, and where a provincial bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Imperial Bank or any other joint stock bank or with one another. This rule is however not or with one another. This rule is however not rigidly observed in the Punjab and Madras. Several central banks in the country, due to their long standing, now possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the provincial bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1933-34 was Rs. 99 lakhs chiefly in the Punjab. Bombay and Madras This practice, however, is gradually being abandoned as the chief function of a central bank is to finance societies and to serve as their balancing centre. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1933-34 amounted to over Rs. 8.4 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 603 central banks of the country during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 31 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 10 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent. per annum.

Provincial Co-operative Banks.—In India, at present, all the major provinces except the United Provinces have apex banks functioning in them. There are apex institutions in two of the Indian States, Mysore and Hyderabad, though in the others also there are institutions which, seven are in British India and two in the Indian States. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably; but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and provincialization of finance in them. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks, the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks both in British India and in the Indian States depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some provinces the Government of the province has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determine the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every province the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general sanctioned to the borrowing client. The following figures will clearly show the position and transactions of the apex banks in 1933-34.—

Provincial Banks, 1933-34.

	Working Capital—			thousands rupees.
	Share Capital Reserve and other fund	ds	::	67,75 62,51
	Deposits and loans-			
	from individuals from Provincial a	nd Cen	tral	4,97,92
	banks			3,97,31
	from societies			64,34
	from Government		::	11,22
		Total		11,01,06
	Loans made during the ye	ear to-		
1	Individuals			3,86,14
	Banks and societies	• •	••	2,20,69
I	То	tal		6,06,83
Ì	Loans due by-			
l	Individuals			8.00
I	Banks and societies	••	• •	4,20,70
I		Total		4,28,70

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab bank does not encourage such accounts with individual nonmembers, as it does not wish to enter into members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting hundis and dividends from companies and collecting the pay and pensions of public servants. The provincial banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have floated learn term debentures. corresponding to the apex bank or functioning banks of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab have as such. The Bank in Burma being in liquida-floated long-term debentures. The Bombay tion, there are nine such institutions in all out of bank has so far issued debentures of the value

of Rs. 9 8 lakhs and these debentures are recognised as a trustee security. The bank at Madras has floated debentures of the value of 2.18 lakhs on the security of a floating charge of the general assets of the bank, while the Punjab bank has assued debentures of the value of 5 lakhs. As in every banking institution, these banks also are frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in the different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplusing banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage. The All-India Provincial Co-operative Banks' Association enables the member banks to ascertain which of them are surplusing in the period and by correspondence to arrange for inter-provincial borrowings.

Overdues.—Among the most important tests of the success or otherwise of a co-operative 30th June 1934.

credit society is undoubtedly the promptness in repayment of loans by members and it is in this respect that one has to recognise that in India, the societies have not attained any very great measure of success. On the 30th June 1931, the overdue loans in agricultural societies amounted to Rs. 13,01,26,983 as compared with Rs. 13,00,76,376 the year before; the working capital of the agricultural societies was Rs. 33,98,77,947; the loans due by individuals were Rs. 27,03, 7,921. The individuals were Rs. 27,03, 7,921. The overdue loans were therefore 38 per cent. of the working capital and 48 per cent. of the total loans due by individuals. The position is however rendered more serious when one realises that the figures are considerably obscured by book entries and extensions of the date of repayment and in some cases, by the farmers' borrowing from the sowcar to pay the society's dues and that the percentages represent merely an average for all-India. The following table shows the position by different provinces on the

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1933-34.

(in lakhs of rupees.)

Decide	Working	Loans due	Overdue		of overdue ns to
Province.	Capital	by indivi- duals	loans by individuals.	Working capital.	Loans due.
Madras	5,20	4,20	2,53	49	60
Bombay	4,12 5,93	3,50	1,63	40	47
Bengal	5,93	4,27	3,41	58	82 71
Bihar and Orissa	2,13	1,68 74	1,20	56	71
United Provinces	1,00	74	49	49	66
Punjab	8,60	6,89	37	4	_5
Burma	1,19	84	49	41	58
Central Provinces and					
Berar	1,56	1,25	1,00	60	80
Assam	33	23	22	67	96
Mysore	54	50	25	46	50
Baroda	36	30	12	33	40
Hyderabad	88	62	54	61	87
Gwalior	28	48	39	1,39	81
Kashmir	60	45	7	12	16
Travancore .	37	31	18	49	58
Others	90	77	12	13	16
Total	33,99	27,03	13,01	38	48

on have reduced the repaying capacity of the agricultural borrower considerably and increased the terrible load of overdue loans in lutal credit societies. This continued growth of overdue loans is an ominous portent and dects very badly on the soundness of the co-oberative structure. The loans having been based on the basis of the assets of members, the timate solvency of the societies is beyond d pute, but severe pressure on members and the unsequent wholesale liquidation of societies

The position has since June 1933 grown more phenomenon, which menaces the entire existence serious, since the fall of prices of agricultural of the co-operative movement are chicfly to be produce and the world crisis and trade depres-found in not basing the loans sanctioned on the repaying capacity of the borrowing member, in sanctioning loans for unproductive though perhaps necessary social or domestic purposes or for the redemption of old debts and generally in the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry. The loose scrutiny of the purposes stated in the loan applications and the absence of a careful watch on the way the loan is spent by the members, which must be the case, where almost every member is a borrower or a surety to other borrowers and where the societies are would react very seriously both politically and composed almost wholly of the needy section e onomically. The causes that have led to this of the village, the well-to-do standing aloof, the remissness in exerting pressure and in taking settlement of debts on a compulsory basis. more funds than they could use, are more eager even than the Registrar himself for organising new credit societies.

Land Mortgage Banks.—The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multi-plication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones It does not seem to have been adequately realised that the removal or the lightening of the heavy load of indebtedness does not depend so much upon the easy terms on which co-operative finance can be made available, as upon the ascertainment of the amount of individual indebtedness to the sowcar, upon so fully financing the agriculturists that they could be prevented from resorting to the sowcar any more, and above all on making agriculture an industry sufficiently paying to leave a little saving after all legitimate current expenditure on agriculture and the household has been met, so that this saving could be applied to the liquidation of old debts The mistaken notion associated with the start of the movement that co-operative credit could serve this purpose and which has clung more or less till now as evidenced by permitting this purpose to be regarded as a legitimate purpose for loans is largely responsible for increasing the load yet further. Short or increasing the load yet further short or wild and the state of the state intermediate term loans can, if judiciously employed, prevent any further increase in the burden, though even that in the present state of uneconomic agriculture seems scarcely possible; but it cannot leave any adequate margin of saving which could be employed to redeem past follies or misfortune. The sowcar, it is often forgotten, is the village retailer as also the purchaser of the villagers' produce and what he cannot recover from the borrower by way of merest or the part payment of the principal of the loans, he can more than make good on the threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative movement by concentration on the credit side has attacked him on one front only, so that the risks of non-payment are saddled on the society while the profits of the merchant and the retail shop-keeper are till enjoyed by the sowcar, the attack ought to have been on all fronts. However, under the circumstances, the claiffica-tion of the situation of indebtedness is most desirable as a preliminary towards tackling the important questions of the redemption of old debts. The Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee has wisely emphasised the need for a vigorous policy of debt conciliation on a volun-tary basis and for exploring the possibility of value. While mutual knowledge of and undertaking legislation to secure, if need be, the control over one another among members is the

remissiones in exerting pressure and in taking settlement of debts on a compulsory bass. A action against the defaulter, even when he is simple Rural Insolvency Act as recommended wilfully defaulting, add considerably to the by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and growth of this menace of excessive overdues. endorsed by the Central Banking Committee The central financing agencies are more con-would also be an important step towards liberacerned with the assets that in the last resort ting those, who have already given up all their are the security for their lendings and, with assets, from the incubus of ancestral and old the security that they are the security for their lendings and with assets. by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and endorsed by the Central Banking Committee debts, so that at least they and their heirs could start with a clean slate. In any case, the need for long term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts seems obvious, and it has now been recognised that the time has come for the provision of this facility by the starting of land mortgage banks.

> There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer and is well illustrated in the German Landschaften The commercial type is represented by the Credit Foncier of France, which works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in India are in a sense of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attractive initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

> At present there are 12 co-operative land at present there are 12 co-operative and mortgage banks in the Punjab. Two of these operate over whole districts, the rest confine their operations to a single tehsil. Bombay has 15 land mortgage societies, which have only recently started their operations. Bengal has two, Assum has five, while Madras has 38 primary land mortgage banks and a cential land mortgage bank has been started recently It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. Among the objects for which these banks advance loans are the redemption of old debts, improvement of land and method of cultivation and the purchase of land in special cases. The Central Banking Committee think however that for a long time to come the resources of these institutions will be mainly required for enabling the cultivator to redeem his land and his house from mortgage and to pay off his old debts. One feels, however, extremely doubtful whether the emphasis should not be laid on the intensive and extensive develop ment of agriculture, since as pointed out above. ment of agriculture, since as pointed out unless agriculture becomes a paying industry, the redemption is impracticable and illusory. bulk of the funds of these banks will have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes, there will have to be in the provinces central land mortgage banks as in Madras and in Bombay Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest as in the Punjab ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special case. there would not be much harm in the Government purchasing debentures of a certain value. While mutual knowledge of and

insistent feature in the case of the unlimited tempted only to spread knowledge of co-operation insistent reature in the case of the diministration of the library configuration of the members of case of a land mortgage bank with limited societies and to train up the office-bearers in the library and business habits various ways. Education has thus developed of the directorate, in order to ensure sound into an important function of these institutes of the directorate, in order to ensure sound valuation of security, careful investigation of titles, correct assessment of borrower's credit and repaying capacity and on the efficient management of affairs.

Propaganda, Education and Training.— In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organize co-operative societies For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various provinces a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by the non-officials in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-sperative institutes were started in the various provinces. In some provinces, like Bombay, these institutions are mixed institutions with a membership of individual sympathisers and workers and of co-operative societies. In others, like Madras and the United Provinces, individuals were not admitted as members and the institutions became provincial unions of co-operative societies. In some provinces, like Bihar and Orissa, they became tederations of co-operative societies, while in others, like Bengal and Assam, they are known as co-operative organisation societies. Whatever the exact form assumed by these provincial institutions, their functions were more or less the same in all provinces, comprising propaganda and the locussing of non-official co-operative opinion on the various problems that contronted the movement from time to time. They have come to be regarded in an ever increa-sing measure as the third arm of the movement, the Registrar and his staff representing the administrative side performing more or less the functions assigned to them under the statute, the provincial bank with the central banks and banking unions representing the mandal side and as such concerned more with the financing of the movement and the institutes, umons, federations or organisation societies representing the propagandist side and as such concerned more with educating popular opinion and representing non-official views to the authorities A few years back, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established, with a view to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important

two societies was the ignorance of the members and the absence of trained men as office-bearers the provincial federation or union is obviously 6, societies. Illiteracy of the rural population, the best agency for this friendly and efficient bowever, has been found too big a problem for supervision. The combination of the functions these institutes and they have, therefore, at- of audit and of supervision as suggested by the

In Bombay, the Institute has created a special education board which maintains co-operative schools at different centres and conducts periodically training classes suitable for different types of workers and employees of co-operative societies. In the Punjab, however, co-operative education has been organised by the Co-operative Department, though the Punjab Co-operative Union renders active assistance therein. In Bihar and Orissa a permanent Co-operative Training Institute has been established at Sabour in the Bhagalpur Division which is controlled by a governing body which includes the Registrar, and a few representatives of the Co-operative Federa-tion. Madras has organised 6 training institutes, In the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces, arrangements for co-operative training and education have not yet been properly made, though there also it is the Department assisted by the provincial union which organises the training classes. The need for proper co-operative training and education has been felt in an increasing degree in recent years and the Central Banking Enquiry Committee has recommended very strongly the establishment of provincial co-operative colleges and an All-India Co-operative College for the higher training of more important officials in the Department, banks or societies. No action apparently has been taken till now on these recommendations, but there is no doubt whatever 'hat any serious attempt at improvement of the co-operative societies in the country must include a proper organisation of co-operative education not only for the officebearers of societies or the managers and inspec-tors of central and provincial banks but also for the inspectors, auditors and assistant registrars of the co-operative departments. The Government of India have for the last two years have placed at the disposal of each of the Provincial Governments about one lakh of rupees which were being devoted to a better organisation of co-operative training and education for the staff of the co-operative departments as also of other institutions.

In some provinces, like the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa, the provincial union or federation has been actively associated in discharging the Registrar's statutory function of the audit of societies and the Second All-India Co-operative Institutes' Conference held at Hyderabad (Deccan) in 1931 also expressed an opinion that the Registrar's statutory obligation in this matter could be discharged by a system of licensing and that audit should be a function entrusted to the provincial unions or federations If this idea of a uniform system of audit through 1011-official co-operative opinion of important the provincial unions be accepted, it will inactive operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative the responsibility for supervision of the co-operative societies. The departmental audit or inspection by the central banks cannot dispense with the need of careful supervision, the indicaps to the successful working of co-operative societies. which to be effective must be from within and

village uplift and carried on an intensive propaganda in that behalf which has led to the formulation of a scheme whereby the work is being carried on earnestly by District Committees under the guidance of the District Collectors, the work being co-ordinated by Divisional officers. The Punjab has appointed Mr. Brayne of Gurgaon fame as Commissioner for Rural Reconstruction and Bengal has made a similar appointment, and it appears that all provincial Governments are devoting considerable thought to this very important work.

Better Living Societies.—The Punjab has been responsible for Introducing this very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among its members. There are about 300 such societies in that province and they have been doing quite important work in their own way The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except the small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters, so that apart from saving to their members thousands of rupees each year, they are contributing to the general village uplift in some measure Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on photod, some have utcouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of control of the village. It is earnestly hoped that such better living societies will be started in large numbers in the various provinces of Incia or better still that the cooperative credit societies would take upon themselves the function performed by these societies and that the term better living be given as wide a connotation as possible so that the co-operative movement would be doing good to itself and the nation by carrying on the general work of village uplift, as well as its own economic objective of strengthening the position of the agriculturist.

Urban Credit Societies.—While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies,—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also At present there are in all 11,118 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 13,19,151. Of these, 5,319 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though

small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of **People's**Co-operative Banks promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the finance of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries, which still play a very considerable part in the industrial economy of India. Another very important function which falls to peoples' banks is the financing of the marketing of the produce of the land from the field to the port or to the principal market centres and thus assist in the development of the internal trade of the country. It is only, however, in the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,074 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. The Punjab has 1,000 unlimited liability societies and only 107 with limited liability Even here we hardly find any develop-ment of real peoples' banks. In Bengal the limited liability urban credit societies number 500 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions especially the Chittagong divisions have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting Peoples' Banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet Peoples Banks in Sinar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In the Bombay Presidency, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 50,000 and more are classed as urban tanks. Since 1922 co-operators in this Presidency have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies. Peoples' banks are a repository of peoples' savings, a nucleus for co-operative activity and an institution giving facilities for internal remittance and it is quite necessary therefore that their share capital must be pretty large. In the Bombay Presidency on the 31st March 1932 there were 91 urban banks most of which are fairly successful The total membership was 1,39,379, the working capital was Rs. 3,57,60,347 and the reserve fund amounted to Rs. 19,44,622 It can be sald without exaggeration that the development of urban banking has been a distinct contribution of Bombay to the co-operative movement in India and other provinces might well follow Bombay's example in thidirection.

An Important variant of the urban co-operative society is the **Thrift Society** The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month the joint-stock banking system that has so far for a continuous period of two to four years developed in India is quite well suited in many invest the collected amount to the best advantage respects for them, from the point of view of the and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the

end of the term with interest. In many societies, loans are advanced also but not exceeding a certain fixed proportion, usually \$ of the deposits. The Punjab has about 1,000 such societies and the bulk of the members are school masters There are about 125 thrift societies for women only having a membership of about 2,000. Madras has also more than 100 thrift societies and Bombay has half a dozen. Recently however Life Insurance Societies have been started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society was started in July 1930 and for a few months worked as a provident society only, issuing policies of Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 and that too without medical examination, the idea being to bring life insurance within easy reach of the small man in the village as in the town. It has no share capital and works on a mutual basis It has now, however, widened its scope and has been writing policies for larger amounts under its ordinary branch, while under the rural branch, besides the ordinary small policies, it has recently issued a scheme for decreasing term insurance, which will, it is hoped, meet the needs of the primary societies and their borrowing members much better. It has by now written a business of over Rs. 20 lacs. The Bengal society is yet a provident society issuing small policies, while the Madras society—the South India Co-operative Insurance Society has started vigorously as a full fledged life insurance society with share capital and comparatively low rates of premia, and has already written a large business of about Rs. 20 lacs.

Review.—The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a bill was drawn up which became the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the sowcars. In 1914, the Maclagan Committee on Cooperation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. from this time onwards the share of non-officials in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficializing of the same was heressary. The Government of India Act of 1'19 made co-operation a provincial transferred subject and the local Governments were left irce to adapt the 1912 Act to their own require-

The steady growth of the Central Financing been very remarkable and credit societies still Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registra and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Institutes were started in various provinces, in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increaslingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such as co-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the eclossal burden of the indebtedness of the ryot, for cooperative eredit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. It was in the Punjab that the first Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was started at Jhang in 1920. Soon after other provinces also followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and Co-operative Committees of Enquiry were instituted in various provinces. The Central Provinces thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after the Oakden Committee made similar inquiries tor the U. P., the Townsend Committee for Madras and the Calvert Committee for Burma. These Committees have carefully analysed the position in their respective provinces and have made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the Local Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised so far in but few provinces such as Bombay, Burma, Madras and Bihar and Orissa. Bombay passed the Co-operative Societies' Act of 1925 incorporating the suggestions made from time to time for the amendment of the previous All-India Act. This new Act made the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Burma Act came into force in 1927 and the Madras Act in July 1932. Bihar and Orissa has also now passed a similar Co-operative Act of its own recently. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still The non-credit movement has had naturally more obstacles to overcome than the credit but he former is slowly gathering force in the shape of sale societies for cotton in Karnatak, Gujarat and Khandesh, cattle insurance societies in Burma and irrigation societies in Bengal and the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of the co-operative movement in India is to be found in the Punjab where consolidation of holdings has been successfully attempted through co-operation. In the non-agricultural non-credit sphere, a still smaller headway has been made. There are a number of housing societies especially in Bombay, Madras and Mysore, and artisans' societies and unskilled labour societies in Madras It may be noted that on the agricultural side, co-operative farming has hardly been touched and on the non-credit side the consumers' movement has made but meagre progress.

In 1926, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Recently, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee the co-operative movement in the different provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial provinces has been surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking itsellities have been examined, while the need for separate enquiries into the whole movement in the different provinces of the lipse of these in the different provinces of the lines of those undertaken in C. P., U P. and Madras and emphasised by the Royal Commission on Agriculture is still to be met. Bihar and Orissa recently got its movement examined by a com-mittee which has published its report last year. The Government of Bombay convened in June 1933 a Round Table Conference of official and non-official Co-op rators to discuss the problems that confronted the Movement in Bombay As a result of this Conference, three Committees were appointed, one to examine the system of supervision over Co-operative societies by the Supervising Unions in the Presidency, another to report on the best way to help the agriculturists in these times of falling prices and trade depression, and the third to examine the problem of extension of land mortgage banking on a Co-operative basis. These Committees have not yet submitted their reports, but there is little doubt that their recommendations would lead to a tightening up of supervision, an extension of land mortgage banking and efforts to meet the growth of overdue loans.

The growing difficulties of the Co-operative Movement throughout India in these times of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold an All-India Co-operative Conference at New Delhi on the 29th January 1934. This Conference was unique in so far as it was not restricted only to the Registrars

of Co-operative Societies and their advisers from the various provinces and States, but it also included some ministers in charge of Agriculture and Co-operation from the provinces and a representative of each of the two All-India Co-operative organisations—the Institutes' Association and the Provincial Banks' Association. This Conference recommended the enactment of an All-India Co-operative Societies Act so as to permit the registration of Co-operative Societies working in the whole of India or in more provinces than one - It also recommended earnest efforts for the development of land mortgage banks by the Government guarantee-ing not only the interest on their debentures but also the capital and suggested the creation of a Central Co-operative Board under the Imperial Government with a small establishment to bring about a closer co-ordination of work between the different provinces and States of India. This last suggestion has met with some opposition, since after the provincialisation of Co-operation under the Montford Retorms of 1914, the provinces do not much fancy the imposition of control from the centre And yet, there seems to be nothing wrong in the idea of a central organisation, which would be a clearing house for authentic information and stimulate progress through a careful study of experiments and efforts in particular areas and drawing attention of other areas to the success achieved or the deficiencies revealed.

It may also be mentioned that the Indian States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement within their limits, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore has made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring British Indian Provinces.

The landmarks in the lustory of the co-operative movement in India are, the Co-operative Gredit Societies Act of 1904, the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, the Maclagan Committee Report, 1915, the provincialisation of co-operation, 1919, the establishment of institutes, unions and federations for propaganda; the Committees of Enquiry into the co-operative movement in several provinces; provincial legislation; the Report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1928; Reports of the Indian Central and Provincial Banking Enquiry Committees, 1931; and marketing surveys, debt conciliation schemes and land mortgage banking

The movement has thus developed rapidly and the stages of its evolution may be briefly summarised as—agricultural credit, urbaic credit; central credit organisations, apex co-operative banks; propaganda by non-officials; non-credit agricultural co-operation; urban co-operative banking; long-term loans and debt redemption schemes, land mortgage banks, co-operative education, rectification and consolidation of the credit movement; organisation of supervision over primary societies and rural reconstruction.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} Γ_{ABLF} & No & 1 \\ Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1933-34 only. \end{tabular}$

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Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.	∞	2004-7-00-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	34.1
Total Number of Societies.	1-	13,581 5,816 8,816 8,951 21,395 21,395 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 1,400 2,104 1,400 2,007	1,05,083
Non-Agri- cultural.	9	1,433 2,202 310 310 310 328 3,340 103 103 103 104 111 224 445 62 445 445 445 440 440 440 440 440 440 441 441 441 441	11,124
Agricultural.	ro	11,726 4,757 8,757 8,1214 8,1214 8,649 1,728 1,728 1,728 1,280	92.467
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Central	8	110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	613
Population (Millions)	61	# 610 0 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	308 3
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Table No. 2.

Tables by Proposes and States for 1933-31 only.

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Province,	Population (Milhons).	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Binking Unions)	Supervising and Guaran- teeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non-Agri- cultural (including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants.
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TABLE NO 3 IF or 1933-34 only.

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Province.	tion.	Capital Paid-up.	Members.	Societies.	Provincial or Central Banks.	Govern- ment.	Non- Members and other sources.	and other Funds.	Total.	per head of Popu- lation.
1	61	က	#	2	9	-	80	6	10	11
	Millions.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Bs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Annas.
Madras Bombay Bengal Bilar and Orissa Onted Provinces Funjab Burna Central Provinces and Berar Assam North-West Frontier Province Coorg Ajmer-Merwars Hyderabad Administered Areas Delin Total (British India).	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1,1000)	(1,000) 3,260+ 1,17,01 1,17	(1,000) 1,1000) 1,500 28,50 28,50 88,50 1,508 1,	23, 79, 71, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75	(1,000) 25,583 54,88 51,68 451 10,16 11,01 11,02,24	0,000 0,	1,0,000 1,00		55 118 54 24 24 28 28 57 107 144 146 146 72 51
Mysore Baroda Baroda Byoda Gwallor Indore Kashmir Cochun	1.578780	49,44 20,08 11,30 11,86 11,86 11,86 11,86 11,86 11,86	2,0 17,0 2,0 2,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1,0 1	10 33 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	26.93 70,26 70,26 6,93 19,16 11,10 3,63	က်ပေးလည်း ရှင်း ကို (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈) (၂၈)	20, 66 114, 63 20, 13 20, 13 20, 13 7, 39	26,31 10,59	2,30,86 2,30,86 2,30,84 20,84 1,02,96 1,02,96 89,92	2.0244884088 8.038488888
Total (Indian States) Grand Total	388	1,98,50 13,11,90	86,36	1,11,77	1,76,79	1,43,79	29,66.40	14,01,89	1 95,72,58	50

TABLE No. 4.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1933-34.

(In Thousands of Rupecs)

-			Provincial	Central	Agric Soci	ultural eties.	cul	-Agri- tural leties.
			Banks.	Banks.	Credit	Non- Credit	Credit.	Non- Credit.
Number	••	•	10	603	78,758	13,468	5,319	5,799
Working Capital :								
Share Capital	••		67,75	2,89,84	4,3	7,19	5,1	7,11
Loans and deposits held	from—							
Members Non-Members			} 4,97,92	18,43,13	1,67	7,92 7,65	1	2,40 7,69
Societies			64,34	3,14,15	2:	3,13	1	1,16
Provincial or Central	Banks		3,97,31	2,97,78	17,4	7,61	1,1	3,81
Government			11,22	48,93	19),×8	6	3,77
Reserve and other Fu	nds .	••	62,51	2,93,17	8,56	3,40	1,8	9,80
	Total	••	11,01,05	30,81,00	33,98	3,78	19,8	5,74
Loans made during the	year to-	-				1		
Individuals		.	3,86,14	99,44	4,20	,82	12,1	7,80
Banks and Societies	••	.	2,20,69	8,38,77	74	1,10	1,18	8,49
Loans due by-								
Individuals			8,00	58,71	27,03	,08	14,5	1,23
Of which overdue					13,11	,27	2,29	9,08
Banks and Societies	••		4,20,70	20,65,11	88	,58	78	3,00
Profits			13,33	40,16	1,41	,64	67	7,72

Societies: Literary, Scientific and Social.

AGRIOULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL) OF INDIA (Calcutta).—Founded 1820. A Class Annual subscription Rs. 32. Entrance fee Rs. 8. B Class Annual subscription Rs. 12. Secretary: S Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S. 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BURMA.— Superintendent. T P Joyce, Agri-Horticultural Gardens, Kandawglay, Rangoon.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS.— Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. President. H. E. The Governor of Madras; Chairman: Mr. C. A. Henderson, ICS Hon. Secretary: Mr. B. S. Nirody, B.A. Hon. Treasurer Mr. H. A. Buller, Teynampet, S. W. Madras.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMRAY—Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of Anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold monthly meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs 10 President: R P Masani, M A Hom Secretary Dr. N. A. Thoothi, B A, D Phil. (Oxon). Office Address: 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY.—Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of Mathematics. It conducts a journal "The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society" in which original papers on Mathematica are published and maintains a library. There are about 60 members from all parts of India. Admission fee Rs 10. Annual subscription Rs 12 (Resident members) and Rs 5 (non-resident members). President Dr. Lakshimi Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.; Secretary Prof. Chandi Prasad, M.A., B.Sc.; Treasurer Prof. Pashupati Prasad, M.A., B.Sc. 22. Sanpura, Boyares City.

IHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTF, POONA.—The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental Antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental Library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of the late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute

the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly in charge of the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 10,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has undertaken to edit Mahabharata critically (Battor-nc/hef Dr V S. Sukthankar), at the request of the Chief of Aundh who has promised a total grant of Rs one lakh for that purpose. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 4,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), Burma, Hydera-bad (Decan), Baroda and Mysore as well as several Southern Mahratta States. The Institute has a Journal called "Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of H. E. Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building near the hills behind the Home of the Servants of India Society. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular MA. classes in Sanskrit, Pal, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. Lectures by Eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. Membership dues Rs 10 a year or Rs 100 compounded for hite Members can, subject to certain conditions, borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates Secretary Dr. V S Sukthankar, M A , Ph D.

THE BIARATA ITHIASA SANSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA—Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1916 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting audable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Has a building of its own, possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathilistorical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings, maintains a coin cabinet and an aumoury of old weapons. Has a section for Copper plates, sculpture and archieclogy and has a library of rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published them. Has published to volumes or original historical letters and other historical

and literary books whose total number exceeds 75 Conducts o quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi, has colebrated the Silver jubiled by calling an all-india Modern History Congress and is shortly publishing a Commemoration volume. Depends entirely on public subscriptions Is supported by many chiefs, Jahagurdars. Sardars and the public. The late Dr J E Abbot of New Jersey, U.S A, left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings and other purposes. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription of a particular class in a single year Prevalents Mi N C Kelkar, Ba., LL B., Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, BA, Ruler of Aundh Secretaries Prof D V Potdai, BA., Sandar G. N. Mijnindar, C I E Treasurer Mi A V Patwardhau, BA, Readers Mr S N. Joshi and Mr. G. H. Khare Address 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona Citv.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.—Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every January Annual subscription Es. 10; Life member Rs. 100. Hon Secretary: V. V. Oak, Barat-Law. Office Secretariat, Ground Floor, Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY.—Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature, Annual subscription Rs. 60. Secretary: J. S. Tilley, Town Hall, Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION—Founded 1883 to promote triendly intercourse and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay and the Presidency. The Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs 5, monthly subscription Rs. 2, Absent members Re 1, and non-resident members yearly subscription Rs 5. President Dr. J. E. Spencer Vive-Presidents Dr. S. J. Meherhomyi and D. H. Dudha, Hon. Treasurer: Dr. R. D. P. Mody, Hon. Librarians. Dr. V. B. Desai and Dr. K. S. Bharucha, Hon. Secretaries Dr. Sorab J. Popat and Dr. M. B. Thakore Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Indian Empire and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A Journal is published at varying times during the year which

contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and hooks may be horrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofusui The Society's Taxidermist Department undertakes the curling and mounting of trophies for members Annual subscription Rs 25. Entrance fee Rs 10 Patrons H E. The Vicercy of India, II. R. R the Prince of Wales Vice-Patrons. II. II. The Maharao of Cutch, G.S.I. G.C.I.E., H. H the Maharaja of Jodhpur, K.C.S.I., H. H the Maharaja of Bhovnagar, and Mr F V. Evans, Liverpool; Sir David Ezra, Kit., Mr. A. S. Vernay, London, Lit Col. K. G. Gharpure 1 M S. Dhulha President H. E. The Rt Hon Lord Brabourne, G. C. I.E., M. C. Vice-Presidents The Hon Sir Robert Bell, Kit C. I. C. S. I. G. C. I. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. H. H. The Maharao of Cutch, G. S. I. G. C. I. E. M. C. J. P. Asst. Curator S. H. Prater, C. M. S. M. L. C. J. P. Asst. Curator C. McCann, Head Clerk M. A. F. Fernandes, Gallevyn's Stant Mr. P. F. Gomes. Offices 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION .- Founded to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (b) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of discase amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and, if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (c) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise, (d) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street, which has lately been built by the Association, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000 the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and opened in March, 1915, is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc , and also provides accommodation for King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924 and Museum and the office of the Assistant Health Officer, ('and I) Wards, and the Vaccination Station. Hon. Secretary: Dr. J. S. Nerurker, B. SC., L. M. & S. D. P. H. (Cantab.), Executive Health Officer, Bombay.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY—Since 1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country. It has 6 Auxiliaries in India and an Agency in Burma. The first Auxiliary was established in Calcutta, in 1811, then followed the Bombay Auxiliary in 1813, the Madrautilary in 1820, the North India Auxiliary in 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1865, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Burma Agency was founded in 1899. The

Bible or some portion of it is now to be had in over 100 different Indian languages and dialects and the circulation throughout India and Burma reached 1,140,258 issues in 1934 The Bibles, Testaments, and Portions in the various vernaculars are sold at rates which the very poorest can pav and at considerable loss to the Society. Grants of English Scriptures are made to Students who pass University examinations, as under

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry on Colportage and Bible Women's work. Besides the British and Foreign Bible Society, there is Bible work carried on in India, and Burma in a nuch smaller way by the Bible Translation Society—which is connected with the Baptist Missicary Society—the National Bible Society of Scotland, the American Bible Society and the Tranquebar Tamil Bible Society.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxıli	iarıcs.		1934	1933	1932.	1931.	1930.	1929.	1928.
(alcutta	-		232 094	230,657	250,744	211,040	174,833	204,336	230,496
Bomba y		•.	190,000	214,514	206,019	185,720	197,193	191,151	197,049
Wadras			286,522	301,396	251,504	261,549	264,675	272,403	239,852
Bangalor	ა		23 912	26,077	25,624	18,07	22,179	36,355	29,251
Nort Inc	11.1	• •	222 512	236,800	103,756	153 403	212,457	193,539	198,898
Punj, b			77,786	94,605	89,696	90,212	173,020	120,721	162,560
Burma			106 623	134 357	90,079	£5,973	79,506	79,140	74,898
1	[otal		1,140,258	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,005,904	1,123,863	1,097,645	1,133,004

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon The Rev. J S. M. Hooper, M A. Mayo Road, Nagpur, C.P.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay Branch)—Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Alhed Sciences and the mauntenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession Secretary Dr B B. Yodh, Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay

CALCITTA CHESS SOCIETY —To encourage Chess and Chess contests, open to all Patrons J it Capablanca and Sir W E Greaves, Kt, Lt. D President The Hon'ble Mr Justice W N. Mukerlj, M.A. B. L. Vice-President Dr If W B Moreno, Hon Secretary G Dhara, Hon Treasurer B. B Gosh, 93, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta

UILDEEN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the axes of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Reformatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by

voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children halling from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons. All of whom have been arrested under the Bombay Children Act in either Bombay Children Act in either Bombay (Children Act in Either Bombay Children Act in Lord Biabourne, a Clif M. C. Vice-President.—The Hon Sir Robert Bell, K.C.SI, Cle I CS, Chairman Mr C. P. Bramble Hon Treasurer Mr Meyer Nissim Secretary.—Missim Secretary.—

Miss M. K. Davis, M. B. EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA.—The Employers' Federation of India was registered carly in 1933 with the following among its main objects—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India, to promote or oppose legislation or other measures affecting their interests, to collect and circulate statistics and other

information of interest to employers; to nominate legatees and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies, and to promote or oppose their recommendations, to secure concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of its members; to consider and support well-consider schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour, and to carry on progranda for the purpose of educating public opinion with regard to the character, scope, importance and needs of industrial enterprise as represented by the Federation.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

The office-bearers for the current year are:— President Sir H P. Mody, K B K; Vace-Presidents Sir Edward Benthall, Sir William Wright and Sir Homi Mehta

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.—The European Association was established in 1883 under the title of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association and was re-established in 1912 under the title of the European Defence Association, but the present title was adopted in 1913 The Association has for its major object the organisation of European influence in the political life of India, The Head Offices (Central Administration) are at 17, Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta President Mr W W. K. Page, Vice-President Mr R H. Ferguson, M.L.C. (Bengal), and Sir Leslie Iludson, M.L.A. (Bombay), General Secretary Mr. C. H. Witherington, Hon General Treusurer Mr E J. Carter, Publication: "The Review of India" obtainable from the General Secretary

BRANCHES OF THE EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

ASSAM -Chairman, Mr. G. E Cuffe

BENGAL, EASTERN — Chairman, Mr. J. W. E. Berry, Hon. Secretary. Mr. R. P. Bray.

BENGAL, WESTERN — Chairman, Mr D. M Archibald, Hon. Secretary, Mr. W V Curtain

Bihar, North — Chairman, Mr. E. G. Munns, Hon Secretary, Mr. W. H. Meyrick, O.B.E. M.L.C.

BOMBAY.—Chairman, Sir John R. Abererombie, Kt. Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. G. Kennedy

CACHAR.—Chairman, Mr. G. G. Hills, Hon-Secretary, Mr. H J. Caple.

CALCUTTA -Chairman, Mr George Morgan, C.I.E. M.L A.

CHITTAGONG.—Chairman, Mr. L. M. Closfield, Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. H. S. Lewis

DARJEKLING.—Chairman & Hon. Secretary, Dr. D. A Farquharson.

DOOARS.—Chairman, Mr G. P Macpherson, Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. R. G. Shephard. KANKINARRAH — Chairman, Mr D. I. Duff; Hon Secretary, Mr C. D Leitch.

MADRAS — Chairman, Mr F G Luker, Hon Secretary, Mr F. E. James, O B.E., M L.A.

MANBHUM — Chairman, Mr A E Ingeldew, Hon Secretary, Mr. B Wilson Haigh, M. I. Chem E

Punjab — Chairman, Mr P. H. Guest, Hon. Secretary, Mr. I E Watson.

SIND — Chairman, Mr L. C. Buss, M.L A., Hon Secretary, Mr. M R Carter.

SYLHET --- Charman, Mr H A. Bull; Hon. Secretary, Mr I. E H. V Houghton.

TRICHINOPOLY.—Chairman and Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds.

UNITED PROVINCES — Chairman, Mr T. Gavin Jones, M L.C.; Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. E. Cooling.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE (Calcutta),—Honorary Secretary, Dr S K Mitra, D Se, 210, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY—Was founded in 1924 with Sir P C. Ray as President, located in the University College of Science buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Sir U. N. Brahmachari, President. Sir P C. Ray, Dr Gilbert J Fowlei, Prof. Dr B K Singh, Prof. Dr S B Bhatnagar, and Prof. Dr. H K. Sen, Vice-Presidents; Mr P Ray, Hon. Secietary: Prof. Dr S Ghosh, Hom. Treasurer, Prof. Dr J C. Ghosh and Prof. Dr A C. Sircar, Hony Edutors: Dr. K. G. Naik, Prof. Dr. H. B. Dunnichiff, Prof. Dr B. B. Dey, Prof. Dr. J. N. Ray, Prof. Dr. S. S. Joshi, Dr. P. C. Mitter, Dr. R. L. Datta, Rev. Father J. Van Neste, Di. B. L. Manjunath, Dr. J. K. Chowdhury, Mrs. Sheila Dhar, Prof. P. Neogi, Prof. Dr. P. C. Guha, Prof. Dr. R. F. Hunter, Dr. A. N. Kappanna, Prof. Dr. V. Subrayanian, Prof. Dr. A. R. Normand, Prof. Dr. B. Sanjiva Rao, Prof. Dr. R. C. Ray, and Dr. P. B. Sarkar, Members of the Council, Mr. G. Banerjee, Asst. Secretary. Dr. S. Choudhury and Dr. D. Chakravarti, Asst. Edutors

Bombay Branch Mr G C Mitter, President, Dr T. S Wheeler, Vive-President; Mr. N. W Hirwe and Mr. S. M Mehta, Joint Secretaries.

Lahore Branch : Prof R. C. Shani, President, Dr. K. Venkataraman, Secretary

Madras Branch Rao Bahadur B. Viswanath, President, Prof Dr B. Sanjiva Rao, Vier President and, Dr. K A. Rao, Hony, Secretary and Treusurer.

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India Subscription to Fellows Rs 15, Non-Fellow Rs, 16. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested with the progress of Chemistry. Particular

and Election form can be had from the *Hony Secretary*, Indian Chemical Society, P. O. Box 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE .- Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense; to organise free and well-informed discussions on current political and social topics as well as on abstract political and social questions; to formulate considered views on current political and social questions; to publish literature and make representations from time to time on questions arising or necessary to be raised in the interest of the public; and to form and maintain a library for the promotion of the above objects. Office: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. President: Mr M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, Vice-Presidents: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.A., LL.B., Advocate; Hon. Secretaries Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A., and Mr Mavji Govindji; Treasurer: Mr. V. R. Bhende.

INDIAN LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION --- (Central Committee) -The original Committee set up in Delhi in 1924 is no longer in existence The Committee has to be reconstituted. The only two members of the original Committee now in Delhi are Sir Lancelot Graham, K C I K , and Mr U N Sen

BOMBAY —(LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION) -- President: Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bt; Chairman of the Executive Committee, The Hon Khan Bahadur Cooper, Finance Member to the Government of Bombay; Hon Secretary: M. V. Venkateswaran, M. A., J. P. Address: Improvement Trust Building. Esplanade Road, Bombay 1. CENTRAL PROVINCES .- Patron: H

Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I. President Mr. S. B. Tambe, Secretary: M. D. Shahane Address: Servants of India Society, Nagpur

Mysore—President: Dr E P Metcalfe, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University Vice-President: A R. Wadia, University Professor of Philosophy; Secretary: K. V Sastri, Mysore University. Address. Mysore University, Mysore.

MASULIPATAM -Hon. Secretary: Mr. Lanka

Satyam, M A.

KARACHI — President: Mr Jamshed N R Mehta, Secretary: Keval Ram Shahani, Rambaug Road, Karachi

ALCUTTA—President: Mr A. K. Rov. Bar-at-Law, Advocate-General, Bengal Joint Secretaries Messrs. N. C. Roy & P. C. Mallik 99, Bakul Bagan Road, ('ALCUTTA -- President: Mr Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

"UNJAB -Hon Secretary : Mr C L. Anand,

Principal, Law College, Lahore.
LUCKNOW — President Raja Rampal Singh,
Hon. Secretary: Dr V. S Ram, Lucknow University, Lucknow.

1 MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY —Founded in 907 for the advancement of Mathematical fudies in India. It conducts two quarterly al Society and The Mathematic Student;

the former publishes original papers on Ma-thematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics and maintains a library with current mathematical periodicals in all languages and new books on the subject. The library is located in the Fergusson College. Poons, whence the journals and books are circulated to members by post The journals of the Society are published in Madras There of the Society are published in Madras There are about 385 members from all parts of India. President Rao Bahadur P. V Seshu Aiyar, IES (Retd), Peruvemba Palghat. Secretaries Dr R Vandyanathaswamy, MA, DSC, University, Madras, and Prof. S. B. Belekar, MA, Professor of Mathematics, College of Science, Nagpur Librarian: Prof V. B. Naik, MA, Professor of Mathematics devenses of College Poons tics, Fergusson College, Poona.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOP-MENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED—Registered Office—41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay—The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with Headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore and Rangoon, each with a Local Committee

The subscriptions for membership of the Association are -

per annum. Associate Members Rs. Ordinary Membe. 3 10 Supporting Members 300

The aims and objects of the Association are to promote the cause of Road, Motor and Air Transport Development throughout India by making representations to the Government of Governments of Provinces, District Boards and other Public Bodies concerned, regarding the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, bridges and accodromes and methods of transport, to make representa-tions to all or any of the bodies regarding the adjustment of taxation, customs duties and excise affecting motor vehicles and other modes of transport and employment of same in such a manner as to facilitate the development of motor and air transport throughout India, to educate the public by means of propaganda and to create authoritative public opinion with regard to the needs of, and advantages to be derived from, improved road and air communications, and the use of these forms of transport.

Il persons, associations, firms or companies interested in Road, Motor and Air Transport Development and their problems are eligible for election as members.

The present constitution of the Council of the Association is:-

President.—H. E. Ormerod, Esqr., J.P., Vice-President.—G. H. Cooke, Esqr., J.P., Members of Council—Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, of Council—major-ueneral our lorginaid roug, K.C.M.G., C.B., D S.O., Sir Ernest Miller, Kt., R. J. Watson, Esqr., Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., J.P., Sir Hormusji Mody, K.B.E., M.J.A., J.P., The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Parker, S. Guevrek, Esqr., J. Humphrey, O.B.E., I M. L. C., Nurmahomed M. Chinov, Esqr. J P. T. R. S. Kynnersley, Esqr., J. Wilson, Esqr. H. A. Lindquist, Esqr. and F. W. Klatt, Esqr. General Secretary-Lieut-Colonel

Smith, OBE, MC.,

Branches are already in existence in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Assam, Lahore and Rangoon, and others will be formed as and when occasion demands. The application for membership should be made to the General Secretary of the Association at 41, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, or to the Secretaries, of the Branches Bombay P O Box 853, Calcutta P O Box 2285, Madras P O. Box 1270, Karachi P O Box 168, Assam PO. Mohanaghat, Lahore, PO Box 165 Rangoon P O Box No 333

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART (Calcutta) Patron Marquess of Zetland, G C I. E.

President: Sir Edward C Beuthall VicePresidents: The Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmatho Nath Roy Chowdhury. Raja Praullanath Tagore, Gagonendranath Tagore Esqi, Jatindanath Basu, Esqr. MA. B.L. M.L.C. Joint Hony. Secretures Dr. Abanindranath Tagore, Nikhiltanjan Mookherji, Esqr., Hony Treasurer: Nikhiltanjan Mookherji, Esqr., Logar Arsa. Secretary. Bratindranth Tagore Esqr Principal of the Studio Khitindranath Mazumdar, Teacher. Sreedhai Malispatra (Sculpture) Kalipado Ghosal, (Panting) Office: 11, Samavaya Mansions, Hogg Street. Calcutta.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION - The India Sunday School Union is an interdenominational organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout the Indian Empire It has six full time workers, both Indian and European It was founded in Allahabad in 1876 Its General Committee is composed of representatives from the National Christian Council, from the Provincial Representative Councils and from local Sunday School Unions which are Auxiliaries of the ISS U.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where besides the office and well-stocked book shop, there is the St Andrew Teacher Training Institution In Andrew Teacher Training Institution In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders in religious

education from all parts of India

Besides the activities at headquarters, the Union offers courses of lectures in any part of the country, delivered by members of its A Quarterly Journal is published in English, and Lesson Notes for teachers in English and several vernaculars Text-books on subjects connected with the work of Bible teaching are also published in various languages, and Scripture examinations are organised.

The officers of the Union are as follows :-The Hon. Sir David Devadass, President Madras.

Vice-President Prof B B Malvea, Ph D Allahabad.

Amandad.

Treasurers: W. H. Warren, Madras, and J. G. Fritschi, Coonoor, General Secretary.
E. A. Annett, Coonoor: Assistant Secretary.
Rev. N. Franklin, Madras.

The most recent statistics show that there are in India 18,322 Sunday Schools with 30,428 teachers, and 707,204 scholars

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) -The organisation of the Institution began in 1919 and it was mangurated by H E Lord Chelmsford early in 1921 Its objects to promoted and advance the science, practice and business of engineering in India on the same lines as are adopted by the institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, in the United Kingdom The standard of qualifi-cation is the same. Membership is divided nto five classes, rez Ordinary Members, Associate Members, Companions, Honorary Late Members and Honorary Members There are also additional classes, etc., Stadents, Associates and Subscribers, President Rai Bahadur B, P Sairma, MIE, (Ind.), Secretary C. C. Seal. Offices, 8, Gokale Road, P. O. Elgin. Road, P. O. Box 669, Calcutta

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.—Patron H. F. The Governor of Madras , President K. Kav. Bsq., Hon. Secretary. C. A. Henderson, Bsq., 108., C/o Development Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

The Society's Library has got 100,000 books which are circulated to Menthers

His Excellency Lord Ersking, Governor of Madras and the Lord Bishop of Madras .

President:

The Hon'ble Mr Justice C Madhayan Nair , Hony Secretary : Di J Fivei ,

Lubrarian Mr U. S Phanuel

Address College Road, Nungumbakam, Madras

THE SOCIETY'S LIBRARY -Possesses a fine hbrary containing more than 97,000 volumes Admission by Subscription.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA —Formed in 1923, by Major-General Sir Bernard James, CB, CI.E., MVO, who was President from 1923 to 1925. Objects To form a national body of public opinion on horse-breeding matters, to encourage and promote horse-breeding in India; to protect and promote the interests of horse-breeders and to give them every encouragement; to improve and standardise the various types of horses bred in India; to prepare an Indian stud book; and to promote uniformity in all matters connected with horse shows in India Patron-in-Chef H E. The Viceroy; President (for 193-35) Brigadici Sir Terence Keyes KCIE, CSI, CMG; Secretary Major-General Sir Bernard James, OB, CIE, MYO The Society issues the following publications "Horse Breeding" An Illustrated Quarterly Journal in English, Stallion Register and Supplement, Indian Stud Book, Record of Country Breed Racing, Show Judging Pamphlet The Second Volume of the Indian Stud Book was published at the end of 1930 Society holds the Imperial Delhi Horse Show annually in February. Registered Office—Delhi

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION -Founded in 1870 Its objects are:—(a) To extend in England, knowledge of India, and interest in

and Social reform in India. (c) To promote friendly intercourse between English people and the people of India. In all the proceedings of the Association the principle of non-interterence in religion and avoidance of political controversy is strictly maintained. It has branches in Bombay, Madras, Ahmedabad, Nagpur and Calcutta. Hon. Secretary, Miss Beck, 21, Cronwell-road, London. Publication The Indian Magazine and Review, (8 numbers a year) which chronicles the doings of the Association in England and in India, and takes note of movements for educational and social progress. It publishes articles about the East to interest Western readers, and articles about the West to interest readers in the East. Life Members—Ten Guineas. Annual Subscriptions. Members one Guinea, Subscriptions. Members one Guinea, County Members, Ten Shillings; Associate Students, Seven shillings and Six pence.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIA-TION. (Established in 1915). Head Office --Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Building, Hornby Boubay Objects (a) To ascertain and endeavour generally to obtain rediess of gir vances of passengers travelling either by Raulways, Steamers, Trainways or Motor Buses, (b) To deal with problems of transport in general (c) Torepresent to Government, Local Bodies and other authorities as also to Railway Steamship Companies, Transway Company, carrying passengers and traffic to take all proper and necessary steps to obtain redress of such grievances (d). To take all proper and nccessary steps to obtain redices of aforesaid guevances and tackling of problems relating to transport in general and (c). To hold or join with other Associations, organisations or Institutions, having similar aims and objects in holding lectures, gatherings, public meetings eter and to carry on propaganda to further the the objects of the Association and to educate the travelling public and the increanfile community with regard to their rights and remedies

President Behram N Karanjia Luc-Presidents - Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Bart and J.M. Kamdar Solicitor Hon Joint Secretaries Khan Bahadui P & Ghamat und Gordhandas G. Morath, Asst Scirctury P S Dik-hit

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA -Formed March 1897; Annual subscription Rs 10 Secretary, Dt. K. D. Cooper, Candy House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF INDIA (Culcutta) -Aunual subscription Rs. 30 (Town members) and Rs. 15 (Mofussit members). Entrance fee Rs. 20 and Rs. 10. The Society is athliated to the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, London, and holds annual calciotions, distributes a monthly journal to members, and undertakes developing, printing and enlarging work from its members only. Phere are excellent work-rooms apparatus and reading room at the Society's Head-marters at 229, Lower Circu'ar Road, Calcutta. Hon. Secretary, A. Hearn, 229, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.

the people of that country. (b) To co-operate POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY.—This Institution with all efforts made for advancing Education was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabal was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Rinade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar, and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work undertaking educational and medical activities for their sisters and brethren, especially the former in backward areas and working on a non-sectarian basis. Nominal fees are now being charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments sub-divided into 60 classes. Arrangements are made for training Nurses and Midwives and women Sub-Assistant Surgeons at the Sassoon Hospitals, Poona, and a hostel is maintained for the former and another for those attending the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's Classes There is a Public Health School affiliated to the Lady Chelmsford League for Maternity and Child Welfare, Delhi, with a hostel. The total number of women and guls including about 150 duplications on the rolls, at these various Centres of the Society is over 1,500. There are in Poona five hostels, three of which are located at the headquarters and the other two in the Somwar Peth for Nuises, etc., under training at the Sasoon Hospitai. The number of resident students is above 200 in these five hostels In connection with the medical branch a Committee has been formed in England, which will enable the Society to send tully qualified Nurses there to undergo further training Two fully qualified Nurses have so far been sent by the Society for their post-graduate course in Public Health Nursing at Bedford College for women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship Public Health of the League of Red Closs Society, Paris There is an active Infant Welfare centre and ante-natal clinics with the average daily attendance of 50 excluding expectant mothers. The Society has extended its inedical activities in Bombay by undertaking, with the help of two charitable Trusts in Bombay, the work out the scheme of Maternty, Infant Welfare, Child Welfare and General Nursing for the women and children of the Bhatia Community. This scheme has a Maternity Hospital and Nursing Honne, and three liniant Welfare centres Besides, there are Maternity Hospitals and Nursing Homes at Ahmednagar, Albag, Nasik, and Sholapur under the management of the society in connection with other organizations. The institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government assistance, The annual expenditure of the whole organization now exceeds Rs. 2,50,000, President : Shrimant Saubhagyayati H H. the Ranisaheb ot Sangh , Local Secretary and Treasurer : Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat, Lady Superintendent and Secretary for Development and Collections.

Mr. Janakibai Bhat (Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Modal), Joint Lady Superintendents: Mrs. Saralabai Naik, M.A., and Miss Dwarkabai
Bhat, BA, BT, Hon Secretaries, Nursing
and Medual Education Committee Joint
Hon. Secretaries: Dr. V C Gokhale,
LM & S. Dr N L Ranade, BA.,
M.B.B.S., and Dr V. R. Dhamdhere, M.B.B.S.

ASSOCIATION, PRESS-OWNERS' Bombay-Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press owners and proprietors and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Office: -Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4. President .- Shet Pandurang Javiee, J.P. Secretary:-Mr. Manifal C. Modi.

RANGOON LITERARY SOCIETY .- Patron : H. E The Governor of Burma, President Sir Thomas Couper ICS, Vice-President. Dr H. B Osborn, Hon. Secretary: Mrs. C. Peacock, 35, York Road.

RECREATION CLUB INSTITUTE.-This Institution was started in 1912-13 by the members of the Ismaily Dharmic (religious) Library in Bombay. Its central office is in Bombay with branches at Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sindh), Poona, Warangal, etc. The aims and objects of the society are to elevate and improve the social, esonomic and spiritual condition of the depressed and poor classes of people and with that intent to found primary schools, associations and such departments and to take all constructive means to achieve the above objects. The Institute has 2 orphanages with 150 inmates, industrial works, domestic industries, sales depots, clubs, libraries, etc. It also issues two Anglo-Vernacular papers, The Ismaily (a weekly) and The Nizari (a monthly). Ilon. Secretary, Gulamhusem monthly). Viriee

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, INDIAN SECTION.— This Society was founded in 1754 "for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce," and devotes itself primarily to the application of science and air to practical purposes. The Society ranks as one of the three oldest learned societies in England, and numbered among its early members most of the famous Englishmen of the 18th century During its long history it has been the source of many retorms and improvements in all branches of art and industry, and it is from its activities that most of the more specialised British societies have sprung

The Society has from its carliest days extended its interests and membership to all parts of the British Empire, and in 1869 it founded an Indian Section, and a little later a Diminions and Colonies Section The Indian Section is under the control of a Committee comprised largely of former Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, and others who have held the highest Indian administrative posts. Under its auspices a series of important lectures on Indian subjects is given each year, which, with the other lectures delivered before the Society, are published in the weekly "Journai" and circulated to members of the Society all over the world There are a large number of Fellows resident in India Patron H M the the world There are a large number of Presidencies. During natural calamities such Fellows icsident in India Patron H M the King, President H R H the Duke of Connaught, Chairman of Council Colonel Sir A Henry McMahon, a c m a, a c v o, become a household name in Malabar. Mr. K o I E., C S I; Chairman, Indian Section Sastri was for many years a member of the Committee Sir Athl C Chatetjee, a C I E, a Madras University Senate. Mr. Kunzu is a K.C.S.I., Secretary. W. Perly, M.A., Assi-

tant Secretary and Secretary, Indian and Dominions and Colonies Sections K W Luckhurst, MA; Society's House . 18, John Street, Adelphi, London, W C 2.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY. -The Servants of India Society, founded by the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote all their lives to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionalies for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 23 Ordinary members, 7 members under training, 1 and 6 probationers permanent assistant, The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur and other centres of work at Dohad in Gujerat; Mayanur, Combatore, Mangalore and Calcut in the Madras Presidency, Lucknow in U.P., Lahore in the Punjab and Cuttack in Origea.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields The political work is done through the legislatures the non-official political organizations, deputations to foreign countries and propaganda

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U P Seva Samil, the Bhil Seva Mandai catering for the needs and uplift of the abortunal tribes in Guerat. The Seva Sadar bare ginal tribes in Gujerat The Seva Sadan has been a model institution for the education of women which gives training to over 1,500 giris and women in all useful directions. It has many branches in different parts of India carrying on social and educational work. The Social Service League has done good co-operative, educational and welfare work for the mill workers in Bombay by starting Co-operative Societies, adult night and technical schools and workers in conducting welfare centres. The Seva Samiti is an unique organization in Upper India doing service to the pilgrims going to religious places such as Hardwar and Benares, and working in times of epidemics. Its Boy Scouts organization is a well-knit body recognised both by the public and Government. Mr. Chitaina conducts the Bhagmi Samaj for social, educational work among the Gujarati ladies The Society has been conducting a model Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities at Calicut In the Co-operative movement the Society has done the pioneering work in the Bombay and Madras presidencies. During natural calamities such

sity Senates and Syndicates and Mr. Dube, a member of the Lucknow University Court and of the Lucknow District Local Board.

The Society conducts three papers —The Servant of India, an English weekly of which Mr. S. G. Vaze is Editor, the Dnyan Prakash, the oldest Marathi daily of which Mr. Lamaye is the Editor and the Hukuwad, a bi-weekly. Mr. Parulekar conducts the All-India Trade Union Bulletin, and Mr. A. V. Patwardhan. the Sansthams Swaray, a Marathi weekly for the benefit of the subjects of Indian States. The Society has also published several pamphlets on public questions of the day.

The question of the subjects of the Indian States has also engaged the attention of the Society and some of its members, particularly Messrs. A V. Patwardhan, S G Vaze, and A. V. Thakkar are devoting a part of their energies for that work.

Mr. H. N. Kunzru, is the Vice-President and Mr S G Vaze, the Secretary Messrs. V Venkatasubbaiya, Joshi, Kunzru and Dravid are senior members of the four branches.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

SEVA SADAN—The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908 by the late Mr. B M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters ministrant and serving (through them) the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its Gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay. The Society maintains the following departments of work. (1) Home for the Homeless (2) Ashrams (Training Homes); (3) Marathi Normal Classes with a primary School (4) Home Education Classes, (5) Industrial Department including a workroom, Sewing, Cutting, Hosiery, Cooking and Pastry and machine and hand Embrodery are among the chief industries taught Total number of women in the different classes is nearly 300. Secretary, Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL B., M. R.E., J.P.

Consumptives. Homes Society—This Society was started by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr Dayaram Gudumal on the lat of June 1909. It was registered under Act XXI of 1860 Mr. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan plne forest in Dinarampur (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives, His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." The Sanatorium has its special water works known as the Lady Hardinge Water Works, presented by the late Sir Chinubhat Madhavlal, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for 90 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government and reserved

for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. The Sanatorium has its own dairy and is called the Bal Purojbai R H. Patuck Dairy. The Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal Dispensary has an out-patient department. The Recreation Hall is called "The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall" after the name of the Maharaja of Patiala. Mr Malabari collected an Endowment Fund of about Rs. 67,000 lodged with the Treasurer, Charitable Endowments, under Act VI of 1890. Nearly Rs. 3,06,000 have been spent on laying out the sites buildings, etc., and the current annual expenditure is about Rs. 56,000. The Senior and Junior Medical Officers are in charge of the Sanatorium. The Office of this Society is situated at the Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay. Mr S. P. Wadia is the Hon. Secretary and Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri is the Hon. Treasurer.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA.—Office and Homes at King's Circle, Matunga.

Founded—To prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals; to take action for the enforcement of the laws for their protection, and, if necessary, to suggest new laws or amendments of the existing laws; to provide and maintain an organization for these objects; to promote education; and to do all other lawful things incidental or conductive to the attainment of the foregoing objects Subscription for annual membership, Rs. 10; for Life Membership, Rs. 100. President. Dr Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt.

Honorary Secretaries: Dr. Mrs. D. A. D'Monte, Mrs. R. P. Masani, Mrs. K. Kania and Mrs. G. B. Scerval Hon. Treasurer. Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION—
(8, Queen's Road, Bombay),—The objects of the Association include: the encouragement and development of motoring, the improvement of road communications, the provisions for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring, the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists, free legal advice and defence, facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel. Address —"Windautas" Phone No. 22482.

Putron H. E. The Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G C I E , M C., Governor of Bombay. Presedent H E Ormerod, J P ; Vice-Presidents. N M Chinoy and S. Guevrek, Members of the Managing Committee A. W. Barker, Ranchhoddas Harkisondas, Jadayi, J M. Kamadar, P. P. Kapadis, JR I B A , B A , B E , J P , M D Karaka, T. B S Kynnersley, M.C., M I C E , E A A. Norman, S N C. Patuck, A M. D. Pitt, M. W. R Sell, and C H Reynolds Secretary J. J. K Patell, B A , R. A , A C. B. A.

Other Motoring Associations in India, Burina and Ceylon, are The Automobile Association of Bengal, 40, Chowringhee, Calcutta, Burina Motor Association, Grahams Building, No 80 Strand Road, Rangoon, The Automobile Association of Ceylon, Chamber of Commerce Building, Fort, Colombo, Nilgiris Automobile Association, Ootacamund, Nilgiris, The Automobile Association of Northern India, 75, The Mall, Lahore, Automobile Association of Southern India, Post Box No 352, Madras, and The United Provinces Automobile Association, 32, Caming Road, Allahabad

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed, in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the First Session of the All-India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people; to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest; and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects, the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agritation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall carry on educative, and propagandist work by means of lealiets, pampilets and other publications, (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 46 members who are elected every two years.

President Sir Chimanial H Scialvad, K.C.L.E., Li.D., Vice-Presidents The Hon Sir Phinoze C. Sethina, K.T., O.B.E. and Sir Cowsp. Johangir (Jr.), K.C.I.E., Hon Secretaries Mr. Kazi Kabliuddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejcebhoy and Mr. A. D. Shroff Assistant Secretary Mr. V. R. Bliende.

Office:—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION ("EVERIST." MYLAPORE, MADRAS)—This Association was started in Madras, in July 1917, with aims of service.

Aims and Objects —To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India To secure for every gul and boy the right of Education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of roligion. To secure the abolition of child-

marriage and to raise the Age of Consent for marriage girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assembles. To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands; for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite service of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls. interests women in maternity and child-welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society, has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Smon Report, Vol II) and compulsory education for girls and also actually helped in the passage of Child-Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the Suppression of Traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislature Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a monthly magazine titled Stri-Dharma, now edited by Di (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi for carrying out of the above objects Association is an All-India body. Its largest branch being in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and selfexpression The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associa-tions in India and throughout the world. It was the mitiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the First All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore The Madras Seva Sadan and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association The Association have now opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, which have been en-forced by Government The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatuce Stanley.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—
This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres.
The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christlan Association, Young Women's Christian Association of though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms

Associations with many thousands of members of all races and creeds. The following Associations own one or more buildings which serve as the local headquarters .- Allahabad , Alleppey; Rangalore; Bombay, Calcutta; Calicut; Colmbatore; Colombo, Delhi; Galle; Hydera-bad; Jubbulpore; Kandy; Karachi; Kunnarakulam; Kottayam; Lahore, Madras; Madura; Nagpur; Nalni Tal; Ootacamund; Poona; Rangoon; Risalpur; Secunderabad; Simla; Trivandrum; Wellington. The others use rented or rent-free buildings.

The work of the National Council and of the local Association is carried on by numerous voluntary workers and Committees, assisted by 85 specially trained full-time Secretaries A feature of the Y.M. C.A. in India is the international character of its Secretariat international character of its Secretariat It is made up of 7 Americans, 2 Canadian, 5 Englishmen, 3 Scotchmen, 1 Swiss, 1 Swedish, 4 Anglo-Indians, 1 Dane, 2 Australians, 1 Burman and 58 Indians and Ceylonese.

The work of the National Council (excluding that of the 50 local Y.M.C.As.) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,25,662 in 1933. Of this sum Rs. 28,790 had to be raised from the public ln India

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are :

Patron:-His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., Vicercy and Governor-General of India President of the National Council:—The Most Rev. Dr. Foss Westcott, Metropolitan of

India.

General Secretary '-B L. Rallia BSC, BT.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings :- Wodehouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebsch Street, and Reynolds Road. The President 18 Mr. C. G. Freke. MA., BSc JP, F.SS., I.OS and the General Secretary is Mr Joseph Callin. connection with each branch there is a well managed hostel providing accommodation for over 200 young men. These branches are managed by a Committee working under the Board of Directors Each Branch organisation directs many and varied activities designed to meet the physical, spiritual, social, and mental needs of their members. A Welfare Service agency for labourers started in 1924 is now conducting eight centres, serving mill workers, Municipal menial employees, Port Trust and Rallway employees. A programme of educa-tion, lectures, physical culture, play and general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure time of the workers and their familles. The are financed by the Municipality.

INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON.—This Assocla-tion founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, Burma and Cevlon in fellowfor the supervision and expansion of all forms ship and mutual service for then spiritual, of the Association work in India, Burma and intellectual, social and physical development Ceylon.

The Association exists for Indian, Anglo-Indian
There are now over 60 Associations affiliated
The Association exists for Indian, Anglo-Indian
and European girls and women
There are
to the National Council and many other village members in the following branches
General 35, Schoolgirl 22, Student 29, Girl Guide Companies 35 The needs of girls are met by physical drill, recreation, clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, Bible Study and devotional meetings, and meetings for Social intercourse, Hostels, some of them holding as many as 70 girls, are established where there is a demand for them and the Association, at present, owns 21 including 8 Holiday Homes in the fulls These hostels accommodate working guls, teachers, nurses, students and applentices Rates vary nurses, students and appientices Rates vary according to the residents' salaries and accommodation, though all equally receive the benefits of a comfortable home, good food and wholesome surroundings. The holiday homes provide cheap holidays in healthy surroundings and also accommodate girls who work in the fulls during the hot season In addition to holiday homes Summer Conferences are held annually at Anandagni, the Conference estate owned by the Association, in Octacamund Special Cirls, Camps are arranged from time to time in many centics

> Traveller's and work is done in the large ports, especially Colombo, and a large number of transient guests and isitors are accommodated in the Homes in these centres. The Association also runs employment bureaux through the agency of which many girls find positions. The commercial schools train girls for office and business life. These large Associations are manned by a staff of trained secretaries, some of whom come from Great Britain, America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada Tothers are found and trained in India many of the smaller branches where the work is of a simpler nature, it is carried on by voluntary workers who render faithful service year by year. The Student Department is affiliated by year. The Student Department is affiliated to the World's Student Christian Federation and has 43 branches in the various Schools and Colleges

The Association, which is affiliated to the World's Young Women's Christian Association is international and interdenominational Active membership is open to all who declare their faith in our Loid Jesus Christ and desire to serve others in His spirit of love, and Associate membership is open to any gill or woman, regardless of what her religion may be, who wishes to join the world-wide fellowship of the Y W C A and declare her sympathy with its purpose, and to share in its activities.

The Patroness of the Association is II E. The Lady Willingdon

Copies of the Annual Reports and other printed matter can be obtained from the National general uplift, profitably fills up the leisure Office which is at 134. Corporation Street, time of the workers and their familles. The Calcutta The official organ of the Association Association is responsible for the direction of its the leaflet "Everymember" which is issued three public playgrounds in the city, which each month and sent to members and friends of the Association

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects

- (1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India.
- (2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom. by communication with the British Federa-tion of University Women, and otherwise as may seem expedient.
- (3) To act as an organisation which shall afford opportunity for the expression of united opinion and for concerted action by university

Membership is open only to those women who hold degrees in any university in the United Kingdom, or hold Oxford or Cambridge Honours Certificates; but Associate Membership is open to women who have studied at a British University for two years and each Branch may admit as Honorary Members women who have advanced the higher education and interests of women.

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows:—

Hony, Local Secretaries.

Bombay

. Mrs. C. M Scott, Divisional Engineer's Quarters, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Punjab

.. Mrs. Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and Punjab Branches came into existence in 1918. The Calcutta and Bombay Branches are influential and have repeatedly intervened with good effect to educate public opinion with regard to subjects affecting women. All Branches have, for instance, made investigations on behalf of the Education Department, Government of India, the Calcutta University Commission, etc., and have supplied, through the International Federation of University Women, information on Secondary Education in India to the League of Nations. They have been the means of introducing women on to University Senates and Municipalities. The Calcutta Branch carried through an important exhibition of Food Products.

The Bombay Branch has done good work in connection with the formation of the Social Purity Committee and has, through a special sub-committee, organized public meetings for women on subjects affecting their interests about which legislation was being or had been recently enacted.

A valuable part of the work of the Association was the establishment of Women's Association was the establishment of women's Employment Bureau in Calcutta and Bombay. They were remarkably successful. Lahore, Madras, Kodaikanal. Each Drame. The Bombay Bureau was eventually merged into the employment Bureau established by the Women's Council; the Calcutta Bureau has the Cal

As a means of promoting friendships between women from various parts of the United Kingdom, with widely differing tastes and interests and spheres of life in India, and as an instrument for affording opportunities for usefulness to educated women, the Association of University Women has a useful function to perform.

This Association is Federated to the "Federation of University Women in India," and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation.

Federation of University Women in India.

This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all University Women of whatever race or University who may be readent in India. Units representing British Universities, Indian Universities and American Universities severally have existed since 1913 (Britain) and 1920 (India and America) respectively.

These Units are now affiliated to the F. U W. I. and are as such affiliated to the International Federation of University Women which embraces 31 countries of the world and has its headquarters at Crosby Hall, Cheyne Walk, London.

This International Federation is then a kind of League of Nations in which the University is the Unit: and the opportunities it affords for better understanding for world-friendship, and world-service, will easily be imagined.

As forming one Family, its Members help the common cause of women: they help one another by inspiration and interchange of service they help the country for which as individual Units they stand, inasmuch as that country is swept forthwith by reason of its place within the Inter-national Federation alone, into world statistics and the dignity of recognition by the League of Nations at Geneva.

The benefit to Members individually also is great. The Club Houses of the Federation all over the world are open to them Equally so are all Scholarships and Fellowships offered by the Federation.

During 1929 these last have included. Scholarships from Great Britain and America which gave free tuition, board and residence at certain Colleges to students for a degree resi-dential scholarships at Crosby Hall, valuable Fellowships and Prizes offered chiefly for Medical or Scientific research by Australia and America

A special scholarship was offered in 1929 by Barnard College, Columbia University to under-graduates from India.

Membership is open to Women Graduates of any University through the Unit representing that University. Colonial Graduates are at present attached to the British Unit.

The Federation has Branches in Bombay,

OFFICE BEARERS, CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Pending the formation of a Central Committee for 1936, all communications, till further notice should be sent to .—

Mrs. Mokenzie, M A., J P, Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

Applications for membership should be made to the Honorary General Secretary who will forward the same by the Local Secretary to whose Unit it may appertain.

ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ALUMNI IN INDIA—This is an organization conceived to unite for service and fellowship all Columbia alumni who may be resident in India. It was founded in 1931, and is a constituent member of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University, New York, U S A There are more than fifty such Columbia Associations including one in London, Paris, Madrid and Berlin. The India Association has its Headquarters in Bombay.

President of the Association: Dr. Jal Dastur C. Pavry, M A., Ph D, 63, Pedder Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PRINCIPAL CLUS IN INDIA.

	-		Sub	script	ion.	
Name of Club	Esta- blished	Club-house.	Ent.	An- nual	Mon- thly.	Secretary
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ABBOTTABAD		Abbottabad, N. W. F. Provinces.	40		20	Major H. L Ogden, R I
ADYAR	1890	Madras	75	12	6	C Cayley
AGRA	1863	Agra Cantonment	75		12	Capt. D O. Cook.
AHME ONAGAR	1889	•••••	40		18	W. R. Cope.
AIJAL	1893	Lushai Hills, E. B. &	32		15	Capt. E G. Sutten
Ajmere	1883	Assam. Kaiser Bagh	100		15	F. A Mihill.
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100		15	G. M. Carter.
ALLAHABAD	1868	Allahabad	100	10	12	Major D. B. M.
AMRAOTI			100		13	Rawbone. R. L. Phillips.
AMRITSAR	1894	Amritsar	30		12	Walter Dawson.
BANGALORE, UNITEL	1868	38, Residency Road	100	.	12	T. S Kemmis.
SERVICE. BAREILLY	1883	Municipal Gardens	50		9	Major M. Hurford-
BARISAL	1864	Backergunj, Barisal	32		13	Jones, I A. W. K. Hodgen.
BARRACKPORE	1850	Grand Trunk Road, S.	50		15	J. Wilson.
BASSEIN GYMKHANA.	1881	Riverside. Fytche Street, Bassein,	50		11	A. H Watson.
BELGAUM	1884	Burma. Close to Race Course	50		13	Major R. H. Coad, M.M.
BENARES			20		16	J. Bolam.
BENGAL	1827	33, Chowringhee Road,	500	25	18	F. S Cubitt.
BENGAL UNITEI	1845	Calcutta. 29, Chowringhee Road.	150	20	16	Capt B. A. Westbrook
SERVICE- BOMBAY	1862	Esplanade Road	100	12	10	M J Dickins.

	Esta-		Sab	script	ion.	Sagrataria
Name of Club	blished	Club-house.	Ent.	An- nual	Mon- thly	Secretary.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Вомвач Сумьнапа.			75	6	9	A. W Puttick.
BYCULLA	. 1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	A. Forriugton.
CALOUTTA	. 1907	241, Lower Circular	200		10	D. Y Anderson an
CAWNPORE	. 1844	Road. Cawnpore	50		10	Biren Mookerjee G. Rose
CHITTAGONG	. 1878	Pioneer Hill, Chitta-	75	12	10	Capt. P R Ayers, M.
CLUB OF CENTRA	1885	gong. Mbow	60		15	Lt R. L. Lane
India. Club of Wester India.	N 1865	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	Captain J. H. Michell
Cochin	. 1876	•••••	100	18	10	J G Ferguson
COCONADA	1856	Coconada	70		11	L R Hammett.
COIMBATORE	. 1868	Coimbatore	75	9	10	E F. H Gerrard
Coonoor	. 1894	Coonoor, Nilgiris	50	12	8	E B Robey
DACCA	. 1864	Dacca	50		20	C W Tandy Green
Dalhousie		Dalhousie, Punjab		15	12	W. L Stevenson.
Darjeeling	1868	Auckland Road	100	16	7 ₺	G Wraugham Haid
Delhi	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi	100	15	15	H S Hyde
IMPERIAL DELH GYMKHANA.	1	Delhi	100	15	15	Capt. E France
JHAKSI	. 1887	Next to Public Gardens, Jhansi.	50		12	Captain T. Edmonds
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras	250	20	12	J. A. Thomson.
Madras Cosmopol Tan.	1873	Mount Road	150	24	5	Rao Bahadur Dr. A Lakshman as wa m Mudaliar, M D
MALABAR	1864	Beach Road, Calicut	100	12	12	W E Northey
MAYMYO	1901		100	12	20	Major T W. Bell, o B
MOOLTAN	1892	Mooltan	50		12	Major J M Mackenzi R.A.M.C.
NAINITAL	1864		150	12	10	Col. J. de Gre
OOTAGAMUND	1840	Ootacamund, Nilgiri Hills.	150	18	12	Major Arthur Johnso
ORIENT		Chowpaty, Bombay	150	72	6	Mr. I N. Mehta ar Captain A. C. Ric ards, FRGS
PEGU	. 1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	300	20	12	R O B Perrott.
PRSHAWAR	1983	Peshawar	50		12	Major E. E. Hills.
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore		15	12	Capt. R. G. Saulez.
QUETTA	1879	Quetta	120		21	Major W. H. Prestor

	Esta-		Sul	script	ion	
Name of Club.	blished	Club-house	Ent	An- nual	Mon- thly	Secretary
Bangoon Gymkhana.	1874	Halpin Rd., Rangoon.	75	6	10	R. H. Hughesdon, M.C.
RANGOON BOAT CLUB		Royal Lekes, Rangoon	48	12	5	Edward Thomson.
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50		8	R. E. Couplan 1.
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT	1880	Apollo Bunder	275	18	12	Lt -Col. C. Cobb, C.B.k.
CLUR ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUR.	1861	11, Russell Street	500	25		P. V Douetil.
ROYAL WESTERA INDIA GOLF CLUB.	••	Nasik	75	15	12	J. Walker, 1 F S
SATURDAY		7, Wood Sareet, Cal-	175	12	12	E. P J Ryan
SECUNDERABAD .	1883	cutta Secunderabad(Seccan)	50		14	Major H S Morris, M. (.
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong.	100		20	J. C. Ritter.
SIALROT		Sialkot, Punjab	32	.	21	Major, L W Wood
SIND	1871	Karachi	200	12	12	Major, W Scott
TRICHINOPOLY	1869	Cantonment	90	12	12	J G Payne.
TUTICORIN	1885	Futicorin	50	6	10	H E Clowe.
UNITED SERVICE CLUB	1860	Simla	100	12	15	Major L. B Grant,
United Service Ciub, Lucknow.	1861	Chutter Manzil Palace	100		12	A. L. Mortimer
UPPER BURNA .	1889	Fort Dufferin, Man-	50	12	20	A Douglas Marshall
Western India Ture.		dalay Bombay and Poona	150	25		C C. Gulliland.
\\ illingdon Sports	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120	.	Lt -Col B Higham,
WHELER LTD	1863	The Mall, Mecrut	50		15	Capt W. J A H.

ROTARY IN INDIA.

ROTARY CLUBS IN MIDDLE ASIA REGION.

- F E. James, Esq. O B E, M L.A., Honorary General Commissioner, Middle Asia Region, 200, Mount Road, Madras
- H. W. Biyant, Esq., M.B.E., J.P., Field Representative, India, Burma, Gevion and Afghanistan, P. O. Boy No. 5, Poona

INDIA.

- AHMEDABAD President G V Maylankar Honorary Secretary Sydney Oldfield, Swedish Match Co.—1st and 3rd Sundays each month.
- AMRITSAR President A MacFarquhan Honorary Secretary A C. Mullen, 2nd & 4th Tuesdays of each month at 8-30 p in from 15th October to 14th April, at 8 p in from 15th April to 14th October at the Amritsar Hotel.

- MIDDLE ASIA BANGALORE President R Rowatt Honorary Secretary J Munio, 17-4, South Parade, Bangalore Every Wednesday at 6-30 pm at the West End Hotel
 - BOMBYY President Sii Shapurji B. Billimoria, Kt. Honorary Secretary R. G. Higham, M.I.E.E., P.W. D. Secretariat, Fort. Every Tuesday at 1-30 p.m. arthe Green's Restamant
 - CALCUTTA President Di A C Ukil Honorary Secretary C Warren-Boulton, Stephen House, Dalhousie Square Every Tuesday at 1-30 pm at the Great Eastern Hotel
 - KARACHI President B T Thakur Honorary Secretary T B Dull, c/o The Karachi Cotton Association Ltd., Wood Street First and third Saturdays of each month at 1-15 p m at the Central Hotel
 - LAHORE President Dr Vishwa Nath Honorary Secretary Des Raj Sawhin, Bar-at-law, Public Prosecutor, High Court, Every Friday, 8-30 p.m. at the Nedou's Hotel.

- MADRAS: President: Sir Mahomed Usman.

 Honorary Secretary. A C. Aschengren,
 "Shemran" Nungumbakam High Road
 Every Friday at 1-30 p m. at the Gymkhana
 Hotel des Indes.
- POONA President Major General D S Skelton Honorary Secretary . S N Moos, Garden Reach 2nd and 4th Thursday each month at 1-15p m, Poona Club.

BURMA.

- RANGOON President. U Ba Lwin Honorary
 Secretary L Ritchie Vincent Every Tuesday at 1 p m. at the Strand Hotel
- THAYETMYO President: U Than Tin, BA, BCS Honorary Secretary U Ba Gun Every Satunday at 5 pm at the Rotary Club House

CEYLON.

COLOMBO President Rev (V Nathamelsz, Honorary Secretary W Falonei, c o Thos Cook & Son, Ltd Every Thursday at 1 p m at the Grand Oriental Hotel.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

- MALACCA President M C Sheppard Honorary Secretary Chan Choo Tiong, 22 Riverside Tuesday 1 p m , Rest House
- C R Samuel Honorary PENANG President Secretary Di S Rasanavagam, Govt Health Department Every Tuesday at 1 pm at the Eastern and Oriental Hotels
- NGAPORE President Horace W Raper. Honorary Secretary Richard E. Hoettim, Botanic Gaidens, Every Wednesday at 1 pm. SINGAPORE President Honorary Secretary at the Adelph Hotel

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

- IPOH President W J D Kloezeman, Honorary Secretary 1 A M Smallwood, Commercial Union Insurance Co , Ltd Every Wednesday at 1 p m at the Grand Hotel
- KLANG AND COAST President Raja Tengku Laxamana Honorary Secretary Dr M. A Gabrel, 20 Sultan Street, Klang, Every Tuesday at 5 p m at the Chinese Merchants' Club.
- Honorary Secretary John Hands, M. C. H., P. O. Box No. 203 Every Wednesday at 1 pm at the Majestic Hotel. KUALALAMPUR President
- SEREMBAN. President: The Hon Mr J W W Hughes Honorary Secretary S S Chelvanavagam, Circular Road Corresponding Jt Honorary Secretary; C G Fry, 4, Jalan Dato Klana Thursday, 1st at 7 p m, 3rd at 8 p m at Rest House.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

BANDOENG, JAVA President Dr W J Roos-Honorary Secretary J A C DeKock van Leeuwen, Groote Postweg No 59 Every Thursday at 8 p.m., Societeit, Concordia.

- BUITENZORG, JAVA President W. J. J. Ferwerda Honorary Secretary Dr. D. F. Van Slooten, Herbantum Government Botanical Gardens, Every Tuesday at 7-30 at Societeit Buietenzoig
- CHRIBON, JAVA President O van der Gronden. Honorari Secretari Dr. C van Dillewign, Experiment Sta Every Wed-nesday at 8 p m, Societeit Phoenix
- JEMBER, JAVA President G D Mass Honorary Secretary J G Boerna Every Tuesday, 8-30 pm, "Societeit"
- EJOKJAKARTA, JAVA President P H W Tellegen Secretary H A O W Geesink, Toegoekidoel 52 Every Friday at 8 p m, Societeit de Vereeniging.
- MAGELANG, NAVA President II R C A F J Nessel van lassa Honorary Secretary I. Frank, Every Wednesday, 8-00 p.m., Societet de Eentracht
- MAKASSAR, CELEBES Honorary Secretary T J December, Java-China-Japan Lava N V Every Monday at 8 pm , Societeit "de Harmonie"
- ALANG, JAVA President G Vissei Honorary Secretary L S A M von Romei, Rampal 15 Every Wednesday, at 8 pm., MALANG, Soc Concordia.
- MEDAN, SUMATRA President P M de Boer Honorary Secretary W J Vermeer Monday (1st and 3rd), 8-30 p m , Grand Hotel
- PADANG, SUMATRA President H M Kits van Hevningen Secretary H J E Peelen-kan, Zeestrandweg 28 Every Thurdsay, 7-30 pm, Oranjehotel
- PALEMBANG, SUMATRA President W Holthius Honorary Secretary In A. G. F. Sunt, Holland-sche Beton My. Every Thursday 8-0 p.m., Club Palembang
- SEMARANG, JAVA President J E Jonkers Honorary Secretary W J Eberling Koning Geo Wehry & Co Every Monday at 1 p m, Hormony Club.
- SOEKABOEMI, JAVA President II C P J Suverkropp Secretary, Ir Ph II TeWinkel de Vogelweg 34 Every Friday 7-30 p m, Hotel Sclabatoc.
- SOERABAJA, JAVA President J P Ader, Honorary Secretary It K K J L Stemmetz, Harbor Board's Office, Tandjong-perak Every Thursday at 8 p m at Hotel
- Solo (SOERAKARTA), JAVA President A T. Jansse Honorary Secretary W A Vawder Voordaa, Post Office Every Wednesday at 8-30 p.m., Societeit de Harmonic.

The Church.

March 1, 1930, a 'elf-governing branch of the Anglican Communion. Until that date it had been an integral part of the Church of England and its bishops were considered to be suffragans of the Archdiocese of Canterbury This legal bond was severed by the passing of the Indian bond was severed by the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure in 1927, and from the date of severance appointed under the Act, the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon has been free to manage its own affairs, although, as it states in the Preamble to its Constitution, it has no intention or desire "to renounce its obligations to the rest of the Holy Catholic Church and its fundamental principles, but on the contrary acknowledges that if it should abandon those fundamental principles it would break spiritual continuity with its past and break spiritual continuity with its past and destroy its spiritual identity"

Like all the other branches of the Anglican communion the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon is Episcopal It is composed of fourteen Ceyion is Episcopal to is composed of fourteen sees, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo, Lahore, Rangoon, Travancore and Cochin, Chota Nagpur, Lucknow, Tinnevelly and Madura, Nagpur, Dornakal, Assam and Nasik Of these the first to be erected was Calcutta in 1814 and the last was Nasik in 1930. Vacancies on the Episcopal Bench are filled by election, each diocese electing its own bishop. The Bishops rule the Church and to them is reserved the final word in all matters of faith and order, but they rule in conjunction with a system of Councils which has been framed so as to give the greatest possible amount of represen-tation to the whole body of the faithful. The foundation of the system is the Parochial Council of which the Parish Priest is the convenor and charman. Every baptised, and confirmed member of the Church residing in the parochial area who contributes, in some recognised way, to the financial support of the Church, is a member of the Parochial Council of the ecclesiastical area in which he resides and is called a Qualified Elector.

Above the Parochial Councils come the Diocesan Councils. All Priests holding the Bishop's license are members of the Diocesan Council and to it are sent Lay Representatives elected by the Qualified Electors of every Parochial Council. The Diocesan Councils manage all purely domestic matters and have the right of petitioning the General Council about any subject of wider importance which may interest them. They elect a given number of priests and laymen to be their representatives on the General Council General Councils are held not less than every three years and usually at Calcutta. They consist of three "Houses," Bishops, Priests and Laymen Every Diocesan Bishop has a place in the House of Bishops The other two Houses are formed by the elected

The Church of England in India became on | but any House has the right to meet alone if it desires to do so in order to formulate its If it desires to do so in order to formulate its policy or classify its opinions. A "Canon" of the Church is a Resolution passed with additional precautions ensuring due consideration by all three Houses in all questions touching faith or Order the position of the episcopate as the divinely authorised teacher of the Church is most carefully safeguarded and the Bishops alone, without the concurrence of the other Houses, can issue Determinations. of the other Houses, can issue Determinations about both subjects But no Determination of the Bishops can be the subject of disciplinary action until it has become a Canon.

Every priest before being licensed to work in the Church of India, Burma and Ceylon takes an oath of obedience to the Canons.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment —At the time of the passing of the Indian Church Act and Measure the Government of India acknowledged that it was responsible for providing for the spiritual needs of the Soldiers and Civilians whom it brought out to India responsibilities it discharges by maintaining an establishment of chaplains and churches for the four principal denominations of Christians— Anghean, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and the Free Chu.ches. The Chaplains of the two first named groups are appointed by the Secretary of State for India, the Angheans on the recommendation of a Selection Committee the recommendation of a Selection Committee of which the Archishop of Canterbury is the Chairman They are paid by Government and pensioned after a covenanted period of service. Although they form a definite Department of Government they are not subject to the orders of anyone says that any perfections. orders of anyone save their own ecclesiastical superiors. The Presbyterian Chaplains are sometimes appointed to stations and sometimes to regiments. The Anglican chaplains are always chaplains of stations and have the pastoral care of all the inhabitants of the station who do not deliberately withdraw themselves from their ministrations, but when troops are included in the number of their parishioners Government orders that they shall have the first claim on their services. The chaplains and their congregations are members of the Church of India, Burina and Ceylon during their residence in India and have full rights of representation in the Councils of the Church. Their right to the use in worship of the Prayer book of the Church of England is not only acknowledged in the Constitution of the Church but is also safeguarded by clauses in the Indian ('hurch Act.

Government gives to the Metropolitan an annual block grant which is divided between the seven bishops whom Government recognises as having jurisdiction over the Establishment Chaplains and their congregations. These representatives of the Diocesan Councils. The are the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, three Houses usually sit and vote together. Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur

before 1930 they formed part of the Establishment. One of the difficulties which the Church is facing is that the Government Block Grant is racing is that the overnment Block cratiis not large enough to provide for all the needs
of these bishops. In consequence the Church
is struggling to raise Diocesan Endowment
Funds to make up deficits. More serious
still, however, is the situation brought about
by the action of Government in 1924, when by the action of Government in 1924, when in pursuance of a general policy of economy necessitated by post-war conditions it cut down the number of its chaplains by sixty. This set the dloceses a very difficult task. It became necessary suddenly to provide the salaries of Diocesan Chaplains and to furnish funds for the upkeep of the churches of many civil stations previously maintained by Government, Reallang the magnitude of this hurden flavern-Realising the magnitude of this burden Government agreed to help for a period of seven years by means of a very generous Block Grant. The question of the reduction of this grant is now under consideration. If the grant is considerably reduced the situation in most dioceses will be very serious. Either the Church must raise and devote to its European work a greatly increased sum of money or many of the churches in up-country stations will have to be closed. The chief sufferers will be the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled community which on account of "Indianisation" is less able than ever to carry the burden which it seems must inevitably be laid upon it. The difficulty of raising funds for the education of the children of this community and of obtaining priests to work for it becomes greater year by year. Nevertheless the Domiciled Com-nunity is the backbone of the Church in India and it is through this community that the conversion of India must come.

The Churches in India have not been wholly blind to these facts and have made desperate attempts to cope with the needs of the community in spite of lack of real support from home. The education of its children is very largely in the hands of the Christian is very largely in the hands of the Chiristian denominations though there are a few institutions such as the La Martinier. Schools, on a non-denominational basis, but they are exceptional. In all the large centres there exist schools of various of Ruropeans and Anglo-Indians under the control of various Christian bodies. The Roman Catholic Church is honourably distinguished by much activity and financial generosity in this respect. Her schools are to be found throughout the length and breadth children at Kalimpong, near Darjeeing. Schools of all denominations receive liberal grants-inaid from Government, and are regularly in-

Christian Missions.

The tradition that St. Thomas, the Apostle, was the first Christian missionary in India is by no means improbable. History, however, carries us no further back than the sixth century, when a community of Christlans is known to have existed in Malabar. Since then the so-called Syrian Church in south-west India has had a continuous life. Except in its infancy this Church (or rather these Churchs or the Syrian Christians are now divided into four communions) has displayed little of the missionary spirit until quite recent times. Western Christianity was first introduced into Western Christianity was first introduced into India by the Portagueses, who established their hierarchy throughout their sphere of influence, Goa being the metropointical see of the Indies. St. Francis Xavier, a Spanlard by race, took full advantage of the Portuguese power in Western India to carry on his Christian propaganda. His almost super-human zeal was rewarded with much success, but many of the fruits of his labour were lost with the ability age of the Portuguese France It. the shinkage of the Portuguese Empire. It the shinkage of the Portuguese Empire. It is really to the work of the missionaries of the Propaganda in the 17th century that the Papacy owes its large and powerful following in India to-day. The Roman Catholics in India number 2,708,598. The total of "Syrian" Christians (exclusive of those who while using the Syrian liturgy, are of the Roman obedicuce) is 517,217, as against the Roman obedicuted in the Christians (the term throughout the satisfic backets. the term throughout this article includes Anglicans) number 3,002,558, an increase of 547,000 since 1911. Thus, the total number of Christians of all denominations in India is now over six millions,

British India was opened to Missions by the Government of India Act of 1813, and the work of the Protestant missions, previously confined to Dutch and Danish India and a tew Indian States, may be regarded as having begun to assume its present scale from that date. The statistical results are given above. It is now, however, generally recognized that Christian missions are producing indirect effects in India which lend themselves only incompletely grades as well as orphanages, for the education to any sort of tabulation. The main agency of Ruropeans and Anglo-Indians under the of this more diffusive influence of Christianity is the missionary school and college. The Protestant missions fill a considerable part in the elementary education of the country. According to the 1923 Report of the National Christian Council for India they are teaching 420,255 children in 12,609 e mentary schools, of the Indian Empire; and they maintain a 420,255 children in 12,699 e mentary schools, high standard of efficiency. The Anglean mostly situated in villages The majority Church comes next, and the American Metho (243,894) of children in these schools are non-dists have established some excellent schools (Christians. The same is true also of the secondin the larger hill-stations. The Presbyterians dary schools and in a still greater degree of the are also well represented in this field, particularly by the admirable institution for destitute colleges. The tormer number 523 with 70,254 larly by the admirable institution for destitute colleges. Fillipsed female pupils There are 40 colleges affiliated to Liuwersties continued. dary schools and in a still greater degree of the colleges. The former number 523 with 70,254 male and 25,303 female pupils. There are 40 colleges affiliated to Universities, containing 20,062 male and 1,309 female students. Oil these as many as 14,148 are non-Christians. spected by the Education Departments of the From the standpoint of missionary policy much various provinces. Thanks to the free opera- importance is attached to these agencies for the tion of the denominational principle and its indirect propagation of the Christian faith. The frank recognition by Government, there is no statesman and the publicist are chiefly inter"religious difficulty" in the schools of the ested in the excellent moral effect produced

European and Anglo-Indian communities by these institutions amongst the educated

classes, and the higher educational ideals dom. These divisions are due to a very much maintained by their staffs. The principal greater extent than is always recognized to University colleges under Protestant auspices are the Madras Christian College; the Duff of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, College, Calcutta; the Wilson College, Bombay; when they became crystallised, India had no the Forman College, Lahore, and three women's three women's Christian College at Lucknow, and the Women's Christian Medical College to Undation seem to be of very little account now, and the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknow. The Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknow of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknow of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknow of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknown of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknown of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknown of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknown of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknown of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Lucknown of the Roman Catholes have a lorse the Roman Catholes have the Roman Catholes h now, and the Women's Christian Medical College to Indian converts. For them the great dividual than a The Roman Catholics have a large number of educational institutions, ranging or Shiva and Vishnu. Standing before a backfrom small village schools to great colleges ground of paganism they are conscious of a real preparing students for University degrees undamental unity in Christ. Compared with the But the proportion of Christian students in their institutions is very much larger than their institutions is very much larger than their institutions is very much larger than from non-Christian, the differences of "connection of literates amongst native Roman and "order" which separate Christian from Christian seem to be wholly articatholics is probably lower than amongst the reunion movement, which is noticeable all Hindus and Mahomedans it is conspicuously lower the world, is nowhere so strong as in India, thas already resulted in the higher The Roman Catholics have some In South India it has already resulted in the 3,000 elementary schools in which 98,000 formation of the South India United Church, boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction which is a group union of five of the principal

More recent, but producing even more wider spread results, is the philanthropic work of Christian missions. Before the great famine of 1878, missionaries confined themselvet almost exclusively to evangelistic and educational activity. The famine threw crowds of destitute people and orphan children upon will retain the freedom of development characteristics. their hands. Orphanages and industrial schools became an urgent necessity. But the philanthropic spirit is never satisfied with Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic one kind of organisation or method. A great stimulus was also given to medical missions. stimulas was also given to medical missions. Hospitals and dispensaries have spring up in all parts of the mission field; and leper asylums are almost a monopoly of Christian missionary effort. In 1911 the total number of medical missionaries working under Protestant societies in India was 118 men and 217 women, the majority of the former being also ordained ministers of religion. There are 184 industrial institutions in which 59 different arts and crafts are taught, ranging from agriculture to type-writing. In this department the Salvation Army hold a prominent place; and the type-writing in this department the Salva-tion Army hold a prominent place; and the confidence of Government in their methods has been shown by their being officially entrusted with the difficult work of winning over certain criminal tribes to a life of industry. The indirect effect of all this philanthropic activity under missionary auspices has been activity under missionary auspieces has been conscience of the non-Christian public, and such movements as "The Servants of India" missionaries of the C and the mission to the Depressed Classes are merely the outward and visible sign of a great stirring of the philanthropic spirit far community of 2,21, beyond the sphere of Christian missionary adult communicants.

more acutely than Europeans the scandal Diocesan institutions, which, while financed and and disadvantage of the divisions of Christen-in many cases manned by the S. P. G, are

boys and 41,000 girls are receiving instruction in uiddle and high schools they have received and 13,000 boys and 73,000 girls and in Ungersty colleges about 5,000 students of both sexes. These figures, however, include a large proportion of Europeans and Eurasians, who are an aimost negligible quantity in Protestant mission schools and colleges.

More recent, but producing even more wider. ail the Christian bodies in South India, except will retain the freedom of development charac-Episcopate, it will be linked up with the Catholic tradition of the Anglican Church.

Anglican Missionary Societies.

The Church Missionary Society carries on work In India in seven different missions—the United Provinces, South India, Tiavancore and Cochin, Bengal, Western India, Punjab and Sind and the Central Provinces and Rajputana. The names are in order of seniority. Work was begun in what are now called the United Provinces and Rajputana. vinces in 1813, in Bombay in 1820, in the Punjab in 1851, and in the Central Provinces in 1854. The Society has always kept Evangelistic work well to the fore; but it also has important medical missions, especially on the N.-W. Frontier, and many schools of the Primary, Middle and High standards. The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society is an offshoot of the C. M. S. controlling the work of 162 missionary ladies. The number of ordained European missionaries of the C. M. S. 111 India and Ceylon is 160, European laymen 30 and European laywomen 258. The Society claims a Christian community of 2,21,359 of whom 63,655 are

Reunion.—For very many years Indian Statistics of the work of this Society are not Christians have shown that they folt much easily ascertained, as much of it is done through

entirely controlled by the Diocesan authorities | the Scottish Episcopal Church at Nagpur, the The best known of the S. P. G. missions is that Dublin University Mission at Hazaribagh, and at Delhi, commonly called the Cambridge the Mission of the Church of England in Canada Mission to Delhi, carrying on educational work working at Kangra and Palampur (Punjab) at St. Stephen's College and School. At the should also be mentioned under the head of College there are about 200 students under Anglican Missions.

Instruction, and at the High School 800. The College heads at the High School 800. The College hostels accommodate 100 students. Missions to the depressed classes exist in Burma, in the Ahmednagar District and in several parts of South India, especially in the Diocess of Tinnevelly-Madura The S. P. G. also maintains an important Criminal Tribes Settlement of Hulli is the Declara Cartin. Settlement at Hubli, in the Bombay Carnatic. There are 116,000 Indian Christians under the aegis of the S. P. G.: 90 ordained European missionaries and 98 European lady workers.

Other Anglican Societies .- The Oxford Mission to Calcutta was started in 1880 Burma is 11, Doctors 4, European laymen 11 It works in the poorest parts of Calcutta and also at Barisal. There are 11 mission Indugenous workers including 3 Doctors. Stapriests of this Society, and 16 Sisters. In latitude of the Christian community from all addition to its work amongst the poor, the Calcutta are not available. Oxford Mission addresses itself to the educated classes in Bengal and issues a periodical called Epiphany, which is known all over India.

The Society of St. John the Evangelist (commonly known as the Cowley Fathers) has houseat Bombay and Poona, and small stations in the Bombay Konkan. In Bombay its missionary work centres upon the Church of Holy Cross three-fold vows of poverty, chastity and obedi-Umarkhadi, where there is a school and a ence and by living together to develop the Reli-dispensary. The Christians are chiefly drawn gious life along lines peculiarly suited to India UMARKINGH, WHERE THERE IS A SCHOOL AND SIGNED THE RELIGIOUS HERE ALL STATES ASSOCIATION OF LABORS ASSOCIATION community) in the Punjab. The mission of of life and growth.

The Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society carries on work in India in three missions—the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and Burma Work was begun in all of these Pro-vinces in 1924 The work of the Society is primarily Evangelistic and this work is carried on by means of Hospitals, Dispensaries, Schools and Camps The Society has 17 principal Stations of which 5 have Hospitals and 7 Schools, the latter including the School for the Deaf in Rangoon The number of Ordained European missionaries of the B C M S. in India and Burma is 11, Doctors 4, European laymen 11

An interesting development has lately taken place in the Anglican communion. In 1922 the foundations were laid of a new Religious community called the Christa Seva Sangh or the Society of the Servants of Christ. The aim of its members is to enable Indians and Europeans to live together a common life based upon the

Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev. Foss, DD ... Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan India, Burma and Ceylon.

STRICE CHAPLAINS

Birch, Ven'ble Ormonde Winstanley, M C. Williams, Rev Henry Frank Fulford, M A Wilkinson, Rev Ernest Roland, M A Lee, Rev Canon Percy Erskine, M A Young, Rev. Ernest Joseph, B A

Higham, Rev. Phillip, B 4 Pearson, Rev Canon Cyril Greenwood, M A

Archdeacon of Calcutta.

(On leave). .. (On leave)

Chaplain, St. Stephen's, Kidderpore.

Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta and Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta.

Fort William, Calcutta

. (On leave).

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Boulton, Rev Walter, M A. Tucker, Rev. G. E, BSC Cowham, The Rev. Arthur Gerard, M A. Tilney-Bassett, The Rev Hugh Francis Emra.

Metropolitan's Chaplain. Chaplain, Barrackpore. Dariceling and Lebong

M.A. Trotman, The Rev. Lionel William, M.A. Halliday, The Rev. Sydney Lang

Chaplain, Kasauli, Punjab Chaplain of Bankipore ..

Chaplain, Shillong, Assam.

BENGAL ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

PROBATIONARY.

Randolph, Rev. T. B, M A.		 	Senior Chaplain, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta
Rogers, Rev G T, MA			Junior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta
Pearson, Rev A J	• •		Chaplain, Dinapore.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Lce, The Rev. Robert Ewing, M.C , M κ B D , J P	Presidency Seniol Chaplain Church of Scotland, Bengal, and Senior Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Calcutta
McLellan, The Rev Duncan Tait Hutchison, M 1.	Senior Chaplain. (2nd Chaplain St Andrew's Church, Calcutta
MacEdward, The Rev. Lachlan, M A .	Junior Chaplain Attached 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R. H. R.), Barrackpore

CHURCH OF ROME.

Perier, The Most Rev Dr. Ferdinand, S J	Archbishop, Calcutta
Bryan, Rev Leo, S.J	Chaplam, Alipore Central Jail

Bombay Ecclesiastical Department.

Acland, The Right Rev. Richard Dyke, M A	Lord Bishop of Bombay
Ashley Brown, The Ven'ble William, a. T.H	Archdeacon
Arthur Patrick Lillie	Registrar of the Diocese

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Semor Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.
Chaplain of Mahableshwar in addition
Chaplam of Kirkee
Semor Presidency Chaplain, Bombay
Chaplain of St. Mary S, Poona
Chaplain of Karachi,
Chaplam, Hyderabad (Smd)

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

·	, 0 114 0 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
Harding, Rev J. A .	('haplain, (On leave).
Cowburn, Rev F, B A	Chaplain of Colaba
Elhott, Rev T R H, MA.	Chaplain of Ahmednagar.
Barnes, Rev J , B A .	Chaplam of Crater, Aden
Ball, Rev. Henry, M 4	Chaplain of Ahmedabad
McPherson, Rev. & C	Chaplain, Steamer Point, Aden
Mansfield, Rev H R .	('haplam (On leave)
Lewis, Rev O G .	Chaplain of Deolah
Ruddell, Rev. J F W , B A.	Chaplain of Ghorpuri
Lindsay, Rev W. T, MA	Chaplam of Belgaum
Kennedy, Rev H G S	Assistant Chaplain, Kaiachi.
Waddy, Rev R P S . M A	Garnson Chaplam, Bombay.

FIELD SERVICE POST Nul.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

		Спари	
MacKenzie, Rev. D. F., M.A	••	Se	mior Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay Presidency Semor Chaplain
McCaul, Rev. M., BA McCaul, Rev. G. M. D., MA McRury, Rev. D. A	•	è	On leave) naplain, St. Andrew's Church, Karachi econd Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church, Bombay.

CHAPLAIN OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Lima, The Most Rev. Dr. Joachim R. .. Presidency.

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

Bolton, W, The Rev.			Shillong.
Mathew, The Rev. F. W			Lakhimpur
Waite, The Rev A , B A		 	Silchar . Paid from All-India Grant.
Wyld, The Rev. F., B A.		 	Sibsagar

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Halliday, Rev. S. L				Chaplain of Bankipore
Pearson, Rev A. J.				Chaplain, Dinapore.
		Appit	IONA	L CLERGY
Perfect, Rev. H				Bhagalpur
Morgen, Rev D J				Monghyr and Jamalpur
Judah, Rev Ethelred				Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.

Beasley, Rev. J. S. Cuttack.

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

West, The Right Rev. George Algernon, M M .. Bishop of Rangoon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS.

Anderson, The Ven'ble Nicol Keith	(On leave)
Park, The Ven'ble William Robert, C.I E , O B E.	Archdeacon, of Rangoon, and Bishop's Com-
Thursfield, Rev Gerald Arthur Richard	missary Special Duty in Rangoon Chaplain, Rangoon Cathedral
Delahay, Rev William	Chaplain, Rangoon Cantonment
Lee, Rev Arthur Oldfield Norris C	Chaplam, Mingaladon Cantonment
JUNIOR CH	APLAIN
Stevenson, Rev George E	Chaplam, Maymyo.

CHAPLAIN ON PROBATION

Higginbotham, Rev. William Harold Spencer . Chaplain, Mandalay

Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Wood, The Right Rev Alex, MA, PHD, DD, OBE.	Lord Bishop of Nagpui
Martin, Ven'ble Frederick William, M 4	Chaplain of Nagpur.
Day, Rev Edward Ridlay, M A	(On leave)
Warmington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M A	Chakrata, U P
Streatfield, Rev S. F , B A	Attached Nagpur
Gash, Rev I J	Central India, Mhow
Sanders, Rev Harold Martin, M A	Chaplain, Kamptee
Williams, Rev. W. P , B.A	Nasirabad
Eastwick, Rev. Rowland, B 4	Garnson Chaplam, Jubbulpore
Heber Clare, Rev	2nd Garrison Chaplain, Jubbulpore

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

Church of	ENGLAND
Waller, Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield, r.D.	Lord Bishop of Madras Commisary
Crichton, Rev Walter Richard	Archdeacon (On leave)

SENIOR CHAPLAINS				
Edmonds, Rev Canon Hebert James, M A	Officiating Archdeacon			
Mortlock, Rev. A G	Chaplun, St. George's Cathedral, Madras,			
Langdale-Smith, Rev Richard Marmaduke, B A	Chaplain, Wellington.			
Trench, Rev. Albert Charles, M C	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum			
Coldman, Rev. A. T	Chaplain, St. Thomas' Mount.			

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS.

Hayward, Rev W. G Chaplain, Mercara-Mysore. Wilson, Rev. G A. Chaplain, Calicut. Clarke, Rev. M Garrison Chaplain, Fort St. George. White, Rev. Jack Chaplam, Bangalore,

Fry, Rev E H. Chaplam of Bolarum James Phys, R Chaplain. (On leave).

Perry, Secunderabad, T V

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

McLean, Rev. L. Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras Ingram, J W Chaplain, Bangalore.

Chaplam, St. Andrew's Church, Secunderabad MacKintosh, Rev K

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAIN.

Vacant

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Chaplam of Kohat, Devlin, Rev T S. Bradbury, Rev J H Chaplam of Nowshera Nicholl, Rev. E. M. Chaplam of Peshawar Rennison, Rev E J Chaplain of Razmak, Tambling, Rev F G H Chaplam of Abbottabad, Chaplam of Risalpur. Jones, Rev G W

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barne, The Right Rev. George Dunstord, M.A.,

CIE OBE, VD, Bishop of Lahore Carden, The Ven'ble H C , M A

Lister, Rev. Canon J. G., M.A.

Marshall Rev Canon Norman Edwyn MA Johnston Rev Canon G F . M A

Devenish, The Ven'ble R C S, MA

Tambling, Rev F G H

Rennison, Rev. Eric David, M A.

Gorrie, Rev L. M , TH L Jones, Rev G W, BA

Storrs-Fox, Rev E A, MA.

Nicholl, Rev E M, MA, MC

McKenzie, Rev D S, MA Morgan, Rev B I, MA

Evers, Rev M S, MA, MC

Devlin, Rev T S, MA. Salisbury, Rev. Mark, LL D.

Waterbury, Rev F G, BD

Bartels, Rev R C, BA Brailsford, Rev Cyril, A K C Lahore

(On leave). Ferozepore

Rawalpındı. Karachi

Lahore. Archdeacon of Lahore

Abbottabad.

Razmark

Murree.

Risalpur

Stalkot

Peshawar.

New Delhi. Jullunder

Quetta.

Kohat.

West Ridge

Dalhousie

Hyderabad, (Sind)

Ambala

PUNJAB ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Lester-Garland, Rev G H., MA O'Neill, Rev. W S. M A .. Bradbury, Rev John Henry, A K C Laurence, Rev. George, M A , B D. Gasking, Rev C. A, LTH Noble, Rev Reginald Harry, M A Claydon, Rev Evan, MA Stephenson Rev William, BA Blease, Rev Rupert George B SC Tucker, Rev Gordon Elyah

Kennedy Rev H G S MA

Fish, Rev F J, BA, MC Young. Rev P N F, MA Rose, Rev T. P. MA

Simla (Assistant)

Sialkot (Assistant) Nowshera. New Delhi Cantt.

(On leave)

Lahore (Additional) (On leave). . (On leave).

> Lahere Cantt Seconded Serving under the Government of India

.. Multan Sımla

> Karachi (Additional) Karachi (Assistant),

PROBATIONARY CHAPLAINS.

Futers, Rev S. R , B A Hazell, Rev H E Geddes, Rev. L F, MA Mce, Rev J A, BA

Quetta (Assistant) Rawalpindi (Assistant) Karachi (Assistant) Juliundur.

CHAPLAINS BELONGING TO OTHER DIOCESES TEMPORARILY ATTACHED TO THE DIOCESE OF LAHORE

Trotman, Rev L W, MA

Kasauli

Nami Tal

Fyzabad 1 4 1

Agra

(On leave).

(On leave).

Ranikhet (Almora)

Chakrata (Dehra Dun)

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev. Charles John Godfrey, Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad.

Bill. The Ven'ble Sydney Alfred, M A

Westmacott, R , v D , Bar-at-Law

Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Nami Tal

Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta

On leave, preparatory to retirement

On leave preparatory to retirement

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Bill, The Ven'ble Sydney Alfred, M A Cohu, The Rev Canon Chiford John, M A Broughton, The Rev Arthur Hardwicke, M A Rigg, The Rev Arthur Cecil Pietroni, M.A. Hare, The Rev Canon Arthur Neville, M A. Patrick, The Rev Alexander, M A Porter, The Rev Canon John, LTH Warwington The Rev Canon Guy Wilson

Douglas, The Rev Percy Sholto, M A Southern, The Rev. Gerald Holte Bracebridge, Allahabad Garrison

MA Luckman, The Rev Sydney, B 4 Cawnpore.

Burn, The Rev John Humphrey, B 4 Benarcs

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

France The Rev Alexander Cotton, The Rev Henry Wilmot Stapleton, M 4 Larwill, The Rev Guthrie James, M A Davies-Leigh The Rev Aithur George M A Munn, The Rev William Ernest Namer, LTH Garrod, The Rev William Frances, B A Richards, The Rev George Henry

On leave Mecrut Lucknow (Cantt) Lucknow (Civil) Bareilly Jhansı.

Dehra Dun

CHAPLAIN ON PROBATION

> ADDITIONAL CLERGY CHURCH OF SCOTLAND JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

MacDonald, The Rev Donald, M A., B D.

Attached Army Department, 1st Bn., the Cameronians Scottish Rifles, Lucknow.

Matheson, The Rev R. W., MA .

Attached Army Department, 2nd Bn . K.O S B. Lucknow. In visiting charge of Camppore

Methodist Church.

Revnell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse
Frost, The Rev. George Levesley, Hon c.F.
Kerr, The Rev. Robert Thomas, Hon c.F.
Poad, The Rev. Frank Edger . . .
Kelly, The Rev John Dwyer, Hon c.F.
Thorne, The Rev Percival Edward
Linton, The Rev. Lawience
Wright, The Rev. Raymond B, B b
Bryson, The Rev. G M . .
Caunter, Rev. J. Govett .
Clifford, The Rev. F. Wesley
Rolfe, The Rev. Herbert E

Senior Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi.

Rawalpindi Lahore. On leave. Jhansi. Mhow. Quetta. Peshawar Jubbulpore. Mecruf.

Calcutta
.. Lucknow.

MADRAS.

Williams, The Rev. Joseph Hopkins, The Rev. Leonard J Secunderabad, Bangalore,

BOMBAY.

Cullwick, The Rev William Edward, Hon CF. Bombay. Munic, The Rev James Henry, Hon, CF. . . Kirkee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

With regard to numbers, the Catholic Directory of India gives the following tables:-

and the same of th	i	1911	1921	1935
1. British India and India States— (a) Latin Rite	in .	1,614,620	1,851,408	2,142,980
(b) Syriac Rites		364,660	440,488	669,234
2. French India		25,918	25,480	27,401
3 Portuguese India		296,148	288,741	590,990
Total, India		2,301,346	2,606,117	3,430,605
4. Ceylon		322,163	353,986	423,973
Total, India and Ceylon	ı	2,623,509	2,970,103	3,854,578

Note (1):—In 1860, the total for India and Ceylon was 1,170,854. In 1880 it had risen to 1,610,265 and in 1900 to 2,201,674.

NOTE (2):—In 1860 there were 1,504 priests. In 1921 there were 3,158. In 1931 there were $^{\circ}_{1}$,625, and in 1935 there were 4,438.

- The Catholic community as thus existing is composed of the following elements:—
 - (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas, They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar-Apostolics. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.
 - (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards, starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
 - (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
 - (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and
 - (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 2 Bishops, 7i priests and some 28,000 laity have been received into the Catholic Church.
- The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after 1500, continued for about 200 years, after which it began to decline. To meet this decline fresh missionaries were sent out by the Congregation de propaganda fids, till by the middle of the 19th century the whole country was divided out among them except such portions as were occupied by the Goa clergy. Hence arose a conflict of jurisdiction in many parts between the Portuguese clergy of the "Padroado" or royal patronage, and the propaganda clergy. This conflict was set at rest by the Concordat of 1886 (amended by the Agreement of 1622, abolishing "double jurisdiction"). At the same time the whole country was placed under a regular hierarchy, which after rubsequent adjustments now stands as follows:—
- Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs:—
 - The archbishopric of Goa and Damaun (having some extension into British territory) with auffragan bishoprics at Cochin and Mylapore (both in British territory)
- Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches: —
- The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.
- The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.
- Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide:—
 - The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Ajmere.
 - The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Cahcut, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Missions of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

- The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.
- The archbishopric of Madras, with suffragan bishoprics of Nellore, Hyderabad, Vizagapatam and Nagpur, the Prefecture-Apostolic of Jubbulpore, and the Missions of Cuttack, Bezwida and Bellary
- The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Combatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca,
- The archbishopric of Simia, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture-Apostolic of Kashmere.
- The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar and Vijayapuram.
- The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.
 - Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.
- The European clergy engaged in India almost all belong to religious orders, congregation or mission seminaries, and in the great majority are either French, Belgian, Dutch, Swiss, Spanish or Italian by nationality. They number over 2,000 besides which there is a body of secular clergy mostly Indian, etc, numbering about 2,400, and probably about 2,000 nuns. The first work of the clergy is parochial ministration to existing Christians, including railway people and British troops. Second comes education, which is not confined to their own people; their schools being frequented by large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, etc. Among the most important institutions are St. Xavier's College, ('alcutta, St. Peter's College, Agra, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, Loyola College, Madras, teaching university courses; besides a large number of high schools and elementary schools. The education of girls is supplied for by numerous convent schools worked by religious congregations of nuns to say nothing of orphanages and other charitable institutions. The total number under equestion and railed girls, in 1904 to 143,051 boys and 73,164 girls, later figures being unavailable. As to missionary work proper, the country is covered with numerous modern mission centres, among which those in the Punjab, Chota-Nagpur, Krishnagar, Gujerat, the Ahmednager district and the Telugu coasts may be mentioned. (Full particulars on all points will be found in the Catholic Directory already quoted.) The mission work is limited solely by shortage of men and money, which if forthcoming would give the means to an indefinite extension. The resources of the clergy after the ordinary church collections and pay of a few military and railway chaplaincies are derived mainly from Europe, that is, from the collections of the Society for the Pro-

pagation of the Paith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local missionaries. In mission work the fathers count as enrolled only those who are baptised and persevering as Christians, and no baptism, except for infants or at point of death, is administered except after careful instruction and probation. This, while keeping down the record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

The Holy See is represented by a Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies who resides at Bangalore. At present this post is occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Kierkels, D D., appointed in 1931.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United tran community now numbers over 14,000. Free Church have become one The Union, Work commenced in Darjeeling in 1870 is effected in October 1929, has already exerted now carried on throughout the whole a profound influence upon the life of the Church of Scotland in India. The Chaplaincy a Christian community there is Church of Scotland of Scotland dates from \$8,000. In the five mission districts of or in Scotland organised a congregation of his Scotlash fellow countrymen. The Calcutta, the Eastern Himalayas, Madras, of his Scotlash fellow countrymen. The Cristians of 1919 over 24,787 battlead Indian Christians of the Churches in the three thanks of 1919 over 24,787 battlead Indian Christians. In connection with these missions 1914: Bombay, 1919; Madras, 1921. Since 1903 there have been eighteen chaplains on the sad zenana work, having in India 41 European missionaries; 163 teachers, over 50 schools, staff, of whom nine belong to the Bengal Presidency, five to Bombay, and four to Madras. These minister both to the Scottish troops and to the civil population of the towns where they are stationed, but when there is a Scottish regiment the chaplain is attached to the regiment, instead of being posted to the station where the regiment happens to be placed and as a rule moves with the regiment There and as a rule moves with the regiment are three Presidency senior Chaplains in charge of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras respectively. There are churches in the chief towns of the Presidencies, and churches have also been Prosidencies, and churches have also been built, in all considerable military stations, e.g., Chakrata, Lucknow, Peshawar, Ranikhet, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Umballa and Jubbulpore. In addition to the regular establishment there are a number of acting Chaplains sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland, and these are serving in such stations as Rawaipindi, Lahore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Mhow and Quetta The Additional Clergy Societies in India contribute towards the cost of this additional establishment. In other places such as Sialkot, Murree, Dalhousie, and Darjeeling, regular services are provided by Scottish Missionaries. Simla has a minister of its own sent out from Scotland.

dates from 1829, when Alexander Duff, one of the greatest of modern missionaries, was ent to Calcutta. He was the first to open Free Church schools where English was made the medium for instruction, and where religious teaching was given daily. Similar educational missions were soon afterwards started in Bombay and Madras. Educational work is still an import-Madras. Educational work is still an important branch of the mission work of the Church, but the Bombay College was closed in 1819 and in 1907 the College in Calcutta was united with the College of the United Free Church with five stations; the Santal Parganas, of Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College. In the Punjab Evangelistic work Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches College, In the Punjab Evangelistic work Scotland, to form the Scottish Churches Chiral Provinces (Madras City, Chingleput, Sriperumbudur and Conseventeen missionaries. The baptised Chrisipier Churches

missionaries; 163 teachers, over 50 schools, three hospitals and six dispensaries.

three hospitals and six dispensaries.

The Church of Scotland has also done much to provide education for European children in India, Its two Churches in Bombay have six representatives on the governing body of the Anglo-Scottish Education Society, and the two churches exercise pastoral supervision over the Bombay Scottish Orphanage. In Bangalore there is the St. Andrew's High School, and both in Bangalore and in Madras the local congregation supports the School for poor children. The Ayrclieff Girls' Boarding and High School is under the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simila the care of the Kirk-Session of St. Andrew's Church, Simila The now well-known St. Andrew's Colonial Homes at Kalimpong, Bengal, though not directly part of the work of the Church of Scotland, were initiated by and are being locally managed by missionaries of that Church. The homes exist for the benefit of the domiciled European Community, and are down, magnificent work munity, and are doing magnificent work. There are now twenty cottages, and about 600 children in residence. Further information may be found in "Reports of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland," Blackwood & Sons: "The Caurch of Scotland Year Book" and "The The Mission work of the Church of Scotland Handbook of the Church of Scotland in India

> Though the former Churches of the United Free Church now belong to the Church of Scotland they remain independent of the establishment recognised by Government. They have only three purely European congregations in India, two in Calcutta, and one in Bombay.

Bhandara, Wardha, putana, where th putana, where the extensive work stituted by the United Presbyterian Church centres.

The work falls into three main divisions, The work falls into three main divisions, made a large contribution to the work of higher evangelistic, medical, and educational. The education through four Christian Colleges. Christian community has been organised in the chief centres into congregations which form part of the Indian Presbyterian Church, which owes so much to the work of Dr. William and this Church is seeking to take an increasing share in the work of evangelism. There are representing several Missionary Societies. Other nineteen Mission Hospitals, among which are Colleges are Wilson College, Bombay, and four excellently equipped and staffed Women's Hislop College, Nagpur,

the extensive work in Jaipur. From the days of Duff in Calcutta United Presbyterian Church and Wilson in Bombay the Mission has given a prominent place to education. It has many schools in all parts of its field and it has also made a large contribution to the work of higher education through four Christian Colleges. The Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, is well known The Madras Christian College,

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF GREAT

There are 9 or 10 purely English Baptist BRITAIN.—Formed in 1792, largely through the Churches connected with the Society, but efforts of Dr. Wm. Carcy, operates mainly in English services are carried on in many of the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, stations Medical work connected with the the Punjab and Ceylon. The Baptist Zenana Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals, and 12 Dramission and the Bible Translation Society have pensaries. Two large Printing Presses for both been united Mission in India and Ceylon numbers Calciutta and Outtack. The Secretary of the 206 missionaries and about 978 Indian and Mission is the Rev D, Scott Wells, 44, Lower Sturpheles workers. 206 missionaries and about 978 Indian and Mission is the Rev D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Singhalese workers. Connected with the Society Circular Road, Calcutta.

are 376 Indian and Singhalese Churches, 299 Primary Day Schools, 20 Middle and High Schools, and 1 Theological Training College.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, London. The Church membership at the close of 1933 amounted to £172,034 of which £90690 was stood at 23,245 and the Christian community of the past ten years has linerased by about 53 per cent. The Canadian Parlier Mission.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu same period. Amongst the non-caste people great Country to the north of Madras, in the progress has been made in recent years, and is stans, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam years has increased by about 53 per cent. In the menced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu same period. Amongst the non-caste people great Country to the north of Madras, in the progress has been made in recent years, and sistence. Statement of the Churches formed from amongst. There are 22 statems and 632 out. these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where hostels have been erected for the

prosecution of this form of work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.—Ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Bible Training School for Women, a Theologueal Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, and placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society sation is the contral feature of the Mission, and to become a part of its Missionary Educational operations, in Arts and Theology children. During the last decade membership formed Calcutta University; reorganised cational operations, in Arts and Theology It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-last increased by 65 per cent, the Christian formed Calcutta University; reorganised community by 20 per cent, and scholars by in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theology Arthur Scott, Tuni, East Godavari

and Bible schools in several centres.

stations with a staff of 101 missionaries including 7 qualified physicians, and 1,407 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 126, communicants 28,236 and adherents 26,719 for the past year. Forty-six Churches are entirely self-supporting. In the

for the Rev. G. H. C. Angus, M.A., B.D.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

Concept Principal Society was known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. There are 32 main stations in Burma, 13 in Assam, 10 in Bengal-Orlssa 29 in South India, besides many outstations. All forms of missionary enterprise come within the score of the Society. the scope of the Society.

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible-Women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens. whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burina.

In the year 1932 the field staff numbered 387 missionaries, 6,876 indigenous workers There were 2,732 organised Churches of which 1,979 were self-supporting. Church members numbered 2,80,964 In the 2,414 Sunday Schools were enrolled 95,949 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,739 schools of all grades, one of which being Judson College, Rangoon, with 97,422 students enrolled 13 hospitals and 33 dispensaries treated 8,389 impatients and 1,22,254 outpatients. Christians of all communities among whom the Mission works contributed over Rs. 6.75.055 or this religious and benevolent work during the year.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ASSAM MISSION, was opened in 1836, and has 12 main stations staffed by about 64 missionaries. There are 854 native workers, 923 organized churches, 53,534 haptised members, 443 schools of all grades including 2 High, 2 Normal, 3 Bible and 14 station schools, 4 Hospitals and 6 Dispensaries treated 1,852 in-patients and 27,221 outpatients during the year. Mission work is carried out in 10 different languages.

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary Miss Marion G. Burnham, Gauhati, Assam,

AMERICAN BAPTIST, BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION commenced in 1836. Area of operation: Midnaor district of Lower Bengal, Balvacre district of Orissa and Jamwhedpur Mission staff 36, Indian workers 310 Two English Churches and 32 Vernacular Churches, Christian Community 2,686. Educational Two Boys' High Schools and two Girls' High Schools and 115 Elementary Schools, pupils 4.220. One Industrial School, known as Balasore Technical School, Kovipatti, Timevelly District.

for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary-Mr. W. S. Dunn, Bhudrak, Orissa.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION -Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical Institutions of importance, Industrial departments are maintained also in connection with the Mission High Schools at Nellore, Ongole and Kurnool. Organized Telugu Churches number 356, with 111,717 baptized communicants. There are 71 missionaries, and 2,748 Indian workers. The mission maintains a Theological Seminary at Ramapatnam for the training of Indian preach-A Bible Training School for the training of Telugu women is located in Nellore. A total of 37,162 receive instruction in 1,406 primary schools, 16 secondary schools and 4 high schools In Medical work 5 Hospitals and 9 Dispensaries report 30,367 patients, and 1,553 Operations during 1934

Secretary-Rev. T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur District.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MIS SION —(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal. The staff numbers 35 Australian workers. There are 3,168 communicants and a Christian community of 6.000.

Secretary, Field Council: The Rev W. G. Crofts, BA, Biri Siri Mission House, P. O. Ratshibganj, Dist Mymensingh.

THE STRICT BAPTIST MISSION—Has 22 European Missionaries, and 241 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tinnevelly Districts. Communicants number 1,532, organised churches 56; elementary schools 85, with 3,205 pupils.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH MISSION -Operates in Gujarat and Kathlawar with a staff of 36 Missionaries, of whom 13 are clerical, 14 Educationalists, 6 are Doctors and 2 Nurses The Indian staff numbers 524, of whom 15 are Pasters, 87 Evangelists, 4 Colporteurs, 41 Biblewomen, and 348 are Teachers. There are 19 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 2,358, and a Christian Community of 7,739. In Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several Medical work there are 4 Hospitals and several bispensaries, with 1,714 in-patients, 17,377 new cases, and a total attendance of 67,819. The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 131 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 6,724 pupils; also 1 créche, 4 Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab, or verying on work in ten l'eachers' Training College for Women at Borsad, a civil districts in the Punjab and two in the

a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 7 Missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts, with Farm Colonies attached.

Punjab. Its missionaries number 84. Its educational work composes one Theological Seminary, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, seven Middle schools and 181. Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1930 was 10,003. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and four Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church which has been established is 43,482 and the total Christian community 99,018.

General Secretary: Rev. H. C. Chambers, D.D., Gordon College, Rawalpindi.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION operates in three main sections known as the Punjab. North India and Western India Missions. The American staff, including women, numbers 229, and the Indian staff 1,033. There are thirty-four main stations and 217 out-stations Organised churches number 103, of which thirty-five are self-supporting. There are 14,653 communicants and a total baptized community of 27,964

Educational work as follows:—Two men's colleges and an interest in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women, students about 1,820; one Theological College, students abrity-four; two Training Schools for Village Workers, students about 180, Thirteen High Schools, students about 3,400, two Industrial Schools; three Agricultural Demonstration Farms; four Teachers' Training Departments, The Miraj Medical School and an interest in the Ludhiana Medical College for Women, students about 170; 132 Elementary Schools; 173 Schools of all grades, pupils about 11,925.

Medical Work — Eight Hospitals; twenty-three Dispensaries.

Evangelistic Work:—345 Sunday Schools, with an attendance of 9,531 pupils. Contributions for church and evangelistic work, on the part of the Indian church, its 63,019.

The Hospital at Miraj, founded by the late Sir William J Wanless and under the care of C. E. Vali, is well-1 nown throughout the whole of S.W. India, and the Forman Christian College at Lahore, under the principalship of Dr S. K Datta, is equally well-known and valued in the Punjab. The Ewing Christian College (Dr C. H. Rice, Principal) (and Allahabad Agricultural Institute (Dr S. Higginbottom, Principal) have grown rapidly in numbers and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India:—Rev. J. L. Dodds, D D., "Lowriston", Dehra Dun, U. P.

Secretary, North India Mission .—Rev. W. L. Allison, B.A., B.D., Gwalior, C.I.

Secretary, Punjab Mussion :—Rev. J. B Weir, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., 6, Napier Road, Lahore.

Secretary, Western India Mission :—Rev H. K. Wright, MA, BD., Union Training College, Ahmadnagar

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESENTERIAN MISSION—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Punjab.

Secretary: Miss B. J. Hardie, Jagadhri, Dist Amballa.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA MISSION.—Commenced in 1877 has 14 main stations in Indore, Gwallor, Rutlam, Dhar, Jaora, Stamau, Bhopal and Banswara States. The Mission staff numbers 80, Indian workers 200. This Mission works in conjunction with the Malwa Church-Council of the United Church of Northern India, which reports for this part of its territory:—Organised churches 22; Unorganised churches 8; Communicants 2,241; Baptised non-communicants 5,836; Unbaptised adherents 821; Total Christian Community 8,898.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls; a High School for girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College), a Normal School for girls, and the Malwa Theological Seminary. Women's industrial work is carried on in Mhow and Rutlam, and Vocational Training for boys is a feature of the Rasalpura Boys' School, where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and motor mechanics.

The Medical work is large. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and outstations.

General Secretary of Mission :—Rev. A. A. Scott, MA., B.D., B Paed, Indore, C. I.

Associate Secretary of Mission —Miss F E. Clearibue, Kharua, C 1 (Via Mehidpur Rd Station)

Secretary of Malwa Church-Council —Rev. F. H Russell, M.A., D.D., Rutlam, C. 1.

The Canadan Presbyterian Mission operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in the UP, and the Central India Section, known as the Southern Bhil Field.

In Central India the five central stations are located in the States of Allrajpur and Jobat and Barwani, but the Mission comprises within its area the States of Jhabua and Kathiwara, also part of Chhota Udalpurin the Bombay Prediency and parts of Dhar, Indore and Gwalior States bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The Staff in Central India consists of 20 missionaries and 42 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central and vernacular School for boys and girls at Amkhut and Allrajpur States. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home and dispensary and a General Hospital for the area is located at Jobat. In the district there are five organised and 3 unorganised churches with 273 communicant members and a baptised community of over 1,300.

Secretary — Thomas Draper, M.R.C.S. (Lond), M.R.C.P. (ED). Jobat, Via Dohad, Central India.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkle in 1905. There is now a staff of twelve missionaries and twenty-five Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Baragaon and the surrounding villages.

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle schools for both boys and girls and hostels for Christian pupils in each. There are also an orphanage for children under school age, a

dispensary and an industrial school for boys There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh where the Mission has a farm of 1,200 acres.

There are two organised churches having a communicant membership of 150.

Secretary .- The Rev. A. A. Lowther, M.A., B D.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHOLIST (PRESBYTERIAN) MISSION established in 1840 with a staff of 40 Missionaries, 950 Indian workers, occupies stations in Assam in the Khassia and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Syhet and Cachar The Khassia language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Communicants number 35,396; the total Christian community 92,923; organised Churches 721. Elementary schools number 678, Scholars 20,243° in addition to Industrial Schools and Training Institutions 3,Theological Seminaries, Sunday Schools 822 and Scholars 54,047. Four Hospitals and several Dispensaries provide annually for more than 10,000 patients.

Secretary: Rev. F. J Sandy, Durtlang, Aljal. India.

THE ARCOT MISSION OF THE REFORMED CHURCH—In America organised in 1853 occuples most of the North and South Arcot and Chittoor districts in S. India with a staff of 55 Missionaries and 801 Indian workers. Churches number 16, Communicants 7,452; Total Christian Community 26,442; Boarding Schools 17, Scholars 1,129; Theological School 1, students 31; Voorhees College, Vellore, students 137, High Schools 4, Scholars 1,87; Training Schools 2, students 120; Industrial Schools 2, Agricultural Farm and School 1, total pupils 280; Elementary schools 225, Scholars 9,716. Two Hospitals and 4 Dispensaries with a staff of 68 provided for 2,617 in-patients and 29,571 outpatients excluding the Union Medical College Hospitals and Dispensaries, Vellore.

The Union Mission Medical College for South India and a Union Mission Training School are located at Vellore, the headquarters of the Mission. The Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanitarium for S India is near Madanapalle, Arogiavaram, P O, Chittoor District.

Secretary:—Rev. W. H. Farrar, Arni, S. India.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS - The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has two large missions, the American Marathi Mission and the Madura Mission The Marathi Mission covers a considerable portion of Bombay Presidency with centres at Bombay, Ahmednagar, Rahuii, Vadala, Sirur, Sholapur, Satara and Wai It was commenced in 1813, the first American Mission in India Its activities are large and varied The staff for 1934 included 38 missionanes and 432 Indian workers, operating in 9 sta-tions and 109 outstations. There are 67 churches The educational with 6,464 communicants work includes 10 secondary and training schools with 993 pupils. There are 55 primary schools and 8 kindergartens with a total of 4,237 pupils A school for the blind is conducted in Bombay and industrial schools are carried on in three rentres In the hospitals and dispensaries during the year, were treated a total of 73,771 patients. The inission has six majour social service centies under its charge including the Nagpada Neighbourhood House in Bombay Sholapur a settlement for criminal tribes is carried on by the mission under the supervision of w Government. Swart, Secretary: Ahmednagar

MADURA MISSION.—The Madura Mission celebrated its centenary in January, 1934, and at that time turned over administration of work under its control to the Madura Mission Sangam The Mission still exists to deal with certain matters relating to the maintenance of unisionaries. The Secretary is Rev. W. W. Wallace, Madura.

MADURA CHURCH COUNCIL—The Madura Church Council is a branch of the South India United Church, and is in charge of the Christian independent under community that has developed through the work of the Madura Mission. The Madura Church

Council is n charge of 33 pastorates, about 222 village schools and five large Elementary Higher Grade Co-educational Boarding Schools. The Secretary of this organization is Rev. Paul Raj Thomas, Pasunalai.

MADURA MISSION SANGAM.—The Madura Mission Sangam was formed in January, 1934, to take over work in the Madura and Ramnad Districts which had hitherto been under the control of the Maduia Mission This work consists of a Hospital for men and a Hospital for women and a large High School and Training School for Girls in Madura a school; for girls at Rachanyapuram three miles from Madura; a High School. Training School, Trade School and Theological Seminary at Pasumalai, together with some responsibility for the village work under the immediate control of the Madura Church Council.

The Madura Mission Sangam consists of a little over forty members more than half of whom must by constitution be Indians. The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sangam is Rev R A. Dudley, Tirumangalam.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras as a second Grade College in 1881. In 1904 the College Department was removed to Madura where for five years it was accommodated in what is now the Union Christian High School building In 1909 the College was removed to its present site in Tallakulam on the north side of the Valgar river. It was affiliated as a First Grade College in 1913.

In 1934 at the time of the centenary of the Mission, the American College became organically independent under its own Governing Council In the same year it was granted affiliation as an Honours College.

The present College site comprises about forty acres. On the College grounds are located the Main College Hall, the Ellen S. James Hall of Science, Binghamton Hall, the Chapel, Danlel Poor Memorial Library, Main Hostel, Zumbro Memorial Hostel, Dining Halls, Principal's residence, Warden's Lodge, four additional bungalows, and athletic fields.

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA.—The mission staff in Khandesh is represented by sixteen missionaries, and 33 Indian workers. There are 330 church members in good standing with 805 in Sunday Schools 1; Elementary Schools provide for 305 pupils

Secretary -Miss Olga E Norceni Amalner, East Khandesh

THE SWEDISH ALLIANCE MISSION -Working among Bluls, Hindus and Muhammedans in West Khandesh, has 19 missionaries and 72 Indian workers There are 8 congregations with a total membership of 1,070 of whom 491 are communicants. There are 13 Elementary Schools, 2 Training Schools and 5 School Homes

Pupilis in all schools are 620

Secretary — The Rev Simon 4 R Johansson,
Mandulwar, Dhadgaon West Khandesh

FREE CHURCH OF FINLAND MISSION --- Total Mission staff is represented by 6 Missionaries 1 native pastor, 2 Catechists, 3 teachers There are about 118 communicants and total community 200. Three day schools, 1 evening school, 3 dispensaries and weaving industry

Secretary: -- Rev. E. A. Ollıla, Ghum, D. H.

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .-- COM menced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in Travancore. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

The European staff numbers 83, Indian Organised Churches 28,647 and Christian workers 2,408, Communicante Christian Come nunity 195,616. There are 1 Christian College, students 159; 2 Theological Institutions, students 70; 4 Training Institutions, pupils 114; 12 high schools, pupils 4,849 25 Boarding schools, scholars, 1,167 and Elementary schools with 46,371 scholars. 862 and medical work Hospitals number 6, Nurses 7 Europeans and 33 Assistants, 14 qualified doctors, 9 Europeans and 62 Assistants and 10,413 inpatients and 206,276 out-patients for the year.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, Bengal; L.M.S work in the United Provinces has been closed but a Union Mission of the W. M. S., C. M. S. and L. M. S. has been opened in Benarca City with the Rev. J. C. Jackson of the L. M. S. as Superintendent. This Mission concentrates especially on work amongst pilgrims and students Special efforts are made amongst the Nama Sudras The S, India district and Travancore are divided into the Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 19 stations and 959 out-tations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College and High School with 985 students, a Church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a Printing Press, the centre of the S. Travancore Tract Society

Bengal Secretary -Rev. Vaughan Recs, 16, Elgin Road, Calcutta,

South Indua-Secretary and Treasurer-Rev. George Parker, M.A., B.D., 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Benares Superintendent .- Rev. J. C. Jackson-Ramkatora, Benares Cantonmont U. P.

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

of the International Missionary Alliance, but in number of its missionaries were at work Berar Province much earlier Work is carried on in the Provinces of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat There is a staff of 50 missionaries and 80 Indian workers The number of mission stations is 16 with additional outstations There is a Christian community of 2,088 adults There are 4 Boarding Schools, 2 for boys and 2 for girls 1 Training School for Indian workers and 1 English congregation at Bhusawal

Executive Secretary: - Rev. K. D. Garrison, Akola, Berar, C.P.

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN (AMERICAN) Opened work in 1895, and operates in Broach, Surat and Thana Districts, also in Baroda and Raipipla States. Its staff number 40 foreign workers including missionaries' wives, and 195 Indian workers. The Baptized (immersed) membership stands at 5,283. Education is carried on in 7 Girls' Boarding Schools, 7 Boarding Schools for Boys, and 131 Village Day Schools. Females under instruction number 874, males 3,258, total under instruction 4,132. There are 110 Sunday Schools having 200 teachers and a total enrol-ment of 4,908. There were 43,831 calls at mis-sion dispensaries in 1934. The foreign medical

THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE, staff consists of 3 doctors, 3 nurses. Industrial -Dates from the rear 1893 under the name work is carried on in eight of the Boarding work is carried on in eight of the Boarding Schools A vocational school, including tea-chers' training, village trades and agriculture for boys and a school of practical arts for girls are conducted at Anklesvar. Evangelistic, Temperance and Publication work receive due emphasis

> Secretary '-L. A Blickenstaff, 82, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE POONA AND INDIAN VILLAGE MISSION-Founded in 1893. Mission Stations—Khed Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur (Bhor State), Poona District; Lonand, M.S.M. Ry, Satara District; Phaltan, (Paltan State), Satara District, Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Nateputa, Sholapur District, Akluz, Sholapur District, Shirwal, Poona District and Poona, 44, Sassoon Road.

The Staff consists of 48 European and 48 Indian workers, with a community of about 85 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education. Medical work is conducted at each station, with a hospital at Pandharpur. Headquarters: 44, Sassoon Road, Poona.

Secretary -J. W. Stothard.

-Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Knanjanpur, Bogra District, Bengal, and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District.

Executive Secretary - Rev. H. W Cover, M.A., Bogra, E.B R.

Recording Secretary .- Rev. A. E. Myers, B A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION.—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 53 stations and out-stations, 1,759 Communicants, 51 Primary schools and one Industrial School and Bible School in the Ellore District, also Station at Dodballapur, near Bangalore, S India, also Colony for young people of mixed parentage, Champawat, young people of maker patentage, Champaway, nua Almora, U P. stations also in Nuwara Eliya, Mulpotha, Uva Province and Polgahawella, Ceylon; Girls' Orphanage at Nuwara Eliya, Industrial Homes for children of mixed parentage, Nuwara Eliya. Potal Christian community 4,092 Magazines — English Missionary Notes and Telugu I. C. M. Messenger.

Directors —Rev Arnold Paynter, Champawat, Almora, U P. and Mrs A L. Paynter. Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION -Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a Boys' Boarding School In Chikhli, 14 miles from Buldana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At Basin, Berar, 85 miles from Buldana, (recontly taken over from another mission) there is a Day School, also a Bible Training School. At present there are seven missionaries in India and a force of 38 Indian Preachers, Teachers and Bible women.

District Superintendent -Rev. P. L. Beals, Buldana, Berar.

THE HEPHZIBALE FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCI-ATION .- Has two missionaries in India are Rev. S V. Chustense, Adra, B N Rly., and Miss E K. Landis at Raghinathpur, Manbhum

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 3 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling and Tibet as its objective. Secretary—Miss J. Ferguson, Darjeeling.

THE INDIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF TINNET VELLY (DORNAKAL MISSION)-Opened in 1903 operates in the Warangal District of the Nizam's Dominions as well as among the hill tribes called Paliars in the British and Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Tamil Christians of Tinnevelly. There are now nearly 8,020 Telugu Christians in 135 villages and 416 Pallyar Christians in the hills. The Society publishes monthly The Missionary Intelligence containing information about the Society's work in both the fields Secretary-Rev. D David, Palamcottah

THE MISSION TO LEPERS—Founded in 1874, is an interdenominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutious for Lepers and of their tary Schools and one High School with hostel, untainted children working in 20 countries but one First Grade College one printing press, three

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION | work in India is carried on through co-operation with 30 Missionary Societies. In India alone the Mission now has 36 Asylums of its own with upwards of 6,500 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for lepers at 22 other places in India Altogether in India over 8,005 lepers are being helped.

> The Mission also provides for the segregation of the healthy children of lepers from their diseased parents. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming lepers.

> An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment whereby early cases both adults and children are now benefiting.

> Most of the Mission's income is received from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India, but the bulk of the money expended Britain, although the provincial Government give regular maintenance grants.

> There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers, of which H. E. Lady Brabourne, who represents the Bombay Presidency, is a Vice-President.

Hon Treasurer -P. B Morris, Esq., P. O Box 164, 6, Church Lane, Calcutta

Hon Treasurer, Bombay —R C. Lowndes, Esq, C/o Messrs Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W. H. P. Anderson, 7. Bloomsbury Square, London, W. C 1 The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Purulia, Bihar.

THE REGIONS BEYOND MISSIONARY UNION An inter-denominational Society commenced work at Mothhari, Bihar, in 1900, and now occupies 6 stations and 9 ont-stations in the Champaran and Saran Districts, with a staff of 17 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls Orphanage, 1 Boys Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M. E School with 200 pupils Communicants number 80. Secretary George McCaler, Laukaria Hospital, Bagaha l'. O, Champaran District

THE RAXAUL MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions beyond Missionary Union has 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 2 European Nursing Sisters and 7 Indian workers

Secretary-Dr H. C. Duncan

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and INDIA—Established 1905, started, financed and managed by Indian Christians, has a staff of 28 Missionaries and 100 helpers and voluntary workers, operates in Montgomery District (the Punjab), Sirathu and Khaga (U.P.), Haluaghat, Myinensingh District (Bengal), Jharsugudah (B. & O.), Murwahi (C.P.), Noith Kanara, Mirajgaon and Karmala Talukas (Bombay), Parkal Taluk (Nizam's Domimons) and Tirupattur Taluk (N. Arcot) Thirty-four Elementary California (N. Mira). largely in India, China, Korea and Japan. Its dispensaries and two Hospitals. Annual expenditure Rs. 50,000 excluding self-supporting institutions, The National Missionary Intelligence organized into I (a monthly journal in English sold at Re. 1 per year post free), Qasid (a monthly journal in Persian-Urdu) at Rs. 2-8-0, Deepekai (a monthly journal in Tamil and Kanarese) at 8 annas per year, post free.

Address: -N. M. S. Building, Royapettah. Madras

President: - The Rt. Rev. John S C Baneriec.

General Secretary:—Rai Bahadur A. C. Markerji, B A. Associate Secretary. Thos. David, B.A.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTIST MISSION.—
The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of five hundred and seventy-seven workers, European and Indian, including one hundred and seventy ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in sixteen vernaculars, beside work for English-speaking peoples in the large cities. For administrative purposes, there are five branch organizations located as follows.—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission--Western India (J. S. James, Superintendent.) Office Address * Salisbury Park, Poona.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma (J. L. Christian, Superintendent) Office Address: 30 Voyle Road, Rangoon Cantonment, Rangoon

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northeast India. (G. G. Lowry, Superintendent) Office Address: 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Northwest India (G. 4 Lowry, Superintendent) Office Address: 17, Abbott Road, Lucknow.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India (E. M. Meleen, Superintendent) Office Address: 10. Cunningham Road, Bangalore,

The general headquarters for India and Burma is located at Salisbury Park, Poona N C Wilson, President; C. L. Torrey, Sectetary and Treasurer (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona) On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature (Address: Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vennacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country, and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course, with more advanced work for commercial and other special students, being available in all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trades of other work.

Eight physicians, one maternity worker, (C.M.B.) and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at thirty-two stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 4,776 organized into 102 churches, and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction 317 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 10,399.

The Bombay address is "Guzder House," Garden Road, Colaba, Bombay.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.— Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces, Mission staff numbers 37, Indian workers 55, Church members 1,400, adherents 717, Industrial Training Institutions 2, Academy including High School, Normal School and 1910e School—Anglo-Vernacular Schools 2, Elementary Schools 11, Orphanages 2, Widows' Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leper Home 1, Hospital 1, Dispensaries 7, Leper Home 1, Ilome for untainted children of lepers 2, Leper Clinic 5.

Secretary: A. C. Brunk, Dhamtar, C. P.

THE GENERAL CONPERENCE—MENNONITE MISSION—Started in 1901 in the C. Provinces. Workers number 23; Leper, Medical Orphan, Zenana, Evangelistic and Educational work carried on. Secretary: Rev. P. W. Penner, Janigir. C. P.

THE KURKU AND CENTRAL INDIA HILL MISSION.—Established 1890 in the C. P and Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers 20, Churches 8, Communicants 327; Christian Community 560; 2 Boarding Schools with 62 boarders and 2 elementary schools.

Secretary.—Rev. Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar, C. P.

THE CEYLON AND INDIA GENERAL MISSION.— Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Colmbatore and Anantapur Districts and also stations in Horana, Ceylon Mission staff 31; Indian workers 94; Churches 13; Communicants 876; Christian community 2,936; Oiphanages 4; Elementary Schools 23; Pupils 940.

Secretary.—A. Scott, Kadiri, Anantapur District.

THE BOYS' CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION.—
It owes its existence to a period of famine, was commenced in 1899. Mission staff about 10, Indian workers about 125 There are elementary schools with three orphanages, one for boys and two for girls, industrial training being given in all three.

There are three main stations—At Dhond in the Poona District and at Orai and Benares in United Provinces. At Benares there is an Industrial Training Institution for learning Motor, Electrical and Carpentry trades. It is for Indian young men but a few English, or European, young men have received training also. There are some out-stations. Director Rev. John E Norton, Dhond, Poona District. Rev. W. K. Norton, who opened the North India work and who was Secretary of the Mission, died while on a visit to America His work goes on under his widow, Mrs. W. K. Norton.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION.—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 33, Surrey Street, London, working among women and girls in 5 stations in the Bombay Presidency, 7 in United Provinces, and 4 in the Punjab. There are 75 European Missionary ladies on the staff and 32 Assistant Missionaries, 235 Indian teachers and nurses and 52 Bible women. During 1933 there were 5,119 in-patients in the three hospitals supported by the Society (Nasik, Lucknow and Patna). There were 23,515 out-patients, 88,609 attendances at the Dispensaries. In their 30 schools were 3,129 pupils and there is a University Department at Lahore. The evangelistic side of the work is largely done by house to house visitations and teaching the women in Zenanas, 1,256 women were regularly ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION. women in Zenanas, 1,256 women were regularly taught. Total expenditure in India £44,535.

Hon. Treasurer. The Lord Meston of Dunottar

President .- The Lady Kinnaird.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE PUNJAB MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.—In 1894 the North India School of Medicine for Christian Women was opened in Ludhiana in order to give a Medical Education under Christian influences to Indian Women. Doctor Edith Brown, D.B.E., M.A., M.D., was its Founder and Principal. The School was Inter-denominational, and trained students for various Missionary Societies.

Clinical work was at first given at the Charlotte Hospital which belonged to the Ludhiana Zenana and Medical Mission. The Memorial Hospital was opened in 1900, and has now 220 beds In 1913 non-Christian Students were also admitted for training, and the name was modified to its present title given above.

In 41 years 286 medical students qualified as doctors, besides 144 as compounders, 187 as nurses and 549 as dars and midwives

At present 275 are in training-140 medical students, 17 compounders, 60 as nurses and 70 as nurse dais.

New laboratories have been built for Clinical Pathology, for Physiology, and for Chemistry and Physics. New quarters for Sisters, Nurses, Assistant staff and also a new Bables' Ward The new Dispensary for out-patients has now become very popular.

THE MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT FOR UNIVER-SITY WOMEN was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities and a few Indian professional women. Classes for educated girls are provided and teaching is also given in pupils' homes. The Settlement staff take part in many of the organised activities for women's The Friends' Service Council..—The Friends' work in the city. The Social Training Centre Service Council works in five stations of the

for women is now an integral part of the work of the Settlement. The course, lasting a year, includes both theoretical and practical work.

Warden: -Miss R. Navalkar, BA., Reynold's Road, Byculla, Bombay.

THE RAMABAI MUKTI MISSION (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925) the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai, shelters about 600 deserted wives, Ramabai, sheiters about 600 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Miss Eunice Wells, Secretary-Treasurer.

Disciple Societies.

The India Mission Disciples of Christ, under the United Christian Missionary Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, USA, began work in India in 1882 It works in the Central Pro-Rev. L. B. Butcher, Miss E. Marriner and South United Provinces. There are 17 organized churches with the membership of 2,524. There is a Christian community of 5,000. There are 6 hospitals and 9 dispensaries, in which 2,298 in patients, and 31,289 out-patients were treated last year, with a total of 1,34,414 treatments. There is an orphanage for children under 8 years of age, with the older orphans provided for in the boarding schools and hostels. Three boarding schools for girls and one for boys, with I hostel for boys show 644 inmates. There is one Leper Asylum with 120 inmates. A Tuberculosis Sanatorium admitted 120 patients during the year. An Industrial School is conducted at Damoh in connection with which a 400 acre farm is used for practical work. The Mission Press at Jubbulpore printed last year about 3,000,000 pages of Christian Literature. 1 Normal, 2 Industrial Schools, 2 High Schools, 5 Middle Schools and 15 Primary Schools, with about 2,330 under instruction.

> The Australian Branch has 3 Mission Stations in the Poona District. The Great Britain and Ireland Branch in Mirzapur District of U.P. and Palamau District in Orissa. These two have no organised connection with the India Mission Disciples of Christ.

> Secretary and Treasurer: D. A. McGavran, Ph. D., Jubbulpore, C. P.

Inter-denominational Missions.

"THE CENTRAL ASIAN MISSION 1895. Head Office 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; base on the N. W. Frontier at Mardan; advance stations at Malakand Pass, Chakdara, Baramula, Bandapur, Gurez, Kargıl, Shıgra and Khapalu, Protestant, Evangelical, undenominational. Ten European Missionanres Acting Chairman of Committee, Colonel G. Wingate, C.I.E."

Hoshangabad District and in two stations in A College for Hostel and High Central India School boys is supported in Nagpur.

The Church, which is composed of 6 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England.

There are 13 missionaries, 11 on the field and 2 on furlough also 3 retired missionaries hving in the district

The principal activities are a hospital with dispensary and a Primary School and an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school at Itars: A Boarding school for Girls with Primary and Anglo-Vernacular Middle Departments at Sohagpur Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are inade for sale A Boys' Hostel at Hoshangabad for boys attending Primary, Middle and High schools there Two villages in the Sconi Tabsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a dispensary and a Primary School

In 1935 an Ashram was opened near Itaisi by Miss Hilda Cashinore late Waiden of the University Settlement, Ancouts, Man-chester The work there will be of an educational and social nature

There is also a Weavers Colony at Khera, Itaisi, where hand loom cloth is made

There are 160 members and 1,332 adherents Mission Secretary: Miss M. Finch, Sohagpur C. P. Church Secretary — Dhan Singh, Friends Mission, Schagpur, ('

THE AMERICAN FRIFNDS' MISSION -With Missionaries is working in Bundelkhand, with Hospital for Women and Children at Chhatai pur, with Dispensary and Boys' school at Harpalpur, Orphanage, evangelistic and industrial work at

Secretary: Miss E E Baird, Nowgong, CI.

THE OLD CHURCH HEBREW MISSION was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is said to be the only Hebrew Christian Agency in India Hon. Secretary: E C. Jackson, Esq., 11, Mission Row, Calcutta.

THE OPEN BRETHERN—Occupy 46 stations in the U. Provinces, Bengal, S. Mahratta, Godaveri, Delta, Kanarese, Tinnevelly, Malabar C ast, Coimbatore and Nilgiri Districts. They hold an annual Conference at Bangalore.

Lutheran Societies.

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA —Commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission Now working in close co-ordination with the Andhra Evangelical Latheran Church, which was organized in 1927. The mission and Church together carry on work in East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts Foreign staff on the field in October 1935, 71; Indian staff of all grades, 2,993; Baptised membership, 168,013, Schools, 1,048, pupils, 42,230. There are a First Grade College, with three year

Schools for boys, one High School for girls, one Normal Training School for Masters and one for Mistresses, a Theological Seminary, an Agricul-tural School, six Hospitals, a School for the Blind, a Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and a Printing Press

President of the U. L. C. Mussion: Dr. F. L. Coleman, Rajahmundry, East Godavari

President of Andhra Evangelical Latheran Church Dr E Neudoerffer Rajalimundry East Godavari District.

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN -A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856 occupies the Districts of Sangor, Betul, and Chhindwara in the Central Provinces

There are about 3,000 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Central Provinces The European and Indian Staff numbers 32 and 177 respectively. There is a training school for Indian workers and 25 Pri-mary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools with 1,534 Children in attendance. 44 Sunday Schools with 714 Christian and 1,194 non-Christian Children attending 9 Dispensaries with 30,081 patients during 1934 3 Workshops, one of patients during 1934 3 Workshops, them with an aided Carpentry School Women Industrial School. One Widows' Home with 108 Women. 8 Orphanages with 391 boys and girls One Boarding School for boys and one for girls Three Farms where Modern Village Uplift is attempted.

Secretary -Rev. Chhindwara, C P. G Biork, B.D.,

THE BASKL EVANGELIC MISSION with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in the whole field occupied before the war with the exception of North Kanara and the Nilgirs It has at the biginning of 1935, 28 chief stations and 84 out stations with a total missionary staff of 58 European and about 900 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 25,380 Educa tional work embraces 109 schools, among which a Theological Semmary, a second grade college and 7 high schools. The total number of scholars is 18172. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, Southern Maharatta, where a hospital for men and women and at Udipi, South Kanara, where a hospital for women and children is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work and a large Publishin; Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press with about 150 workers at Mangalore, S. Kanara, and is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages

President and Secretary—Rev. Dr. J. C.

Meyer, residing at Mangalore, South Kanara.

THE CHURCH OF SWEDEN MISSION was founded in 1874. It operates in the Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madura and Ramnad Districts with diaspora congregations in Ceylon In conjunction with the Leipzing Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.) it co-operates with post graduate department of theology three High the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church which was constituted an autonomous Church on 14th | hostel, 94 Elementary Schools, and two Hospi-January 1919. The C S M, maintains an eye-hospital at Tirupatur, high schools for boys at Madura and Pudukotah, conducts in conjunction with the L E L M. a high school for girls, at Tanjore.

The European staff is 32; Schools 62; Teaching staff 175, Pupils, boys 3,573 and girls 1.185.

President —(Vacant) Acting Rev G Eriksson, Virudhinagar

LEIPLIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION. European staff 16, Schools 10; Teaching staff 89; Pupils, boys 1,295 and girls 791.

President .- Rev R Frolich, D D, 90 Tanah Street, Vepery Madras.

Institutions common to both Missions.—School 1; Teaching staff 18; Pupils, boys 15 and girls 316.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church — rganised Churches 46; Ordained Indian misters 39, other Indian workers 96, aptised membership 31,392, Schools 222; Organised Ministers Baptised Teaching staff 427, Pupils, 8,962 boys and 2.606 girls.

President —Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M A, D D., L NO, Bishop of Tranquebar, Trichinopoly

MISSOURI EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN INDIA MISSION, (M. b. 1.1 M.) Is located in North Acreot (Ambin, Vannyamladid), Salem (krishma-giri) Tanjote (Tanjote, Nagapatam), Madina (Madma), Ramhad (Virndunagar), Tinnevelly, (Vallioor, Vadakagulam), Districts in Mysore (Kolai Gold Fields, Bangalore) and in Travan-core (Nagercorl, Trivandrium, Parasala, Nevvattinkaia, Nedminangad, Nilamail, Alleppey)

There are 50 missionaries (of whom 13 are on furlough), I American teacher in charge of a school and boarding home for children of missionaries (in Kodarkanal), 1 male doctor (Indiau), four training institutions for teachers, 2 for catechists, 1 theological seminary for training pastors, 3 high schools, 1 hospital with 20 beds

Statistics, November 1934 Souls, 16,081, laptized, 10,407, catechiniens, 2,021, adherents, 3654, native pistors 4, evangelists 19, cathechists, 82, teachers belonging to the content of the state of th MFLIM, 166, other teachers, 28, boarding houses, 10

The General Secretary The Rev E H Memzen, Vadakangulam, Tinnevelly District, South

THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaror Hills, and in Madras has a total staff of 369 Indian and 35 European workers, communicants, 707, Christian Commu-nity 7,024, one High School, one Secondary School, one Bible School for Women, three Boarding Schools, three Industrial Schools, one In-patients and 393,702 Out-patients.

tals, total scholars 5,406

President - Rev C. Bindslev, Nellikuppam.

Treasurer .- Rev. 1'. Lange, Tirukoilur.

THE SANTAL MISSION OF THE NORTHERN CHURCHES (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals)—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malds, Rajshahi, Dinajpur and Goalpara Work is principally among the Santals. Mission staff numbers 46 of whom 3 medical missionaries Indian pastors 31, other Indian workers 500 Christian community in organized congregations 18,500 6 boarding schools with 900 pupils, 130 elementary schools with 2,300 pupils, 1 industrial school with 60 pupils, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage with 30 orphans, 2 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 1 leper colony with 300 lepers, 1 tea garden. Acting 10 public process of the process of the process of the process of the process of the public public process. Secretary: Rev. J Gausdal, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY COMmenced work in India, in 1817. The Mission in India apart from Ceylon is organised into 7 Districts with their separate District Synods working under 2 Provincial Synods In connection with these Synods there is a large English work with 22 ministers giving their whole time to Military and English work

The Districts occupied include 149 Circuits ın Bengal, Madıas, Mysore, Bombay, Punjab, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Nizam's Dominions. The European staff numbers 130 with 74 Indian ministers and 903 Catechists There are 349 Churches with a Christian community of 151,296 and 26,133 Communicants
There are a number of Circuits with their Churches thoroughly organised and self sup-Educational work comprises 3 Chrisporting tian Colleges with 89 teachers and 1,763 students, 5 Theological Institutes with 42 teachers and 373 students, 9 High Schools with 206 teachers and 4,539 students, 6 Industrial Institutes with 29 teachers and 263 students, 7 Boarding Schools with 103 teachers and 1,856 scholars, 1,141 Elementary Schools with 1,982 teachers and 38,282 Scholars.

Medical work is represented by 12 Medica Institutions with 6 European and 10 Indian doctors, 3,090 In patients and 139,567 Outpartents.

The Women's Department of the Society also carry on an extensive Work in the places occupied by the Methodist Missionary Society. There are 104 Women Workers, including 16 doctors and 181 Bible Women, 115 Girl Day Schools with 473 teachers and 12,095 scholars, while there are 45 Boarding Schools and Training Institutions with 190 teachers and 2,505 boarders. The Women's Department is responsible for a very extensive Medical Work and have 15 Hospitals and 16 Dispensaries with 12,695

THE METHODIST EPISOPAL CHURCH 18the organization in the United States of America which grew out of the Wesleyan revival in England and her American colonies during the latter part of the eighteenth century. This Church began its work in India in 1856, at first confining its activities to what is now the United Provinces. From that centre it spread until the outposts of its work were found in Baluchistan, Burma, Malaysia, Netherlands Indies and the Philippine Islands. In 1920 a rearrangement of the mission field of the Church separated India, Burma and Baluchistan into what is now known as the Southern Asia division Within this present field the Church now has a total baptized Christian ommunity of 525,668.

The major task of the Church has been the uplitt of the depressed classes, and its work has been largely among that class. As a matter of fact, however, it has large numbers who came from the Mohammedans and the caste Hindus, and among such its influence is extend-

ing.

The educational work of the Church is extensive, it having in this area a total of 1,100 schools of all grades, including three colleges, twenty-two high schools, and numerous normal training and theological institutions. The registered attendants in these schools number 40,000

Special effort is madel or the instruction and development of the young people of the Church, there now being 336 chapters of the Epwo th League with 13,394 enrolled members, and 4,021 organized Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 139,422

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Publishing House at Lucknow doing work in English, Urdu, Hindi and other Vernaculars. The periodicals issued cover the interests of both the evangelistic and the educational field, the Indian Witness, the Junior Methodist and Christian Education being in English, while the Kaukab-i-Hind, and other periodicals are issued in several of the vernaculars.

The governing body of the Church is the General Conferences held quadrennially in America in which the eleven conferences now existing in India are represented by twenty-four delegates. The policy of the Church in India looks forward to complete independence under the general governing body, there at present being but about two hundred American men and women as compared to 600 ordained and 4,000 unordained Indian and Burmese workers. At present the area is divided into seventy-two districts each in charge of a superintendent and among whom are many Indians. The work is supervised by three Bishops, elected by the General Conference, an I resident as follows: Bishop John W. Lobinson, Delhi: Bishop Brenton T. Badley, Bombay and Bishop Jashwant Rao Chitambar, Jubbulpore.

THE AMERICAN WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION, Sanjan, Thana District Headquarters, Stations with Missionaries, Dandi Maroli, via Nargole, District Trana Pardi, District Surat Eight Missionaries on field. Two on furlough, Four main stations. Two Boarding schools, One industrial school One Bible School. One village farm project. Eight village schools. Chairman of Field Committee, Rev. P. D. Doty, Sanjan, District Thana.

THE METHODIST PROTESTANT MISSION began work in India in 1919, has a staff of four missionaries. The work is confined to Dhulia Taluka, with one Main station, Dhulia There are two hostels for orphan children, evangelistic work and a hospital Secretary. Mrs. Paul Cassen, Dhulia, West Khandesh

THE FREE METHODIST MISSION of North America—Established at Yeotmal, 1893, operates in Berar with a staff of 11 Missionaries and 40 Indian workers. Organised churches 5, 1 Theological school, 1 Girls' Boarding School, 1 Vernacular Middle school, 8 Elementary Schools, 1 Dispensary and 5 centres for Clinical and village health work.

Secretary: Persis M. Phelps, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The work of the Salvation Army in India Castern and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker, and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander; and one smaller Command.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Lahore.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Head-quarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in Travancore State.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta

Burmah Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab, Delhi and United Provinces. The Territory is controlled from Lahore.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of Settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the control of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformative work was

commenced), A special Settlement has also Territo been opened in the Andamans during the Colledge. last few years.

A land colony 2.000 acres in extent is in existence in the Multan District, where a popula-tion of 1,800 has been settled. The land will ultimately become the property of the holders.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in the Punjab and the other in the United Provinces; and also in one dispensary.

Other institutions include, Day and Boarding Schools, Weaving Schools, Agricultural Colonies, a Hospital for British Military Soldiers, and Civilians at Delhi.

Village centres at which the S. A .. 1,908 Works .. Officers and Employees 675 Social Institutions

Territorial Headquarters: Ferozepur Road. Lahore, Punjab.

Territorial Commander: Commissioner N. Muthiah.

Corp, 287; Outposts 485; Societies 473; Social Institutions 16.

Besides the distinctly evangelistic operations, there are established a large General Hospital-Emery Memorial, Anand—and several Dispensaries; 220 Day Schools, 4 Boarding Schools; a Home for Juvenile Criminals, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women, conditionally Released Phisoners' Home, the management of the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Camp, Weaving Schools, Factory for the making of Weaving, Warping and Reeling Machines, and a Land Colony having a population of about 375 Salvationists.

Territory.-This Madras and Telugu Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the Nellore, Guntur, Kistna and West Godavari Districts of the Northern Circars of the Madras Presidency.

There are the following agencies at work, viz., places in which work is systematically done, both evangelical and education and social:-307 Corps and Outposts; 132 village primary schools; 1 Criminal Tribes Settlement; 2 institutions for the training of Officers; 1 Leper Colony at Bapatla taken over by us in 1928; 1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobrulu,

Territorial Commander: Colonel Herbert B.

General Secretary: Brigadier Edward Walker.

The South India Territory.—The main portion of our work in the Southern (India) Territory is within the geographical boundaries of the Native State of Travancore, called in Malayalam Tiruvitamkur.

Travaneore is the most southern of the Indian States and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula It is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and the British District of Combatore The British District of Madura, of Combatore The British District of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly constitute its eastern boundary and in the west and south he the Arabian sea and the Indian ocean. Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles, its extreme length from north to south being 174 miles and its extreme width 75 miles The population of the State according to the last census is 5,095,973

Aggressive measures have carried our flag in the north, over into the Native State of Cochin and in the East into the British District of Tinnevelly. The Gospel is preached in English, Tamil and Malayalam.

Chief Secretary: Lt.-Colonel W. D. Pennick
Western Territory — The Western Territory tomprises Bombay, Gujarat, Panch Mahals and the Maharastra.

Territorial Headquarters The Salvation Army.
Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Territorial Commander: Colonel Ginana
Dasen (Alfred H. Barnett).

The outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 513 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 512 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 512 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 512 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 512 Corps, 819 Outstanding feature of our operations is the Evangelical or Field Work, which is divided into twelve Divisions with 512 Corps and 519 C That is to say whole families steeped in superstition, darkest heathenism and idol worship, renounce their old life with its bad ways, and come over to us. They attend our meetings, and under sound teaching, and by the Holy Ghost are led to Christ and Salvation In companies of ding Schools; ten, twenty, fifty and one-hundred at a time, Industrial and they come and are received under the Flag as conditionally New People It is a thrilling experience to witness such a ceremony. News reaches us that the Officers and Soldiers of one Corps visited a nearby village wher all the people were heathen. After the first Meeting fifty people decided to come over on the side of Christ. Every Sunday since a Soldier of the Corps has visited that place instructing these babes in Christ.

> Overcoming temptation is a safe test, revealing of the tempted one has entered into a real spintual experience. Our people do stand true to Christ even under severe persecu-tion. Unless you renounce your Christ I will not employ you or pay you the wages due said an employer to one of our Soldiers. 'Christ is more to me than wages' leplied the Soldier, and although pressed, hard on every side, he stood firm, and gives a radiant testimony, telling how by grace he conquered.

1 Hospital for women and children at Nidrobrulu, Guntur District a Women's Industrial Home in Madras; a Boarding Schools for girls, and another for boys of the Salvation Army.

Territorial Headquarters: The Salvation Army, Broadway, Madras. G.P.O. Box 206.

crowd expected to see the Official proptly obeyed, of biotherhood and contentment exists amongst but this little woman looking up at him said the patients, and a Christlike atmosphere where is your authority to stop a religious pievades the whole place 'where is your authority to stop a religious Meeting?' The Policeman heat a liasty retreat and the Meeting continued

Our young People ar mostly keen on obtaining good education, but parents are poor and fees comparatively high In many villages there comparatively might in many vinages there when the buildings are law Schools in which Primary Education is given and in Trivandium and Nageriori, there are Schools, where the pupils are taken a Officers and many of these guaduated from the little higher in their studies.

The Boarding Schools in Trivandrum and Nagercoil continue to prove most useful. There is on for guls and two for boys

In many villages it is impossible for Officers and Soldiers to get for their children any education beyond the early primer classes and so they are admitted to our Boarding Schools addition there are always Orphans--more than we can take - to be cared for

The Catherine Booth Hospital with its Branches continues to do splendid sevice, the value of which it is quite impossible to calculate Rich and poor find at their disposal an efficient organization of which they readily avail themselves.

There is every indication that the Government of Cochin in well pleased with our Management of the State Leper Colony Certainly a spirit (Mashin).

A new Leper Colony, the land and buildings of which are Salvation Army Property, is almost ready for opening Scotes of Lepers are waiting in the District so that they will be on the spot when the buildings are leady for occupation.

woman, whose grandfather was an early day warrior gave a stiring testimony.

The Salvation Army Doctrines have been published in Tamil, and the Malayalam Book is now in the hands of the Book Binders

In a quiet, unobtrusive manner the prison men and women are regularly visited by our Officers. We rejoice in the many evidences to hand indicating that the prisoners recognise on Others as their friends

Territorial Headquarters S A Kuravanconam, Trivandrum, Travancore State.

Territorial Commander Lieut Commissioner Puya (Mis Trounce)

Chief Secretary Brigadier Dava Ratanm

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There is no provision of law in British India modifications of them in their applications for the registration of Copyright. Protection translations and musical compositions. In the for Copyright accrues under the Indian Copyright Act under which there is now no regis-tration of rights, but the printer has to supply copies of these works as stated in that Act and In the Printing Presses and Books Act XXV the first publication of the work. The proof 1867. The Indian Copyright Act made such visions of the Act as to mechanical instrumodifications in the Imperial Copyright Act ments for producing musical sounds were
of 1911 as appeare 1 to be desirable for adapting found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The of 1911 as appeared to be desirable for adapting found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The liss provisions to the circumstances of India. Imajority of Indian melodies," it was explained the Imperial Act of 1911 was brought into force in India by proclamation in the Gazette written in staff notation, except through the of India on October 30, 1912. Under s. 27 medium of the phonograph. It is impossible of that Act there is limited power for the legislature of British possessions to modify or author, and the melodies are subject to great add to the provisions of the Act inits application variety of notation and time. To meet these to the possession, and it is under this power conditions s. 5 of the Indian Act follows the that the Indian Act of 1914 was passed. The portions of the Imperial Act applicable to British are scheduled to the Indian Act. The combination of melody and harmony, or Act to which these provisions are scheduled either of them, printed, reduced to writing, makes some formal adaptations of them to Indian law and procedure, and some material dided.

case of works first published in British India the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation is, subject to an important proviso, to subsist only for ten years from the first publication of the work. The pro-

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

The indigenous law of India is personal and in 1908 and the Code of criminal Procedure divisible with reference to the two great classes in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to of the population, Hindu and Mahomedan. time are now in force. Both systems claim divine origin and are in extricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the English was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Mahomedan the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829; the Indian Slavery Act, 1843; the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850; the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856; and other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Preare to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans while much of the old Hindu and Mahomedan law is everywhere personal to their native law is everywhere personal to that a series of fellow subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

Codification.

Before the transfer of India to the Crown Hefore the transfer of India to the crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially by Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860 was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of British India is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said
"The Indian penal code may be described as
the criminal law of England freed from all
technicalities and superfluities, systematically
arranged and modified in some few particulars
they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the code." The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled Englishman holding the same office. This

Statute Law Revision.

In October, 1921, a committee was appointed under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, I.C.S., to deal with the question of statute law revision. The functions of the Committee are to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification, as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the statute law of India. In several branches of the law consolidation has long been overdue, and it is suggested that the preparation of a Bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping, with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1894 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the Committee. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the reformed Constitution, increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the Committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country.

European British Subjects.

Whilst the substantive criminal law is the same for all classes, certain distinctions of pro-cedure have always been maintained in regard to criminal charges against European British subjects. Until 1872 European British subsubjects. Until 1872 European British subjects could only be tried or punished by one of the High Courts. It was then enacted that European British subjects should be liable to be tried for any offences by magistrates of the highest class, who were also justices of the peace, and by judges of the Sessions Courts; but it was necessary in both cases that the magistrate or judge should himself be a European British subject. pean British subject. In 1883 the Government of India announced that they had decided "to settle the question of jurisdiction over European subjects in such a way as to remove from the code at once and completely every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinctions." This decision, embodied in the distinctions." This decision, embodied in the Ilbert Bill, aroused a storm of indignation which is still remembered. The controversy ended in a compromise which is thus summarised by Sir John Strachey ("India"). "The controversy ended with the virtual, though not avowed, abandonment of the measure proposed by the Government. Act III of 1884, its right of the law receivable force was a more discounted. by which the law previously in force was amended, cannot be said to have diminished the privileges of European British subjects charged with offences, and it left their position as exceptional as before. The general disqualification of native judges and magistrates remains, but if a native of India be appointed to the post of district magistrate or sessions judge, his powers in regard to jurisdiction over European British subjects are the same as those of an

for trial before the district magistrate or sessions judge has the right, however trivial be the charge, to claim to be tried by a jury of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans.....Whilst this change was made in the powers of district magistrates, the law in regard to other magistrates remained unaltered." Since 1836 no distinctions of race have been recognised in the civil courts throughout India.

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, which differentiate between Indians and European British subjects and American and Europeans who are not British subjects in criminal trials and proceedings and to report on the best methods of giving effect to their proposals" As a result of the recommendations of the Racial Distinctions Committee the law on the subject was further modified, and by the Criminal Law Amendment Act XII of 1923 in place of the old Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-463) the new Chapter XXXIII (sections 443-449) with certain supplementary provisions were substituted This has in some measure reduced the differencebetween the trials of Europeans and of Indians under the Code.

The Federal Court

Under the Government of India Act, 1935, a Federal Court for India is to be established as being an essential element in a Federal Constitution. It is at once the interpreter and guardian of the Constitution and a tribinal for the determination of disputes between the constituent units of the Federation The Court is to consist of a Chief Justice of India and not more than six judges in the first instance. The judges are to be appointed by His Majesty and to hold office during good behaviour until they attain the age of 65. The Court is to 51 at Delhi or such other place or places as may be appointed The Federal Court shall have one exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Federation and the Federal units of the nature described in section 204 of the Act It has also appellate jurisdiction over any final decision of a High Court in British India or in Federal state in cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Act or any Order in Council made thereunder, as stated in secs, 205-20 of the Act Provision is made for an appeal to His Majesty in Council from any judgment of the Federal Court in certain specified cases.

High Courts.

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for the United Provinces and the Punjab superseding do not bind the judge by their opinions; on the old supreme and Sudder Courts. More juries the opinion of the majority prevails if recently High Courts have been constituted for accepted by the presiding Judge. The Indian Patna and Rangoon as well. The Judges law allows considerable latitude of appeal.

provision however is subject to the condition are appointed by the Crown; they hold office that every European British subject brought during the pleasure of the Sovereign; at least one-third of their number are barristers, onethird are recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who have held cer-tain Judicial Offices in India or lawyers qualified in India The sixed proportion of Baruster and Civilian judges has now been abolished by Government of India Act 1935 Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits in India

> For other parts of India High Courts have been formed under other names. The chief difference being that they derive their authority from the Government of India, not from Parliament. In Sindh, N.W.F. Province and the Central Provinces and Berar the pinicipal legal tribunal is known as the Court of the Judicial Countries are the Alexandria and Countries. Commissioner Quite recently the Secretary of State for India has approved the proposal for the establishment of a High Court in the Central Provinces and Berar and Sindh, and a High Court has since January 1936 been established at Nagpur

> The High Courts are the Courts of appeal from the superior courts in the districts, criminal and civil, and their decisions are final, except in cases in which an appeal lies to His Majesty in Council and 18 heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England. The High Courts exercise supervision over all the subordinate courts. Returns are regularly sent to them at short intervals and the High Courts are able, by examining the returns, by sending for proceedings, and by calling for explanations, as well as from the cases that come before them, in appeal to keen themselves. come before them in appeal, to keep themselves to some extent acquainted with the manner in which the courts generally are discharging their duties.

Lower Courts.

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magis-trates. Every province, outside the Presi-dency towns, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts take the place of the Euglish Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the province. Magistrates courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the Presidency towns Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases.

But there is no Court of Criminal Appeal, and and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the subordinate courts in accordance with has repeatedly disclaimed all Jurisdiction as a rules framed by the High Courts. Court of Criminal Appeal, there is no adequate machinery for appeal or revision available to persons convicted of serious and even capital offences and scntenced by the High Courts in their original or appellate Criminal Jurisdictions The prerogative of mercy is exercised by the Governor-General-in-Council and the Local Government concerned without prejudice to the superior power of the Crown.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district: as District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction, his functions as Sessions Judge have been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service are mainly selected though some appointments are made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of India The civil courts, below the grade of District Judge, are almost invariably presided over by Judge, are almost invariantly presided over of Indians. There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the Presidency Towns, where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Cause Courts dissected the property of the Courts of pose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. As Insolvency Courts the chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the motusal similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Insolvence Act of 1002. Courts by the Insolvency Act of 1906.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elscwhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

Legal Practitioners.

Legal practitioners in India are divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the High Court, Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts, and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenuc agents. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the chartered High Courts. Vakils are persons duly qualified great importance, and the Council of Law who are admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England, 1874-1893. The other Provinces and States The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel have series of reports issued under the authority prevails only on the original side of the Bombay either of the Judiciary or the State.

Law Officers.

The Government of India has its own law colleague in the Legal Member of Council. All Government measures are drafted in this department. Outside the Council the principal law officer of the Government of India is the Advocate-General of Bengal, who is appointed by the Crown, is the leader of the local Bar, and is always nominated a member of the Provincial Legislative Council. In Calcutta he is essisted by the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor. There are Advocates-General appointed by the Crown and Government Solicitors for Bombay and Madras, and in Bombay there is attached to the Secretariat a Legal Remembrancer and an Assistant Legal Remembrancer, drawn from the Judicial Branch of the Indian Civil Service. The Government of Bengal consults the Bengal Advocate-General, the Standing Counsel and the Government Solicitor, and has besides a Legal Remembrancer (a Civil Servant) and a Deputy Legal Remembrancer (a practising barrister); the United Provinces are equipped with a civilian Legal Remembrancer and professional lawyers as Government Advocate and Assistant Government Advocate; the Punjab has a Legal Remembrancer, Government Advocate and a Junior Government Advocate; and Burma a Government Advocate, besides a Secretary to the Local Legislative Council. Under the Government of India Act 1935 is proposed to appoint an Advocate-General for each of the more important provinces.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of the Court.

Law Reports.

The Indian Law Reports are now published in seven series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Patna, Lahore and Allahabad, the authority of the Governorunder General-in-Council. They contain cases determined by the High Court and by the Judicial Committee on appeal from the particular High Court. These appeals raise questions of very great importance, and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales show their

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire, The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt., K.C., M.C., | Chief Justice. (On leave.) Bar-at-Law.

Mukharji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath, Kt., Puisne Judge. M.A , B.L.

Costello, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Leonard Wilfred James, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.

Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John, K.C.

Acting Chief Justice. Do.

Do.

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT -contd

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPAR	CIMENT coma
Jack, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robert Ernest, 1 c s	Puisne Judge
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Dwarkanath, MA, DL.	Do.
Ghose, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar, MA, 10.8	Do.
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Hugh Rahere, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Patterson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice David Clarke, I C S	Do.
Ameer Ali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Torick, Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahim Chandra, i c s., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Guha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surendra Nath, Rai Bahadur	Do.
Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Charles, ICS, Barat-law	Do.
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Douglas, Barat-Law.	Do.
Cunliffe, The Hon'ble Mr Justice T R E. Cunliffe, Kt., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Ali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Syed Nasun	Do. Additional.
Henderson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Allen Gerald .	Do. Do
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roopendra Coomar	Do. Do.
Asoke Kumar Roy, Bar-at-Law	Advocate General.
Bose, S. M , Bar-at-Law	Standing Counsel.
Basu, A. K., Bar-at-Law	Government Counsel.
Morgan, H. Carey	Government Solicitor.
Marian N. C. A. T. O.	
	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government. (On leave)
Roxburgh, T J. Y. OLE., ICS	(Officiating).
Khundkar, N A, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Superintendent and Remem brancer of Legal Affairs.
Basak, Dr. Sarat Chandra	Semor Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Prabodh Gopal	Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta.
Sen, Binod Chandra	Jumor Public Prosecutor, Calcutta.
Mitra, Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports.
Collet, Mr. A. L	Registrar (Original Side).
Ghatak, N., M B E , Bar-at-Law	Master and Official Referee.
Banarji, Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee.
Ghosh, J. M., Bar-at-Law	Registrar in Insolvency.
Mitra, Kanai Lal	Deputy Registrar.
Palsett, F	Assistant Registrar.
Ahmad, O. U, MA (Cal), LL B. (Bel), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Day Cunto Manuatha Dhuana at 4 n.	Do.
Obatal Nimy Nath Roy at Law	Do.
San Charte Salvalle Charden	Do.
Dutt Kalahna Lall	Do.
	Do
Mitra Bhupendra Nath	Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice
Badr-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadui, B A Moses, O., Bar-at-Law	and Head Clerk, Decree Department. Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions
Simpson E. S., i.c.s.	Registral and Taxing Officer, Appellate Jurisdiction
D'Abrew, P. A	Deputy Registrar.
Young, J. J	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, English Office
Basu, Anukul Chandra	Assistant Registrar, Paper Book and Accounts Departments.
Ghosh, Hari Charan	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side, Correspondence Section

BENGAL JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—contd.

Chakrabatti, Bijay	Krıshı	na					Senior Bench Clerk and ex officio Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side
Morgan, C. Carey		••	••	••	••	••	Administrator-General and Official
Surita, O. R.	••	••			••	••	Deputy Administrator-General and Offi- cial Trustee.
Falkner, George McDonald, Bar-at-Law				• • •			Official Assignee. (On leave)
Meyer, S.C H., Ba	r-at-L	aw			• •		(Officiating) Official Assignee.
Mukharji, Kanti Cl	nandra	(Adve	cate)				Official Receiver.

Bombay Judicial Department.

Bombay Judicial Department.								
Beaumont, The Honble Sir J. W. F, Kt., K.C., MA,	Chief Justice							
(Cantab) Blackwell, The Honb'le Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick, Bar-at- Law	Puisne Judge.							
Rangnekar, The Hon'ble Mr. Sajbha Shankar, B.A., Ll. B., Bar-at-Law.	Do.							
Broomfield, The Hon'ble Mr Justice R. S, B.A, Bar-at-	Do.							
Law, 1 C.S. Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bomanji Jamshedji	Do.							
Barlee, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kenneth William, B A (Dub), Bar-at-Law, 1 C S.	Do.							
Kania, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jaykisandas,	Do.							
LL.B. Divatia, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harsidhbhai Vajubhai,	100.							
M.A., LL B Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naoroji Jehangir, Bar-at- Law, 1 C S.	1)0.							
Macklin, The Hon Mr. Justice A S. R, ICS	Do.							
Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F. B., M.A., Bar-at-Law	Do (Offg Addl Judge)							
Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, Bar-at Law	Advocate General.							
Sen, Kshitis Chandra, BA, I.C.S	Remembrancer of Legal Affans,							
Louis Walker, G	Government Solicitor and Public Pro- secutor.							
Vakıl, J. H., Bar-at-Law	Clerk of the Crown							
O'Gorman, G. C., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports							
Bilimoria, R. S., M A , LL B Bar-at-Law	Official Assignee.							
Abuvala, N. B	Deputy Official Assignee (Officiating)							
Vesuvala, N. A	1st Assistant to Official Assignce. (Officiating).							
Vaidya, G. A	2nd Assistant to Official Assignee (Officiating)							
Shingne, Dewan Bahadur Padmanabh Bhaskar, LL B	Government Pleader, Bombay							
Lobo, C M., LL B	Government Pleader and Public Prose- cutor, Karachi.							
Mitchell, H. C. B	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, in addition to his duties as Registrat of Companies (On leave,)							
Rodrigues, Leo, LL B, Advocate (OS.)	Officiating Administrator General and Official Trustee							
Gajiwala, I G	Officiating Registrar of Joint Stock Companies,							
Ranchhodbhai Bhaibabhai Patel, R B, MA, LLB., Bar- at-Law.	Prothonotary and Semor Master.							
Khairaz, Gulam Hussain Rahimtoola, Bar-at-Law	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator (Officiating)							
Vakil, H. A., Bar-at-Law	Master and Assistant Prothonotary.							
Vacant								
Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL B., Bar-at-Law	Insolvency Registrar. (Officiating.)							
Sequeira, A. F., B.A., LL B., Advocate (O S.)	Assistant Taxing Master. Officiating Taxing Master.							

BOMBAY JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT-contd.

Tahir Ali Fatchi, LL.B				First Assistant Master.
Majumdar, J. H , Bar-at-Law		• •		2nd Assistant Master.
Cleur Brown, G S., Bar-at-Law				Assistant Taxing Master. (Officiating)
Nakra, N. B., K. S				3rd Assistant Master.
Gadre, J. G				Associate.
Mahadevia, M.A , LL.M			••	Do. (Officiating.)
Iyyar, A. R. N		• •		Officiating Associate,
Kirtikar, A H, Bar-at-Law				Do.
Mehta, C. B				Sheriff.
Nemazie, M. K				Deputy Sheriff.
Bavdekar, R. S , B.A. (Bombay, Cantab),	ICS			Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
Rao, M. G., M.A, LL.B	•	•	•	Deputy Registrar and Sealer, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee.
Athalye, K A., B A , LL.B		• •	• •	Assistant Registrar.

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Davis, G., Bar-at-Law, 1 C.S.					Judicial Co	mmissione	r of Sind.	
Rupchand Bilaram, B A , LL B.		••	٠		Additional Sind.	Judicial	Commissioner	of
Mehta, Dadiba, C, MA, LLB	••	••	••	•	Additional Sind.	Judicial	Commissioner	0f
Haveliwala, M.A., Bar-at-Law	••	••	••	•	Additional Sind.	Judicial	Commissioner	of

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS.

Wadia, H. H., M.A., Bar-at-Law		 ••		Court Receiver and	Liquidator.
Chinoy, A. F. J, LL B .				First Assistant to	do.
Appabhai G. Desai, Bar-at-Law				Second Assistant to	do.
Engineer, S. E., B.A , LL B	••	 	••	Third Assistant to	do.

Madras Judicial Department.

Beasley, The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. O. C', Kt., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., B.A., B.L.	On other duty.
Madhavan Nair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C , Bar-at-Law	Judge.
Panduranga Row, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, i.c.s	Do.
Curgenven, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J , i.c.s	Do.
Cornish, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. D	Do.
Walsh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. P	Do.
Varadachari, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., Rao Bahadur.	$\mathbf{D_0}$
Lakshmana Rao, K. P., The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.
Vere Mockett, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice	Do.
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S., I.C.S	Do.
King, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., I c.s	Do.
Nayudu, Venkataramana Rao P., Rao Bahadur, B.A., B.L.	Do.
Krishnaswami Ayyar, Sir Alladi, Kt., B.A., B.L	Advocate-General.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, S., B.A., B.L	Administrator-General.

	DEPARTMENT-	

Small, H. M	••				Government Solicitor.
Krishnaswamy Ayyangar, K	s				Government Pleader.
Rama Rao, K.W					Law Reporter.
Bewes, L. H., Advocate					Public Prosecutor.
Aingar, R. N., Bar-at-Law .	••	••	••	•	Editor, Indian Law Reports Madras Series.
Rajagopalan, G , B.A , M.L					Law Reporter.
Viswanatha Ayyar, A. S., B.A.,	в.ь.				Do.
Sesha Ayengar, K. V					Secretary, Rule Committee.
Smith J. M					Sheriff of Madras.
Anantaraman, T. S					Crown Prosecutor.
White, G. S					Registrar, High Court.
Srimvasa Ayyar					2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Appa Rao, D , Bar-at-Law					Master, High Court.
Satyamurti Aiyar, R , M.A., M L					Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side.
Sankaranarayana, B. C., M.A., I	лв, В	ar-at-L	aw		Official Referee.
Ganapathi, K. N , Bar-at-Law	••	••	••	•	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side, and Clerk of the Crown.
Jayaram Ayyar, R , M.A., B.L		••	••		1st Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.

Assam Judicial Department.

Blank, A. L, 1.0 S	••	••	••	•	••	Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Officiating Secretary, to the Assam Legislative Council, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Assam. [P. 2,150 O.P. £30. J.P. 150]
Lodge, Ronald Francis, 1	cs.	••	• •	••	••	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar. [P. 2,250. O.P. £30 I.P. 150]
Chunder Kamal Chundur	, 1 C.S.,	Bar-at-	Law			Judge N.V.D. [P. 1,900. O.P. 300]
Sen, Sisar Kumar, I c.s.	••	••	••	••	٠	Offg. Additional Judge, Sylhet and Cachar. [P. 1,200.]
Mazumdar, Bisweswar	••	••	••	••	••	2nd Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar. [P. 1,275.]
Barua, Srijut Jogendra N	ath	••	••	••	••	Temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts. [P. 1,350.]

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Terrell, The Hon ble Sir Courtney, Kt	Chief Justice.
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred William Ewart, Bar-at-Law.	Puisne Judge
Macpherson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Thomas Stewart, Kt., C.I.E., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Fazl-ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Khawja Muhammad Nur, C.B.E , The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khan Bahadur.	Do.
James, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice John Francis William, I C.S., Bar-at-Law.	Do.
Dhavle, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankara Balaii, I.C.S.	Do.

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BIHAR AND ORISSA JUDICIAL D	EPARTMENT—contd.
Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chifford Manmohan,	
Bar-at-Law	
Sukhdev Prashad Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Bar- at-Law	Do.
Rowland, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Francis	Do. Acting Additional,
Saunders The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Alfred, i.c.s Meredith, H R, i.c.s	Do. Do. Registrar.
Ram Prashad Ghoshal	Deputy Registrar.
Maulavi Khalil-ur-Rahman	Assistant Registrar.
Rudra Prasanna Misra, B L	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court, Temporary Additional Munsif of
	Cuttack, in addition to his own duties
Brown, K. C., I S.O	Commissioner of Oaths and Affidavits Government Advocate.
Salyid Jaffar Imain, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate.
Sinha Bhuvaneshwar Prashad	Government Pleader.
Burma Judicial De	nartment
	•
Robert , The Hon'ble Mr E H. G , Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice, Rangoon, Judge, do.
Paguley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Minty, Bar at-	Do. do.
Law, ics	
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A G, 108	Do. do.
U., The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ba, Bar-at-Law Leach, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Alfred Henry Lionel,	Do. do. Do. do.
Bar-at-Law	Do, do,
Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. F, Bar-at-Law,	Do. do.
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Herbert Hoddy, I c s	Do. do
Braund, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linth- waite, Bar-at-Law.	Do. do.
Eggar, A, MA, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Dun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocate and
Lambert, E. W., Bar-at-Law	Secretary to Burma Legislative Council, Assistant Government Advocate,
Byu, U Tun, Bar-at-Law	Do. do.
Pe, U On , Bar-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official
	Trustee, Burma, and Official Assignce and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon
Them, U Myint, M A . L. B , Bar-at-Law	(Officiating) Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Tun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon,
Eusoof, Khan Samb M , Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Moulmein.
Lutter, Henry Millard, V D	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay.
Mitter, L. K., B L	Asstant Public Prosecutor, Mandalay,
Murphy, J. J C, Bar-at-Law, tes	and also Public Prosecutor Registrar, High Court, Rangoon.
Goldsmith, W. S	Registrar, Original Side, High Court,
	Rangoon.
Maung, U San, I C S	Deputy Registrar, General Department.
U Saw Sein (B)	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon
Kirlsham G P p.cc p.r	Fust Deputy Registrar. Second Deputy Registrar.
Kyan, L. Hone, B.L.	3rd Deputy Registrar.
Thein, U Ba (5)	Assistant Registrar, Original Side
	(On leave)
Khin, Daw Me Me, B.L. Kha, U	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
Montaire R P W p.	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side. Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
	Assistant Registrar, Original Side. (Officiating)
Peck, K Ngy1 (B)	Do. (Officiating.)

Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Stone, The Hon. Mr Justice Gilbert, Bar-at-Law . Grille, The Hon. Mr. Justice Frederick Louis, MA., Bar-at-law	Chief Justice Puisne Judge.
Nyogi, The Hon Mr Justice M. Bhawam Shankar, M.A., Ll.B.	Do.
Gruer, The Hon Mr Justice H. G , I c.s., Bar-at-Law .	Do.
Pollock, The Hon. Mr. Justice R. E., B.A (Cantab.), Bar-at-law, I C S.	Do
Bose, The Hon Mr Justice Vivian, Bar-at-Law .	Do
Hemeon, C R , I CS	Legal Remembrancer.
Deo, V. N., B.St., Id.B.	Assistant Legal Remembrancer.
Borwankar, K R., B A , LL.B.	Registrar.
Mehta, V. S	Deputy Registrar.

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Middleton, L , 1 C S	 Judicial Commissioner.
Mir Ahmad Khan, Qazi, K. B , B.A., LL.B.	 Additional Judicial Commissioner.
Naram Dass, L	 . Registrar.

Punjab Judicial Department.

	Young, The Hon'ble Sir, J Douglas, B.A (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	
	Addison, The Hon'ble Sir, James, J, MA, BSc, (Aberd.) ICS.	Judge, High Court
	Tekchand, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bakhshi, M.A., LL.B., (Pb.).	Do.
	('oldstream, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John, B.A. (Oxon).	Do.
	Jai Lal, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur, BA, LLB (Pb.)	Do.
	Dalip Singh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Kanwar, B.A. (Pb.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
	Ngha Haidar, The Hon'ble Mi Justice Syed, MA (Alld), MA, LLB. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	Do.
	Monroe, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J H, BA., LLB, (Dublin), KC, Bar-at-Law	Ъо.
	Skemp, The Hon'ble Mr Justice F W , M A. (Manchester), 1 C 8	Do
	blade, The Hon'ble M1 Justice M. V, B.A. (Bombay and l'antab), 1 CS	Additional Judge, High Court.
	Onnie, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M M L, BA (Oxon),	Do
۱	Pilton, The Hon'ble Mr Justice G. C., B.A (Oxon), I C S	President, Sikh Gurdwara Tribunal.
١	Widul Rashid, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, MA. (Cantab.) Bar-at-Law.	Additional Judge, High Court.
I	blucker, Mr H. A.C., BA (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Registrar.
ı	W bb, Mr Kenneth Cameron	Deputy Registrar. (On leave)
ı	Roupt Rai, Lala, B A., Hons LL B. (Pb.)	Officiating Deputy Registrar.
ı	nnette, Mr. George Bertram Charles	
I	A want Singh Soin, Sardar	Officiating Assistant Deputy Registrar

United Provinces Judicial Department.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Sulaiman, The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad, kt., M.A LL.D., Bar-at-Law.	Chief Justice.
Thom, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Gibb, M.A., LL.B, D S O, M C	Puisne Judge.
Niamat-Ullah, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, B.A , LL.B	Do.
Bennet, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Edward, BA., LLD, Bar-at-Law, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B A., LL B	Do.
Harries, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar-at- Law.	Do.
Rachhpal Singh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Ral Bahadur (Bar-at-Law)	Do.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold James, J.P., I.O.S	Do.
Allsop, The Hon'ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whittlesea, J.P., I C S.	Do.
Bajpal, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Uma Shankar, MA., LL B	Additional Puisne Judge.
Ganga Nath, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, BA, LLB, Ran Bahadur,	D o. Do
Smith, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold Gordan, J.P., I.C.S.	Do. Offg. Do.
Joshi, Dr Lachhmi Dat, Rai Bahadur, BSc, LLD, Bar-at-Law.	Registrar (Offg) (Granted leave)
Mills, Stanley Edward Jervis, M B E	Deputy Registrar officiate as Registrar.
Bower, Denzil Mowbray	Assistant Registrar.
Muhammad Ismail, Khan Bahadur, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Wah-Ullah, Dr. M., M A., B C L, LL D, Bar-at-Law	Asstt. Government Advocate.
Shankar Saran, M A (Oxon), Bar-at-Law	Government Pleader.
Mukharji, Benoy Kumar, M.A., LL B	Law Reporter.
Mukhtar Ahmad, BA, LLB	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carleton, Capt K. O., M.A (Edin), Bar-at-Law, M L C	Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT	r Lucknow.

I.C.S.	J.P.,	Chief Judge.
Srivastava, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bisheshwar Na B A., Ll B, O B.E	ath,	Judge.
Nanavutty, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erach Maneksh B.A., I.C.S.	ah,	Do.
Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice George Hector, Bar Law.	-at-	Do.
Zia-ul-Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Khan Baha B.A.	dur,	Do.
Muhammad Baqar, Sheikh, B.A., LL.B		Registrar.
Phillips, Samuel		Deputy Registrar.
Gupta, H. S., Bar-at-Law	••	Government Advocate. On leave.
Ghosh, Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at-Law		Asstt. Government Advocate,
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, Babu, B.A., LLB		Law Reporter.

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			NUMB	NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED.	ALCE OF	CIVIL SUI	IS INSIII	ULED.				
i				N	Number of Suits instituted	durts insti	tuted.			Number of Suits	Total	
		1	Value not ex-	Value Rs 10	Value Rs 50	Value Rs 100	Value Rs. 500	Value Value Rs. 500 Rs. 1,000	Value	the value of which	Number of Surts	Total Value of
	Auministrations.		ceeding Rs 10	to Bs. 50.	to Rs 100		to to Rs.5,000	to Rs.5,000.	Rs.5,000.	cannot be	instituted.	Suits.
			-	(2)	(3)	(†)	(2)	9	6	in money.	6)	(10)
-	Benoal	- :	143 401	411.031	189.169	169.745	14.820	8.831	1.983	643	(4) 932.726	Rs. 28.47.97.283
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다. 전 구	Bombay British Baluchistan	-:-:	15 225 394	74,900 1,876	51,340	78 290	13,087	8,770	1.254	3,618	246,484(a) 4,462	7,63,37,535
	TOTAL, 1933	33	322,488	322,488 1,062,736	536,643	696,044	92,433	59,755	11,309	6,217	2,787,635 (a) (d)	80,74,21,807
	(1932	' :	302.230	1,005.314	522 324	702,823	95,836	64,483	11 890	6,406	2.711,306	70,78,89,810
	1931	:	288,661	940,961		674,531					2,576,207	
	1930	:	270,296	882,004	491,899	678,699		66,296	12,373	5,613	2,504,086*	69,61,73,948
	TOTALS \ 1928	::	255,191				92,266				*2,431.276	
	1927	:	258,452								*2,349,155	72,50,41,516
	1926	.:	246,508 259,430	791,116 849,294	430,346 471,970	644,536	102,751	64,441	12,777	7,761	•2,415,356	52,40,99,500 71,39,35,486
Ш	1924	_;	243,786	166,167	423,613	563,777	84,169	60,301	12,245	7,374	2,187,256*	63,56,48,827
I	P. D. Anderson			100	2001 001	000	7 400 1	4 501 1- 1007	ı	1000 1 1000 9 609 in 1090	0 001 41 6	

Details not given of 6,014 Bombay surts in 1924, 5,628 in 1925, 4,899 in 1926, 4,581 in 1927, 4,047 in 1928, 3,693 in 1929, 3,786 in 1930, 3,804 in 1931 and 2,829 in 1932.
 Excludes 2,796 surts of "Superior Courts."
 Exults instituted in the court of one Hony. Munsif.
 Includes 800 surts not shown in details.
 in the records of which have been destroyed by fire.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian administrator to take the burden of policing the country off the zemindars and to place it on Government. He ordered the District Judges of Bengal in 1793 to open a Thana (Police Station) for every 400 square miles of their jurisdiction, and to appoint atlpendiary Thanadars (Police Station Officers) and subordinates.

In Madras in 1816, Sir Thomas Munro took superintendence of police out of the hands of the sedentary judges and placed it in the hands of the peripatetic Collector, who had the indigenous village police system already under his control. In this way the Revenue Department controlled the police of the districts and still to some extent does so, especially in Bombay Presidency.

In Khandesh from 1826-36 Outram of Mutiny fame showed how a whole time military commandant could turn incorrigible marauders into excellent police; and Sir George Clerk, Governor of Bombay in 1848, applied the lesson by appointing full-time European Superintendents of Police in many Districts.

Madras had a torture scandal in 1853 which showed that 3 Collectors had no time for real police superintendence; in 1859 the principle of full-time European superintendence was introduced in a Madras Act of that year and the control of the Collector was removed.

The Mutiny led to general police overhaul and retrenchment and the Madras Act was mainly followed in India Act V of 1861, "An Act for the Regulation of Police", which still governs police working everywhere in India except Madras and Bombay, which has its own Police Act (IV of 1890).

Working.—Strictly speaking there is no Indian Police. With the doubtful exceptions of the Delin Imperial Arca Police, and the advisory staff of the Intelligence Bureau attached to the Home Department, the Government of India has not a single police officer directly under its control. The police provided for by the 1861 Act is a provincialised police, administered by the Local Government concerned, subject only "to the general control" of the Governor-General.

within the Local Government area the police are enrolled and organised in District forces, at the head of each of which is a District Superintendent of Police with powers of enlistment and dismissal of constabulary; and Police Station Officers may also be dismissed by the D.S.P.

The D. S. P. is subject to dual control. The force he commands is placed at the disposal of the District Magistrate for the enforcement of lawand the maintenance of order in the District. But the departmental working and efficiency of the force is governed by a departmental hierarchy of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Inspector-General of Police, and Home Department. Generally speaking, the D. S. P. has to correspond with his District Magistrate on judicial and magisterial topics, and with his departmental chiefs on internal working of his force.

The C. I. D.—The Curzon Police Commission of 1902-3 modernised police working by providing for the direct enlistment and training of Educated Indians as Police Station Officers, and by creating specialised police agencies under each Local Government for the investigation of specialist and professional crime. These agencies are known as Crimina) Investigation Departments and work under a Deputy Inspector-General. They collate information about crime, edit the Crime Gazette, take over from the District Police crimes with ramifications into several jurisdictions, and they control the working of such scientific police developments as the Finger Print Identification Bureaux.

Headquarters and Armed Police.—At the chief town of each District the D. S. P. has his office and also his Headquarter Police Lincs and parade ground. This is the main centre for accumulation and distribution to the Police Stations and Outposts of the District of clothing, arms, ammunition, and accourtements. Here are the Stores and the Armoury. Here also constability recruits enlisted by the D. S. P. are taught drill, deportment, and duties and are turned out to fill vacancies. The Headquarter Lines also contain the two hundred or so armed police who mount guard on Treasuries in the District, and also provide prisoner and treasure escort. Actually they form a small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. The most highly trained section of them go through a musketry course and are armed with 303 service rifles. At most head-quarters, but by no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

Thanas and Thanadars —Almost throughout India the popular terms for Police Station and Police Station officer are "Thana" and "Thanadar." It is at the Police Station that the public are most in touch with the police and the police with the public. Whether it be in a large city or in a mofusal hamlet the Thana is the place where people come with their troubles and their grievances against their neighbours or against a person or persons unknown. In dealing with such callers, the Thanadar, who like police of all ranks, is supposed to be always on duty, is chiefly guided by the Fourteenth Chapter of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and the Second Schedule at the end of that Code. This schedule shows nearly all penal offences and states whether or not they are "cognisable by the police." The fourteenth Chapter lays down that a cognisable complaint must then and there be recorded, visited, and investigated. A non-cognisable complaint is merely noted in a separate book and the complainanant is told to go to court.

Police Prosecutors.—The complainant in a cognisable case not only has his complaint recorded but investigated without payment of fee. If the Thanadar succeeds in establishing a prima facie case against the accused, the prosecution in court is conducted free of charge by a police prosecutor, who is generally a junior pleader, engaged by Government to conduct police cases in the lower courts, Cases committed

to the Sessions are conducted by the Public Prosecutor or one of his Assistants, and the reports of these officers and the comments of the judge are a means for the D.S.P. to know whether his Thanadars are doing their work properly.

Out Posts .- When the Police Commission of 1860 devised the plan of police that still holds the field, they laid down two criteria of the numbers required. One was one policeman per square mile; the other was one per thousand of population. In towns it is well enough to of population. have the available police concentrated at the police station. But in the mofussil the Thana is very often fifty miles distant from portions of its jurisdiction. It is in such cases profitable to detach a portion of the police station strength under a head constable to man an outpost where complaints can be received and investigation begun without the injured party having to undertake a long journey to the distant Thana The secret of good motussil police working in normal times is dispersion. A single policeman, however junior, represents the rule of law and is an agent of Government

Ωf Promotion -Ordinarily The Chain the constable may aspire to become a jamadar, or with ability and luck, a Police Station Officer or even Inspector The directly recruited matriculate who comes in through the Police Training School as a Thanadar may ordinarily become an Inspector or a Deputy Superintendent, or exceptionally a Superintendent The direct Deputy, an office reserved for Indians, has a good chance of becoming Superintendent, and perhaps Deputy Inspector-General The direct Assistant Superintendent, whether from England, or from India, is sure of a Superintendentship, and has chances of D. I. G after 25 years' service. The period of service for all ranks for full pension is thirty years, and if an officer dies in the process of earning full pension has pension dies with him and all his dependents get his provident fund.

and efficiency.

The Commissioner of Police of a Presidency Town is not the subordinate of the Provincial Inspector-General of Police and he deals direct with Government, just as the Presidency Magistrates deal directly with the High Court, The Criminal Procedure Code of India is supersedde frimma Procedure code of notals superseded in the Presidency Towns by special police Acts which prescribe police procedure. Justice in criminal cases in Presidency Towns is somewhat rough and ready, not only from this cause, but also because Presidency Magistrates can give upto six months or Rs. 200 fine summarily, ie., without formal record of proceedings; and if only whipping or fine up to Rs. 200 is inflicted there need be not even any statement of reasons for the conviction.

Round Figures -The process of reorganisation and retrenchment goes on ceaselessly, annual administration reports for the ten major provinces and four minor administrations appeared tardily, and there are no unified statistics for the police of India and Burma. The following figures are therefore merely to be regarded as approximations, giving a general idea of the numbers of police and the volume of work put through yearly—There are about 25,000 Military Police, chiefly in Burma, Assam, and Bengal, and these cost about one erore. The maintenance of them is a departure from the principles laid down by the 1860 Commission and the 1861 Act.

Provincial Police including Burma total about 200,000 and cost eleven and a half crores or an average of over one erore per major Province.

There are about 10,000 Thanas or Police Stations which annually investigate from five to six thousand murders, four thousand dacoities, twenty-five thousand cattle thefts, one hundred and seventy thousand ordinary thefts and as many burglaries. They place on trial every year about three-quarters of a million persons, of . whem about half a million or more are convicted. Presidency Police—In the Presidency The jail population of India, which is over a Towns there is unified police control for the hundred thousand, consists of many habituals Police Commissioner is responsible for both who ou release proceed to prey on the public law and order and for departmental training until such time as the police again secure their conviction and incarceration

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK.

portance to statistical results as a test of the merits of police work was a point upon which considerable stress was laid by the Indian Police Commission, who referred to the evils likely to result from the prevalence among subordinate officers of an impression that the advancement of an officer would depend upon his being able to show a high parison even for larger areas without taking nizable crime -

The undestrability of attaching undue im-into account the differences in the conditions under which the police work; and, it may be added, they can at the best indicate only very imperfectly the degree of success with which the police carry out that important branchof their duties, which consists in the prevention of crime. These considerations have been or crime. These considerations have been emphasized in recent orders of the Government of India. Subject to these observations, the figures below may be given as some indication of the volume of work falling upon depend upon his being able to show a high ment of india. Subject to these closervations, ratio of convictions, both to cases and by the figures below may be given as some persons arrested, and a low ratio of crime. Indication of the volume of work falling upon the objection applies more particularly to the the police, and of the wide differences between use of statistics for small areas; but they the conditions and the statistical results in cannot properly be used as a basis of comdifferent provinces. They are statistics of cog-

Administrations.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or dis- charged.	Number in custo- dy pend- ing trial or investi- gation or on ball at end of year.
Bengal	5,977	226,002	194,195	180,663	13,532	10,497
Bihar and Orissa	2,857	44,158	30,499	22,778	7,721	4,147
United Provinces	12 324	133,206	104,511	91,010	13,501	14,252
Punjab	12,475	65,258	75,334	47,285	28,014	12,743
North-West Frontier Province	2,629	9,821	12,558	7,048	5,510	1,199
Burma	5,275	74,486	72,348	48,679	23,669	5,099
Central Provinces and Berar	3,522	43,021	25,792	15,853	5,498	4,441
Assam	1,308	14,451	9,705	6,196	3,509	2,251
Ajmer-Merwara	466	7,956	6,274	6,100	174	575
Coorg	158	490	500	211	164	185
Madras	17,364	232,252	22,7112	208,256	18,856	6,559
Bombay	9,221	137,407	141,895	121,313	20,582	12,426
Baluchistan	184	4,649	4,353	4,008	329	344
Delhi	580	12,000	8,062	5,975	2,087	3,394
Total, 1933	74,340	10,05,157	913,198	765,375	143,176	78,112
TOTALS 1932 1931 1930 1928 1927 1926	78,455 63,396 70,759 67,540 63,079 57,680 57,412	955,993 938,041 898,977 1,018,522 941,955 886,675	883,696 819,382 795,456 867,949 797,866 738,856	733,171 679,885 657,044 730,459 661,755 602,956 582,846	146,010 144,723 134,176 134,529 133,268 132,313 126,215	78,096 83,969 78,309 71,245 68,233 63,550 61,607
1925	56,554 54,997	877,780 887,747	712,697	578,908 570,729	176,423 130,112	56,369 51,490

OFFENCES.	
FOLICE.	
PRINCIPAL	

	1								
	House-trespass and House-break- ing with intent to commit Offence.	Convic- tion obtained.	2,314 259	1,670 3,947 3,266 130 404	3,161 211 1,784	724 12 2,077 2,216 252	70.00 00.00	22,568	22,693 21,451 22,596 23,347 22,429 21,786 21,620 21,620
	House-land Hou ing wit to col	Reported.	32,528 587	18,518 34,200 18,091 665 2,996	8,842 957 9,821	6,545 91 9,452 10,476 1,400	239 834	156,242	167,939, 166,481, 165,582, 171,880, 168,990, 168,746, 169,611, 180,123,
	7 Theft.	Convic- tion obtained.	4,165 1,107	2,799 3.688 2.542 257 526	4,210 •673 2,506	1,044 34 4,632 4,034 1,252	124 264	33,857	33,471 32,616 34,368 37,527 36,729 38,044 37,329 38,177 39,564
	Ordinary Theft.	Reported.	18,690 3 128	12,723 17,246 7.417 944 2,374	12,410 *3,187 20,819	5,164 128 17,434 9,865, 3,764	334 1,131	136,758	138,863 163,641 141,693 152,948 151,089 154,032 152,353 169,403
	heft.	Convic- tion obtained.	378. 23	323 760 1,077;	1,437	104 3 1,382 988	11	7,003	6,339 7,783 8,573 8,498 7,539 7,539 6,623
	Cattle Theft.	Reported.	762	3 674 3,051 293	4,117	272 16 3,563 2,446	26 145	20,256	22,122 24,440 25,179 27,645 28,652 25,581 25,581
σ'n	Dacoity.	Convic- tion obtained.		103 290 32 32 33	332 1	. 23	:	1,267	1,810 1,388 1,188 777 778 776 776 719
Cases.	Dac	Reported.	1,515	888 150 120 147	938 34 46	113 269 206 206	19	4,679	0 0 4 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
	erious s against srson.	Convic- tion obtained.	1,937	1,145, 2,637, 3,523, 95, 1,459.	4,981 294 1,570	639 15 1,878 2,116 421	36	23,044	21,856 20,769 20,406 20,053 19,348 17,295 15,818 15,465
	Other serious Offences against the Person.	Reported.	7.280	4,396 8,743 9,388 2,862	12,041 1,315 3,784	2,037 52 7,279 6,338 1,162	194	67,983	67,347 65,733 64,303 64,438 64,799 62,011 58,986 57,791
		convice tion obtained.	96	271 423 423 177	207 5 143	23.22 23.35.22 88.33.52	90 rð	2,029	2,055 1,960 1,785 1,875 1,785 1,785 1,785 1,629 1,629
	Murder.	Reported	986	350 1,005 935 20 525	972 26 317	119 1,181 600 41	17	6,827	7,329 6,483 6,4822 6,4821 6,822 6,227 5,939 5,899
	the tud	Convic- tion obtained.	5.7	615 770 897 16	44.7 435	293 641 423 60	10 00	5,791	5,006 5,804 5,804 5,384 5,048 5,207
	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity	heported.	2,361	1,574 2,599 2,420 2,420 369	686 77 924	831 11 1,958 1,362	16	15,553	17,466 17,466 18,519 14,752 15,076 14,996 14,757 15,113
	ons.		pus u	ssa	es and	and	::	1933	1932 1931 1930 1929 1927 1926 1925
	Administrations		Bengal Calcutta Town	Suburbs. Bihar and Orissa United Provinces Punjab Delhi NWest Fr	Province. Burma Rangoon Central Provinces	Berar. Assam Coorg Madras Bombay Combay Town	Island Baluchistan Ajmer-Merwara	TOTAL, 19	TOTALS

JAILS.

Jall administration in India is regulated to all India legislation. The obvious advisagenerally by the Prisons Act of 1894, and by rules assued under it by the Government of India and the local governments. The punishments authorised by the Indian Penul Code for convicted offenders include transportation, penal servitude, rigorous imprisonment (which may include short periods of solitary confinement), and simple imprisonment. Accommodation has also to be provided in the jails for civil and under-trial prisoners.

The origin of all iail improvements in India in recent years was the Jail Commission of 1889. The report of the Commission, which consisted of only two members, both officials serving under the Government of India is extremely long, and reviews the whole question of jail organization and administration in the minutest detail. In most matters the Com-mission's recommendations have been accepted and adopted by Local Governments, but in various matters, mainly of a mmor character, their proposals have either been rejected ab unitio as unsuited to local conditions, abandoned as unworkable after careful experiment or accepted in principle but postponed for the present as impossible

The most important of all the recommendations of the Commission, the one that might in fact be described as the corner stone of their report, is that there should be in each Presidency three classes of jails: in the first place, large central jails for convicts sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment; se-condly, district falls at the headquarters of districts; and, thirdly, subsidiary jails and "lock-ups" for under-trial prisoners and convicts sentenced to short terms of imprisonment. The jail department in each province is under the control of an Inspector-General; he is generally an officer of the Indian Medical Service with jail experience, and the Superintendents of certain jails are usually recruited from the same service. The district jail is under the charge of the civil surgeon, and is frequently inspected by the district magistrate. The staff under the Superintendent includes, in large central jails, a Deputy Superintendent to supervise the jail manufactures, and in all central and district jails one or more subordinate medical officers. The executive staff consists of jailors and warders, and convict petty officers are employed in all central and district jails, the prospect of promotion to one of these posts being a strong inducement to good behaviour A Press Note issued by the Bombay Govern-ment in October, 1915, says:—"The cadre and emoluments of all ranks from Warder to Superintendent have been repeatedly revised and altered in recent years. But the Department is not at all attractive in its lower grades. The two weak spots in the jail administration at the moment are the insufficiency of Central Prisons and the difficulty of obtaining good and sufficient warders."

The Jails Committee.—Since the intro-

bility of proceeding along certain eneral lines of uniform application led lately to the appointment of a Jails' Committee, which conducted the first comprehensive survey of Indian prison administration which had been made for thirty gammistration which had been made for thirty years. Stress was laid by the Committee upon the necessity of improving and increasing existing jail accommodation, of recruiting a better class of warders; of providing education for prisoners, and of developing prison industries so as to meet the needs of the constitutions. suming Departments of Government. Other important recommendations included the separation of civil from cuminal offenders, the adoption of the English system of release on license in the case of adolescents, and the creation of children's courts. The Committee found that the reformative side of the Indian system needed particular attention. They system needed particular assencion. They recommended the segregation of habituals from ordinary prisoners, the provision of separate accommodation for prisoners under trial, the institution of the star-class system; and the abolition of certain practices which are hable to harden or degrade the prison popula-

Employment of Prisoners.—The work on which convicts are employed is mostly carried on within the jall walls, but extra-mural employment on a large scale is sometimes allowed, as, for example, when a large times anowed, as, for example, when a large number of convicts were employed in excavating the Jhelum Canal in the Punjab. Within the walls prisoners are employed on jail service and repairs, and in workshops. The main principle laid down with regard to jail manufactures is that the work must be penal and industrial. The industries are on a large scale, multifarious employment being condemned, while care is taken that the jail shall not compete with local traders. As far as possible industries are adapted to the requirements of the consuming public departments, and printing, tent-making, and the manufacture of clothing are among the commonest employments. Schooling is confined to juveniles; the experiment of teaching adults has been tried, but literary instruction is unsuitable for the class of persons who fill an Indian iail.

The conduct of convicts in fall is generally good, and the number of desperate characters among them is small. Failure to perform the allotted task is by far the most common offence, In a large majority of cases the punishment inflicted is one of those classed as "minor." Among the "major" punishments fetters take the first place. Corporal punishment is inflicted in relatively few cases, and the number is steadily falling. Punishments were revised as the result of the Commission of 1889. Two notable punishments then abolished were shaving the heads of female prisoners and the stocks. The latter, which was apparently much practised in Bombay, was described by the Commission as inflicting exquisite torture. Punishments are now scheduled and graded into major duction of the reformed constitution the mainte-nance of the Indian Prisons falls within the blems is the internal maintenance of order sphere of provincial Governments and is subject among the prisoners, for which purpose paid

warders and convict warders are employed. Indian Year Book, 1922 (pages 670-671). With this is bound up the question of a special class of well-behaved prisoners which was tried from 1905 onwards in the Thana Jail.

Juvenile Prisoners.—As regards "youthful offenders"—i.e., those below the age of 15—the law provides alternatives to imprisonment, and it is strictly enjoined that boys shall not be sent to jail when they can be dealt with otherwise. The alternatives are detention in a wise. The alternatives are detention in a reformatory school for a period of from three to seven years, but not beyond the age of 18; discharge after admonition; delivery to the parent or guardian on the latter executing a bond to be responsible for the good behaviour of the culprit; and whipping by way of school discipline.

The question of the treatment of "young adult" prisoners has in recent years received adult" prisoners has in recent years received much attention. Under the Prisons Act, pri-soners below the age of 18 must be kept separate from older prisoners, but the recognition of the principle that an ordinary jail is not a fitting place for adolescents (other than youthful habituals) who are over 15, and therefore incligible for admission to the reformatory school, has led Local Governments to consider schemes tor going beyond this by treating young adults on the lines followed at Borstal, and considerable progress has been made in this direction. In 1905, a special class for selected juveniles and voung adults was established at the Dharwar pail in Bombay; in 1908 a special juvenile jail was opened at Alipore in Bengal; in 1909 the Mciktila jail in Burma and the Tanjore iail in Madras were set aside for adolescents, and a new jail for juvenile and "juvenile adult" convicts was opened at Bareilly in the United Provinces; and in 1910 it was decided to concentrate adolescents in the Punjab at the lahore District fail, which is now worked on Borstal lines. Other measures had previously been taken in some cases; a special reformatory system for "juvenile adults" had, for example, been in force in two central jails in the Punjab since the early years of the decade, and "Borstal enclosures" had been established in some jails in Bengal. But the public is slow to appreciate that it has a duty towards prisoners, and but little progress has been made in the formation of Prisoners' Aid Societies except in Bombay and Calcutta, though even in those others much remains to be done

Reformatory Schools.—These schools have been administered since 1899 by the Edu-ation department, and the authorities are directed to improve the industrial education of the inmates, to help the boys to obtain employment on leaving school, and as far as possible to keep a watch on their careers.

Transportation.—Transportation is an old punishment of the British Indian criminal law, and a number of places were formerly appointed for the reception of Indian transported convicts. The only penal settlement at the present time 15 Port Blair in the Andaman Islands.

Commission of Enquiry, 1919.—A committee was appointed to investigate the whole system of prison administration in India with Special reference to recent legislation and expenses in Western countries. Its report, led lished in 1921, was summarised in the provision of a reasonable degree of economic

number of reforms were advocated but, owing to financial stringency, it has not yet been possible to introduce some of the more important of them.

Fines and Short Sentences.—Those sections of the Indian Penal Code, under which imprisonment must be awarded when a conviction occurs, should be amended so as to give discretion to the court. Sentences of imprisonment for less than twenty-eight days should be prohibited.

The Indeterminate Sentences.—The sentence of every long-term prisoner should be brought under revision, as soon as the prisoner has served half the sentence in the case of the non-habitual, and two-thirds of the sentence in the case of the habitual, remission earned being counted in each case. The revision should be carried out by a Revising Board, composed of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Sessions Judge and a non-offi ial. In all cases, the release of a priconer on paiole should be made subject to conditions, breach of which would render him liable to be remanded to undergo the full original sentence. The duty of seeing that a prisoner fulfils the conditions on which he was released should not be imposed upon the police or upon the village headman, but special officers, to be termed parole officers, should be appointed for the purpose. These parole officers should possess a good standard of education, though not necessarily a university degree, and should both protect and advise the released prisoner and report breaches of the conditions of release.

Transportation and the Andamans.—The future of the penal settlement of Port Blair was continually under the consideration of the Government of India from the time of the publication of the Jails Commission report, but it was not till 1926 that a definite decision was reached It was then decided that henceforth only those convicts should normally be sent to the Andamans who volunteered to come, that the old restrictions on life in the settlement should be sensibly relaxed, that convicts should be encouraged to settle on the land, that in certain conditions they should be entitled to release to obtain occupancy rights over the land which they had cultivated, and that the importation of wives and families should be encouraged. The object of these changes was to promote the development of a free colony of persons, who would, after the terms of then sentences had expired, make the Andamans then permanent home. The effect up to date has been to introduce a completely new outlook on life into the settlement, but it is still too soon to appreciate its potentialities. It has recently been found necessary to send to the Andamans certain convicts either sentenced to transportation for life or to long terms of rigorous imprisonment for permanent incarceration in the Cellular Jail Such prisoners will not be released and allowed to go into the settlement, and its development will in no way be affected by their presence.

comfort for the people. It is therefore of paramount importance to locate settlements where sufficient work at remunerative rates is available. Large numbers of fresh settlers should never be sent to a settlement without first as- private agency for the control of settlements.

certaining whether there is work for them. Commitment to settlements should, as far as possible, be by gangs not by individuals. It is desirable to utilise both Government and

The variations of the jail population in British India during the five years ending 1933 are shown in the following table:-

	1933	1932	1931	1930	1829
January	. 165.778 . 756,344	154,871 896,876	163,298 739,840	137,129 771,187	140,142 598,568
Aggregate	922,122	1,051,747	903,138	908,316	738,710
	765,369	885,949	748,266	744,946	601,581
Jail population on 31st December .	. 156,753	165,798	154,872	163,370	137,129
Convict population on 1st January .	. 139,705	126,580	136,552	116,184	118,970
Admissions during the year	. 225,100	267,239	207,568	223,538	167,697
Aggregate	. 364,805	393,819	344,120	339,722	286,667
Transported beyond seas	226,175 1,342 2,592	247,648 1,492 2,395	216,807 1,685 2,503	196,996 1,599 2,541	163,796 1,821 2,514
Convict population on 31st Decembe	r. 131,981	139,708	126,580	136,552	116,187

More than one-half of the total number of convicts received in jails during 1933 came from the classes engaged in agriculture and cattle tending, over 178,000 out of 225,000 were returned as illiterate.

The percentage of previously convicted prisoners rose from 12 to 14, while the number of youthful offenders fell from 1,024 to 382. The following table shows the nature and length of sentences of convicts admitted to jails in 1931 to 1933 .

Nature and Length of Sentence.					1933	1932	1931
Not exceeding one m Above one month and ,, six months ,, one year ,, five years Exceeding ten years	onth i not excee	o fi	ix mondone year	•••	45,954 93,007 44,020 33,121 5,087 463	43,196 120,656 54,253 38,673 5,598 705	39,284 89,647 39,373 30,584 4,740 575
Transportation beyon (a) for life (b) for a tern Sentenced to death	::	·· ··	·· ··	::	1,929 96 1,415	2,348 94 1,648	1,933 100 1,831

The total daily average population for 1933 was 133,750, the total offences dealt with by criminal courts was 227, and by Superintendents 126,719. The corresponding figures for 1932 were 144,004, 310 and 147,736, respectively.

The total number of corporal punishments increased from 190 to 267. The total number of cases in which penal diet (with and without cellular confinement) was prescribed was 4,153 as compared with 4,669 in the preceding year.

expenditure Total decreased from Rs. 1,77,91,718 to Rs. 1,70,37,505 and total from Rs. 24,01,285 to there was consequently a earnings cash Rs. 20,16,245; there was consequently a decrease of Rs. 3,69,173 in the net cost to Government.

The death rate increased from 10·19 per mille in 1932 to 10·80 in 1933. The admissions to hospital were lower, and the ratio of daily average number of sick per mille of average strength fell from 23·12 to 21·57.

The Laws of 1935

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AND

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- Nations in 1930 Under section 2 a married woman whose husband acquires British Indian Nationality during marriage can acquire such nationality if within a certain period she makes a declaration to the Local Government of her desire to do so S 4 protects such a woman from desire to do so suprocess such a voluntary and loss of British Indian Nationality as a consequence of the loss of such nationality by her husband unless by reason of the acquisition of a new nationality she also has acquired that nationality
- 2. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act— his Act reduces the import duty on wheat This from Rs. 2 to Rc 1-8-0 per cwt and restores the former equality in the levels of the duties on wheat and wheat flour An import duty at the rate of twelve annas per maund of 82 2/7 lbs avoirdupois is imposed on imports of broken rice of foreign origin
- 3. The Indian Tea Cess (Amendment) Act—This Act raises the maximum rate of the cess levied on exports of tea from India by sea from annas eight per hundred pounds to annas twelve per hundred pounds.
- 4. The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act —This Act extends the life of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, for a further period of twelve months.
- 5. The Indian Mines (Amendment) Act—Following recommendations made by the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the Indian Mines (Amendment) Bill of 1928 and by the Royal Commission on Labour, both Houses of the Legislature, in dealing with a Draft Convention relating to hours in coal mines, adopted in 1932, a resolution recommending the examination of the possibility of reducing the statutory limits of hours in mines In pursuance of this resolution, the question was examined by the Government of India in consultation with the Local Governments and the interests concerned The present Act reduces the statutory limits of hours in mines. S. 2 raises the minimum age for employment in a mine from 13 to 15 years 4 provides for the maintenance of statistics of minor accidents. Under s 6 the hours of work above ground are reduced to 54 hours weekly and 10 hours daily and the hours of work below ground are reduced to 9 hours daily

1. The Indian Naturalization (Amendment) of Rs 1,000 or upwards but less than Rs 2,000; Act—This Act relates to the national status of married women and gives effect to the tax; reduces the import and excise duties on Articles of a Convention on matters relating to silver; and abolishes the export duty on raw the Conflict of Nationality Laws which was skins, S 2 and 4 provide for the continuance concluded under the auspices of the League of for a further period of one year of the existing provisions regarding salt duty and inland postage rates The duty of Rs 1-4-0 per maund on salt remains liable to the additional duty imposed under 8 5 of the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Act, 1931 8 3 provides for the reduction of the import duty on silver from five annas per ounce to two annas per ounce and for the abolition of the export duty on raw skins. S 5 continues for a further period of one year of the existing rates of income-tax and super-tax with the following alterations —(a) The rate of income-tax when the total income is is reduced from two pies to 1½ pies; (b) The rate of income-tax when the total income is Rs 1,500 or upwards, but less than Rs 2,000 is reduced from four pies to 23 pies; and (c) the surcharges on income-tax and super-tax are reduced from one-fourth to one-sixth S 6 provides for the reduction of the excise duty on silver corresponding to the reduction in import duty.

- 6 The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act—Ubder s 16 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, the appointment of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor is obligatory. The present amendment to the original Act makes the appointment of a Pro-Vice-Chancellor permissive and not obligatory
- 7. The Indian Army (Amendment) Act.—S. 50 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, sets out all the penal deductions which may be made from the pay and allowances of a person subject to the Act, but sub-s (2) thereof makes no reference to the forfeiture of such pay as corps or working pay which can be awarded as a minor punishment by an officer exercising authority under s. 20 S 2 of the present Act rectifies this omission and omits from s 50 the reference to suspension from pay, which owing to the deletion of clause (e) of s. 43 by the Indian Army (Amendment) Act, 1934, is no longer a punishment which can be awarded by a Court-martial S 3, by amending s. 73 of the original Act, empowers District Court-martial to award a warrant officer the sentences of forfeiture of seniority of rank, reprimand and severe reprimand on the analogy of s. 182 of the Army Act (44 & 45 vict c. 58). S. 103 A of the original Act empowers the Governor-General in Council to order the detention of persons who, when brought to trial The Indian Finance Act.—The Act continues by a Court-martial, are found to be of unsound a further period of one year certain duties mind and therefore incapable of making their nd taxes imposed under the Indian Finance defence, or are found to be "guilty but insane." or, 1934; reduces the income-tax on incomes S. 4 of this Act provides for the release of such

on a certificate from any of the authorities em- commencement of the present validating Act powered to grant a certificate under s 473 of

application of a relative or friend
8. The Central Provinces Court Supplementary Act. -This Act makes certain necessary amendments of a formal nature in the fol-

The Provincial Small Cause Courts (Amendment) Act. - This act removes certain doubts which have arisen in the interpretation of the proviso to sub-s (1) of s 17 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, by making it be made and decided before the substantive application for the order to set aside the decree, and that it is always open to the applicant to adopt the alternative course of depositing the total decretal amount

10. The Provincial Insolvency (Amendment)
Act. There is judicial authority for the proposition that a composition under 8 39 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, releases the insolvent only from debts entered in the schedule, but not from a debt in respect of which the creditor has not taken part in the insolvency proceedings, whereas s 30 of the Presidency. Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, releases the insolvent from all debts probable in Insolvency. This Act assimilates the terms of s 39 of the former act to those of s 30 of the latter act.

11. The Factories (Amendment) Act. -The Pactories Act, 1934, probabits, save in very exceptional circumstances, the employment of women during the night hours; but women managers or supervisors or women employed in confidential capa ities may be exempted by title from this prolibition. The present Act removes this power of exemption and brings the law into line with the International Labour Conventions relating to the employment of women during the night

12. The Repealing and Amending Act. - This Act makes necessary amendments of a tormal nature in certain enactments and repeals certain immedesary and spent enactments

13 The Jubbulpore and Chhattisgarh Divisions (Divorce Proceedings Validation) Act. Within the Jubbilpore and Chhatisgarh Divisions in the Central Provinces, the prisdiction of a High Court under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869, was, by the Government of India, Home Department, Notification dated September 1, 1923, and by sub-s (2) of s 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1923, transferred from the Allahabad High Court to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces The Allahabad High Court has, in point of fact, continued to exercise this jurisdiction in the Commutee, by notification in the Cazette of these divisions up to the present. This Act. India, make rules to carry out the purposes of reaffirms the jurisdiction of the Court of the this Act. S. 13 authorises the Commutee, with

persons on the report of a Medical Officer or | during the period from that date up to the

14. The Indian Coffee Cess the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or on the coffee growing interests in South India pressed upon the Government of India the desirability of imposing a ce-s on exports of coffee with a view to providing funds for the improvement and development of the Indian coffee industry ment of the High Court of Judicature at from Bittish India a cess to provide for the Nagam. The Indian Divotce Act, 1869. The Central Provinces Laws Act 1875. The Code of Chunnal Procedure, 1898. The Indian Stamp Act, 1899. The Indian Limitation Act, 1998, and Sale of Indian Coffee S. 1 (2) excludes and The Sind Courts (Supplementary) Act.

Burma from the operation of this Activities of 1926. the approaching separation of Burma from India. S 3 provides for the imposition of coffee cess on all coffee produced in India and taken by sea or, by land to any place beyond the limits of British India or to Burma at the rate of one rupee per hundred weight S 4 empowers the clear that the preliminary application to as Governor General in Council to constitute a certain what security will satisfy the Court must Connected, known as the Ludian Coffee Ces be under and decided before the substantial Committee, consisting of the following members to receive and expend the proceeds of the coffee cess —(1) five persons representing respectively the agricultural departments of the Local Governments of Madras and Coorg and of the Governments of the States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, (2) eleven persons representing the coffee growing industry, namely, three persons nominated by the Government of the Mysore State, two persons nominated by the Local Governments of Madras and Coorg, respectively, three persons nominated by the United Planters' Association of Southern India, and three persons nominated by the Coffee Growers Association, (3) three persons representing trade interests nominated by the Governor General in Council, and (4) one person representing the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research nominated by the Gover-nor General in Council S 7 empowers the Committee to elect a Chairman from amongst its members and provides for the appointment of sub-commuttees and executive officers for the efficient performance of the duties imposed by this Act S 8 provides for the application of proceeds of coffee cess to meet the expenses of the Committee and the cost of measures as the Committee may consider advisable to undertake for promoting the sale and increasing the consumption in India and elsewhere of coffee produced in India and also for promoting agricultural and technological research in the interest of the conec industry in India. Under 9 the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924, is authorised to make rules providing for (a) the refund of the coffee cess levied where coffee is exported by land and subsequently imported in India, and (b) the export by land, without payment of the coffee cess, of coffee which is subsequently to be imported into India | S | 11 empowers the Governor General in Council to dissolve the Committee Unders 12 the Governor General in Council may, after consulting Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the previous sanction of the Governor General as from September 1, 1923, and validates all in Council, to make bye-laws consistent with proceedings taken in the Allahabad High Court this Act and with the rules made thereunder.

India and the League of Nations.

India is a Founder-Member of the League of | She was treated as if she had attained to the Nations and enjoys in it equal rights with other Member-States, a position which she mainly owes to the goodwill shown towards her advancement and aspirations by Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions of the British Empire. The League of Nations was established under the terms of the Peace Treaty which was signed in Paris in 1919 after the conclusion of the Great War. Great Britain and the Self-Governing Dominions in 1917 passed a resolution which set India upon the road that led to the high international platform on which she stepped.

India was represented at the Imperial War India was represented at the Imperial was represented at the Imperial Conferences held in London in 1921, 1923, and 1926, and at the Imperial Economic Conference held in London in 1930. The report of the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee of the Imperial Conference, which was adopted by the Conference of 1926, stated the position of Great Britain and the Dominions to be "autonomous communities, equal in status, in no way subordinate to one another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. India is not yet a Self-Governing Dominion to the extent indicated in this formula. The first stage in the direction of establishing The first stage in the direction of establishing Responsible Government in India was prescribed by the Government of India Act, 1919, but the Governor-General of India does not yet (to quote again from the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee) hold "in all essential respects the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs" in India as is held by His Majesty the King-Emperor in Great Britain. And there are certain other respects in which India's Constitutional position in the Empire is not the same as that in the Empire is not the same as that of the Self-Governing Dominions. India, for example, is not entitled to accredit a Minister Plenipotentiary to the Heads of Foreign States.

The position enjoyed by India in the Empire governed the position which she entered when, as one of the States of the Empire, she joined in the Paris Peace Negotlations in 1918-19 India's mombership of the League of Nations places her in a unique position among all non-self-governing States, Dominions, or Colonies throughout the world. She is an original member of the League by virtue of para 1 of article I of the Covenant by which the League was established and which states that any fully relf-governing State, Dominion or Colony not named in the Annexe may become a member of the League. She is the only original member which is not self-governing, and in virtue of the restriction under para 11 of article I, on the admission of members other than original members, she will, so long as the present constitution of the League endures, remain the only member which is not self-governing. As a nember of the League, India was for the first time brought into direct and formal contact.

same kind of separate nationhood as that enjoyed by the Dominions.

India's Attitude,

On questions coming before the League, India has exactly the same rights as any other Member-State. The Secretary of State for India in His Majesty's Government is ultimately responsible for the appointment of Indian delegates and for their instruction, but in practice, he and the Government of India act jointly in consultation and agreement with jointly in consultation and agreement with one another Partiy as a result of hor membership of the League and partly owing to resolution No. IX adopted by the Imperial War Conference in 1917, recommending inter also recognition of the right of the Dominions and of Tarks are adopted several Partitle Resource. of India to an adequate voice in British foreign policy and foreign relations, India has been given the same representation as the Dominions at all international conferences at which the British Empire is represented by a combined Empire Delegation. On many occasions in fact she has taken the lead in forming world opinion towards the achievement of the League's aims. In particular in the international Labour organisation she has been successful in bringing Empire policy into line with her own on more than one occasion. In many of those conferences, particularly those of the League, Indian delegations have taken an independent line of action, sometimes directly opposed to the attitude of other parts of the British Common wealth. One interesting case occurred in 1920 at the Genoa Maritime Conference when Indian delegates in the tace of opposition from the Empire managed to secure a mandate for special treatment for Indian sailors in British shipping although there was a concerted move from the Empire delegation to get Indian lascars driven off British ships.

India's New Status.

It will be observed that the situation created by India's stepping from the Imperial Conference into the Paris Peace Conference and League of Nations in the manner in which she did was in certain respects highly anomalous and one impossible to harmonize with her constitutional position as defined in the Government of India Act Nevertheless, as the Secretary of State, in a Memorandum presented to the Indian Statutory Commission by the India Office in 1929, showed, "It has been the deliberate object of the Secretary of State to make india's new status a reality for practical purposes within widest possible limits." It was not legally possible for the Secretary of State to relinquish his constitutional power of to restrict to reinquish his constitutional power of control, nor, consistently with responsibility to Parliament, could he delegate it: "But it has been his constant endeavour to restrict its exercise to a minimum, to keep even its onstitution of the League and or present the existence as far as possible in the background, only member which is not self-governing. As a nember of the League, India was for the first greatest possible freedom of action under the time brought into direct and formal contact influence of their Legislature and of public with the outside world as a separate entity.

There are available many illustrations of these principles being followed in practice. India is given scope to pursue in the League of Nations an independent line of action within very wide limits, even though, as has occurred In some instances, it brings her into conflict with His Majesty's Government. In 1925, for example, at the conference on Opium and Drugs India so acted that the British delegation had to obtain fresh instructions from H. M's Government which resulted in India settling the question of Indian hemp to her own liking the event of such conflict within those limits, the Secretary of State acts, if he acts at all, as head of the Government of India rather than as a member of His Majesty's Government. He does not use his power to impose on the Indian Delegation an artificial solidarity with British Delegates, but, rather, with the consent of his colleagues of His Majesty's Government, he stands aside and allows representatives of India the same freedom as Dominion Delegates would enjoy in controversy with the Delegates of Great Britain participated in all the Assemblies of the League, in the annual session of the International Labour Conference where because of her individual importance she plays a very predominant part, and in numerous Conferences on special subjects held under the auspices of the League as well as in some important non-

League, International Conferences, including the Washington Conference on Naval Armament in 1921, in Genoa Economic Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference in 1922, and the International Naval Conference held in London in 1930. India is also represented on several permanent League bodies, e. g., the governing body of the International labour office, the Advisory Committee on Opium and Drugs, the Economic Committee, the Health Committee and the Committee of Intellectual Co-operation. It is interesting to note that since 1921 Sir Atul Chatterjee has been acting as Deputy Commissioner of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office and this position was preliminary to his being elected Chairman in 1932.

The year 1932 saw the opening of a League of Nations Bureau in Bombay in response to the demands of successive delegations to Geneva Its purpose is to keep in touch with representative Indian opinion so that Geneva and India may be brought closer together. The Bureau is maintained by the League of Nations without any contribution by the Government of India.

In the Report of the Indian Delegation in 1933, a recommendation was made for the appointment of a permanent Indian Delegate at Geneva, but Government have not yet seen their way to adopt the suggestion

Labour in India.

GROWTH OF THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

India is and always has been a predominantly agricultural country and over sixty-five per cent of her working population are dependant on the soil for their principal means of irechhood Agriculture by itself, however, does not always afford, either to the agriculturist of to the agricultural labourer, the wherewithal for keeping body and soul together Much the greater part of the land is divided up into small holdings which are in the hands of cultivating owners or of cultivating tenants who work on the fields themselves with as many members of their families as are able to do so. Little outside labour is employed and then only during busy spells such as at transplanting and haivesting For the purely agricultural labourer, employment on the land is casual and spasmodic and, normally, the cash wages earned by him are remarkably low, for the contract of hiring often includes a inid-day meal Even for the members of the families of the cultivating owners and tenants, employment on the land is seldom perennial and is mostly seasonal. It is neces-sary, therefore, for both the smaller cultivators and the agricultural labourers to migrate frequently to the towns and cities in search of additional work in order to keep the wolf from the door, but, the inigration is generally always of a temporary character, and the agriculturist's contact with his land is seldom, if ever, permanently broken. It is this pool-cultivating owners and tenants, members of their families and the landless agricultural labourers—from which the manufacturing, transport, mining and other industries of India draw the bulk of the labour which they require. Unlike the West where large congregations of workpeople have been completely divorced from the land and are permanently settled in industrial towns and cities, the proportion of permanent town dwellers m India, as compared with the total population, is exceedingly small, and, as has already been pointed out above, the majority of Indian industrial workers return to and muintain their contact with the land. This point cannot be overemphasized because it is the most important factor for the proper appreciation and understanding of the several problems connected with Indian industrial labour.

It is no doubt true that in many instances it is the spirit of adventure or the lure of city life which draws the agriculturist from his land to the towns. In most cases, however, the migration is due to the efforts of the jobber or a recruiting agent to secure the labour which his employer requires. Many must be the stories that are told to the illiterate and ignorant peasant of the attractions of employment in city industries—stories the telling of which in almost

all cases is followed by severe disillusionmentbut still, where needs must the devil drives, and so the stream continues to flow The duration of the stay in a town or city would depend on the extent of the need for cash It may last only for a few weeks or it may extend to a few months In many cases, a member of an agriculturist's family may be required to work in a town or city for years in order to send home such remittances as he can from his meagre wages, but even then there are always frequent returns home either for some festive occasion such as a marriage or for partaking in the obseques and religious rites associated with a death in the family or for short spells of work on the soil during the busy season Such workers become semi-permanent town dwellers, and, as a result of the experience which they have gained, are able to secure employment in skilled jobs and to command higher wages and better conditions of work.

THE EARLIER FACTORY ACTS.

Up to almost the end of the nineteenth century there was no State control over conditions of employment in any industry in India. Employers were free to do what they liked with the result that Indian labour was exploited were inordinately excessive, rates of wages unduly low and other conditions of employment as bad as they possibly could be. There was no regulation of the age at which children could be employed, there were no periodical or weekly holidays, and there was no legislation to safe-guard factory workers from injury through accidents caused by entanglement with unfenced machinery in motion Employers thought only in terms of 1 s d, and forgetting the human factor in the labour which they employed considered their workpeople as a speechless and silent part of their factory plants to be worked to the limit of the endurance not of the workers but of the machinery. With the growth of factory the machinery With the growth of factory organisation in India and the rapid development of her industries, the minds of certain men, notably the late Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, CIE, however, began to be awakened to the existence of evils which by the standards of to-day would be considered intolerable, and unceasing efforts at securing some improvement in conditions of work in factories resulted, notwithstanding strennous and universal opposition at the time from all employers, in the passing of the first Indian Factories Act of 1881 Act gave a limited measure of protection to children firstly, by prohibiting their employment in factories it they were under seven years

of age and also in two separate factories on the familiar with the conditions—nearly all men same day, secondly, by restricting their hours engaged in the management of factories—was of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, described by the Commission as 'a sad tale of of employment to nine per day; and thirdly, by requiring that they should be granted four holidays in a month and also rest intervals in accordance with rules to be framed by local governments The lower and upper age limits of "children" were fixed at seven and twelve respectively but the scope of the measure was greatly restricted by fixing the number of operatives necessary to constitute a factory at 100, by excluding from the operation of the Act those factories which did not work for more than four months in a year, and also by excluding all establishments which did not use mechanical power this last exclusion remaining absolute until 1922. The burden of proving that an employed person was over seven or twelve years of age as the case might be was placed on the person accused of employing any-one contrary to the law The Act contained no restrictions in connection with the employment of adult labour but provision was made for the fencing of such parts of machinery as would be dangerous it left unfenced and for the reporting of accidents. The appointment of inspectors and certifying surgeons was left to the discretion of local governments, and the work of inspec-tion, like most other duties at that time, was thrown at once on the district officers in all in legislation for the control of working condi-provinces. District officers had neither the tions in factories made it very difficult for tune uor the necessary technical knowledge for the adequate inspection of factories and it was not long before the 1881 Act became almost a dead letter in most provinces.

Early in 1882, the Coroner of Bombay reported an incident where a hoy of 15, after working 14 hours in a mill, including the whole night. was killed by being entangled in a cog-wheel Of all the provincial governments in India, the Government of Bombay has always taken a progressive lead in matters connected with labour, and, tollowing the Coroner of Bombay's report, the Bombay Government obtained the services of an English Inspector of Factories, Mr Meade King, for a period of six mouths to study and make a report on the working of the 1881 Act His recommendations included the alteration in the age limits of children from seven to 12 to eight to 13, the limitation of their hours of work to six per day, the restriction of the hours of work for females to day light; the creation of a "young persons" class to include all up to 16 and the limitation of their hours of labour; and the abolition of their nours of labour; and the abolition of the clause limiting the definition of "factories" to works employing at least 100 persons Mr. Meade King's report was followed up by a Factories Commission appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1884 to consider whether any further legislative measures were necessary. "The evidence taken by the Commission confirmed the view that conditions were worst in the smaller factories, and particularly in upcountry ginning factories Many of these factories employed less than 100 persons, and the clause excluding factories which did not work for more than four months had

great want on the one side and cruel cupidity on the other. Women were employed for long periods for 23 hours a day, two or three hours being the longest time for which they could be absent. They were kept at work continuously till they were exhausted (and they were said to die frequently as a result of overwork) and were then replaced by fresh women, if they could be found. In the busiest season the hands worked for several days and nights without stopping. There was no other work available, and the wage was 3 to 4 annas for a day of 16 hours with, at times, half an anna as bonus for longer hours. The factories were nearly all ill-ventilated, and they were covered by corrugated iron roofs in many cases, while the machinery was generally unfenced." The mentality of the time may be judged from the fact that the Commission with their professed desire to be 'moderate' in their findings, urged that in factories working for less than six months in a year, women and children should be employed daily for only 16 hours with two hours' rest!

The stout opposition put up by employers all over India at the time against further advance tions in factories made it very difficult for Government to proceed as expeditionally as they could have wished in the matter; but, at the same time, Government were not unmindful of the need for securing as much evidence as possible of prevailing conditions in order to complete their case for greater regulation. Large meetings of textile mill workers were organised in Bombay City by persons interested in Isbour welfare and memorials making for in labour welfare and memorials praying for better conditions of work in factories were submitted to Government. One such memorial submitted in 1884 demanded (1) a complete day of rest every Sunday, (2) a recess of half an hour, (3) the limitation of hours of work from 6-30 a m. to sunset, (4) compensation for injuries and disablement, and (5) the payment of wages not later than the 15th of the month following that in which they were earned It is significant that periods of forty and more than fifty years had to clapse before the fourth and the fifth of these very clementary demands of factory workers in India were granted by the State.

A landmark in the history of factory legislation in India was a memorandum on conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency which was submitted to Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Factories in England in 1886 by Mr. James Jones, an English Factory Inspector who was appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1883 as the first permanent special Inspector of Factories in India. Mr. Jones' memorandum was incorporated by the British Chief Inspector of Factories in his report for 1886-87 and it makes harrowing reading. Most factories worked from daybreak to sunset, did not work for more than four months had been expressly introduced with the object of exempting them all from the operation of the Act The work was carried ou mainly by for rest or meals. Both women and children women, and evidence given by all the witnesses were worked for excessively long hours. Venti-

[&]quot; "Indian Factory Legislation" by A. G. Clow, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E, F.S.S., I.C.S.

lation in most factories was extremely bad and sanitation left much to be desired. Mr. Jones sanitation left much to be desired Mr Jones urged that pre-sure on the Government of India from the Home Government was necessary. In March 1889, the Government of India, after consulting local (covernments, torwarded to the Se retary of S'ate for India, definite proposals for the molification of the 1881 Act The main amendments suggested were (1) the reduction of the number of workers necessary to constitute a factory to 20, (2) the raising of the lower age of children to nine; and (3) the restriction in the hours of work for women to 11. At the suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Jute Manutacturers' Association, another Factories Commission was appointed in 1890 to enquire into factory conditions in Bengal, Bombay, the North West Provinces and Oudh On this occasion, female operatives were strongly opposed to any limita-tion of their hours of work if a similar limitation were not made for the hours of male operatives, and the Commission therefore recom-mended that the Government should have power to exempt any or all women from the clause limiting their hours to 11 daily.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1891.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the various stages leading up to the passing of the 1891 Amending Act and it will be sufficient to state that, as finally pa-sed, if represented a big advance on the Act of ten years before The main teatures of the new Act were (1) the reduction in the number of persons neces ary to constitute a factory from 100 to 50 and the grant of the power to local Governments. to notify concerns employing 20 or more persons as factories, (2) a compulsory stoppage of work for half an hour between noon and 2 pm for all op ratives except those employed in factories working on the basis of approved shifts, provision for weekly holidays, (4) the fixation of the lower and upper limits of the age of "children" at aline and 14, the limitation of their daily hours of work to seven and to day light, and the prohibition of their employment in dangerous work, and (5) the limitation of the duly hours of work of women to 11, the restriction of their employment during 8 p m and 5 a m., and the provision that if women were worked for the full eleven hours permitted by the Act they should be given rest intervals amounting in the aggregate to at least an hour and a half per day. Government accepted the recommendation of the Commission of 1890 for the exemption of any or all women from the op ration of the regulation of their daily hours of work and a wide exempting clause was added in the 1891 Amending Act. The Act was regarded generally as the final word on the question of factories and His Excellency Lord Landsdowne speaking in the Legislative Council it the time said, "We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing and our Bill will be accepted here and at home not as a mere orelude to still further restrictions but a settlenent as final as any settlement of such a question an be.'

Apart from the mass meetings of workmen which were organised in the 'eighties by humanitarian social reformers for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvement of conditions of work in factories, Indian factory labour was almost up to the beginning of the twentieth century, a silent and unorgamsed factor in the luge industrial organisation that was rapidly coming into being in India unionism was non-existent and there was no channel through which the Indian workman could ventilate his grievances and ask for their redress The strike as a weapon of defence against oppressive conditions was almost unknown and such industrial disputes as dld occur soon terminated in favour of the employer owing to the untettered power which he enjoyed of replacing all men who downed tools with blackleg labour.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY AND THE GREAT PLAGUE.

The last decade of the nineteenth century saw the advent of two new factors in the field of industrial labour in India which were destined, for the time being at any rate, to worsen conditions in Indian factories. The first was the introduction of electricity for purposes of factory lighting and the second was the widespread epidemic of plague. By 1900, the majority of the cotton textile mills in Bombay City and almost all the jute mills in Bengal were lit by electricity, and by the end of that year the ravages of the great epidemic of plague, which first broke out in Bombay City in 1896 and soon spread to other centres in India, resulted in the reduction of the labour force in most centres to a third to a half of its normal strength The immediate effect of these two events was a considerable increase in working hours Many of the larger textile mills resorted to day and night working and evidence is not wanting that some mills worked their operatives continuously for stretches of fifteen to twenty hours per day. In Bombay City there were actually auctions for labourers at street corners. The weaker of both the cotton and the jute mills, however, began to be alarmed at the competition from the mills which worked day and night and many of the millowners were not unwilling that Government should step in and prohibit night working altogether Factory industries were, however, saved from further restrictive measures owing to serious slumps which occurred in both the cotton and the jute trades at the beginning of the twentieth century. The problem of limiting hours of work of adult workers appeared to have solved itself and Government decided that no immediate action was necessary. The result was that an urgently needed reform was postponed by a decade.

The ravages can-ed by the plague were, however, not entirely devold of some good effects. The heavy mortality caused by it had thinned the ranks of agricultural workers, and the inequality between the demand for and the supply of labour naturally led to a considerable improvement in agricultural wages Both cultivators and agricultural labourers felt that remained in the towns therefore began to feel more independant than they did before, and the beginning of the twentieth century saw the first awakenings of a sense of class consciousness among industrial workmen. They were less ready to submit to the old conditions, and wherever employers tried to force those conditions upon their workmen they were met by opposition, Black-leg labour was not available to the same extent as before and a few stray strikes met with instantaneous success. These early successes led to disputes of a more widespread and concerted character- -disputes which resulted in a general all-round improve-ment in wages. Employers began to find that a spirit of bargaining was slowly but surely replacing the old tacit acceptance by the workers of such rates and conditions as they chose to offer during the earlier decades of the growth of Indian Industrialism

There was no further advance in factory legislation in India for twenty years after 1891. period 1891-1911 was one of changing conditions and of investigation. It was also marked by intense industrial activity in the country. There was a rapid expansion in road and railway construction with a collateral activity in building, engineering and mining—The number of factories 108e from 656 in 1892 to 2,403 in 1911 and the average daily number of persons employed in these factories increased from 316,816 to 791,944 over the same period. The cotton and the jute industries showed top figures in this expansion and the demand for labour began to get more and more acute as years rolled on A greater number of factories began to be lit by electricity and mglit working was quite a common feature in all branches of the textile in-dustry. Most of the cotton and the jute mills, however, did not work on the basis of shifts as they do to-day and the same batch of workpeople who entered a mill in the early hours of the morning were expected to continue working through the day and the evening into the late hours of the night Hours of work in cotton mills in Bombay averaged fourteen and a half and in the jute mills in Bengal fifteen per day, and when one thinks in terms of averages one must not torget that in averaging there must be several units in frequencies higher than the average "The result of the scarcity of labour was to increase the interest of the employers in making conditions more attractive The raising of wages was one step, the provision Inside the factory of houses was another less was done to make industrial labour attractive... It was an axiom with a number of employers that labour did not object to long hours in the factory, and that the actual hours of work were not considered excessive by those who worked." The Inspector of Factories in Bengal, however, considered that the large number of strikes which were occurring in that

there was little need to search for additional than to work hard for a short period "he remarkwork by migrating to the towns from where ed that "the latter system never appears to have reports were continually forthcoming of ex- been tried so that this opinion may be taken cessive homs of work in factories which were as mere supposition", and in his reports he lit by electricity. Such industrial workers as pointed out on more than one occasion that in workshops, where hours had always been shorter than in textle factories, there was not the same difficulty in obtaining the labour required in a few individual cases, the managements of some mills admitted that they had increased both their ontput and their profits substantially as a result of reductions in homs but it was to be at a much later date that these solitary mstances were to receive more general confirmation.

> As far as the hours of work of women factory workers were concerned, the 1891 Act had restricted them to eleven per day, but owing to a fairly general demand from women for hours coincident with those for men local Governments had granted several exemptions to individual factories and groups of factories permitting the employment of women during hours parallel with those for men The restrictive provisions of that Act as far as the employment of women was concerned were therefore partially meffec-tive. It was hoped, however, that the reduction which the Act had made in the homs of work of children to seven per day would result in a diminution in the demand for child labour-a hope that was not tultilled, both on account of the acute shortage of adult male labour and the higher wages that were demanded by able bodied men. The annual statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in factories show that whereas the numbers of men employed rose by a little over 147 per cent in 1911 as compared with 1892, similar increases in the numbers of women and children employed amounted to 164 and more than 175 per cent. respectively But over and above the employment of a comparatively larger proportion of children, there were flagrant evasions of the provisions of the Act both by the employment of under-aged children and by compelling them to work for considerably longer than the permissible hours. Both the 1881 and the 1891 Acts had provided for certification but this was not compulsory and the burden of proving that a child whose illegal employment was complained of was not under the prescribed age tested with the accused Convictions were difficult to obtain because both then as now there is much 100m for honest differences of opinion regarding the ages of Indian children. No certificates of fitness were necessary before children could be employed and employers were consequently left in a position to do much as they liked.

It is noteworthy that the lead in the matter of a statutory reduction in the hours of work of adult workers was given by the Bombay millowners.

The agitation against "Sweated labour" conditions started by two of the leading newspapers and periodicals in India was soon taken up by the operatives and at a large meeting of mill workers held in Bombay City on the province in the first decade of the present of mill workers held in Bombay City on the century were directly attributable to long hours. Criticising the belief that the Indian labourer twelve-hour day. Frightened at the prospect preferred to do a little work over a long period of being faced with a general strike in the cotton

mills in the city, the majority of the Bombay had not been accepted elsewhere, (2) that mills agreed to work a twelve-hour day up to direct limitation involved a restriction of the the 1st December and a thirteen-hour day thereafter The Government of India drew up a draft Bill and sent it to local Governments for opinion and this was soon followed by the appointment of a Committee (the Freer-Smith Committee) to make a preliminary survey of the hours and conditions of works of persons of all ages and sexes employed in factories. The Committee recommended the restriction of the hours of adult workers to twelve per day; and, following the Berne Convention of 1906, also recommended that night work for women should be prohibited.

APPOINTMENT OF FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION OF 1907.

The findings of the Freer-Smith Committee made the appointment of a Commission mevitable and the Home Government in October 1907 announced the appointment of a Factory Labour Commission with seven members under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble Mi. (afterwards Sir)
W. T. Morrison, I. C.S. The terms of reference
were "to investigate, in respect of all factories in India, the questions referred to Sir Hamilton Freer-Smith's Committee, and the various suggestions and recommendations which that Committee has made" The Commission made a complete survey of factory conditions in India, and their report, which was published in 1908 gives a comprehensive account of conditions at the time and of the defects of the Custing legislation

The Commission endorsed the abuses and the evasions of the 1881 and 1891 Acts in connection with the employment of children. They found that in Calcutta, the headquarters of a factory inspector, from 30 to 40 per cent of the children employed half-time in jute factories were under the legal age of mine years and that 25 per cent of the young full-timers were under the legal age of tourteen years. In 17 out of 29 cotton nulls visited outside the Bombay Presidency, all the children under 14 years of age were ugularly worked the same hours as adults. In many factories the provisions of the Act with regard to the weekly holiday and the daily test interval were more or less ignored | Factory inspectors admitted that they knew of the chistence of these evils and also that they took no steps to stop them The Commission stated that inspections of large factories by District Magistrates or Civil Surgeons was a useless formality so far as the administration of the lactory law was concerned and they recommended that it should be abandoned.

As far as the findings of the Commission with legard to the question of the homs of work of whilt males is concerned, it must be admitted, that looked at from the point of view of opinions held on the subject to-day, they must appear to

working hours in all factories whereas such restriction was only necessary in textile tactories, (3) that it would not be possible to enforce such a restriction owing to the necessarily small cadre of the inspecting staff, (4) that most capitalists were opposed to it, and (5) that if the working hours of adult males were limited to 12 or 13 per day, attempts would be made in the future to restrict these hours still further. As far as women's homs were concerned, they actually proposed that the statutory maximum should be increased from 11 to 12 It is noteworthy that only one member (Dr. Nair) dissented from the Commission's findings in the matter of adult hours Di Nair recommended a limitation in the hours of adult male workers to twelve per day and a continuation of the 11-hom day for women with less power to local Governments to grant exemptions. The findings of the Commission were circulated to all provincial dovernments for opinions, and, in the light of criticisms received, the Government of India drew up a fiesh Bill "to consolidate and amend the law regulating labour in factorics" This Bill was introduced in the Governor-General's Legislative Conneil in July 1909 In drafting the Bill, the Government of India tollowed the proposals made by Dr Nan rather than by the majority of the Commission.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1911.

Want of space prevents us from recomiting the various stages through which the Bill had to go before it was finally passed on the 21st March 1911 It naturally evoked considerable opposition from all quarters but this was not so strong as that which met the proposals of Government in the eighties and the innetics. It is interesting, however, to observe that one association which submitted a last minute memorial to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council to whom the Bill had been referred, after alluding to "the protest which in point of unanimity and emphasis has seldom if ever been equalled in the case of Indian legislative pro-jects", prayed that "even at this eleventh hour it is earnestly hoped that the revolutionary, dangerous and unnecessary legislation contemplated should not be persisted in

The 1881 Act endeavoured to place a limitation on the hours of work of children employed in factories The 1891 Act introduced a further limitation in children's home and, for the first time, placed a limitation on the homs of work of The 1911 Act sought to make a beginwomen. The 1911 Act sought to make a begin-ning in the restriction of the hours of work of adult males by prescribing that men's hours in textile factories should not exceed twelve per day. It was not considered necessary to limit men's hours in other types of factories because it was beheved that excessive homs were only to be found in the textile industry Endeavours were have been of a rather halfing character. The made to prevent encumiventions of the Act ommission were unanimously of opinion that firstly by providing that mechanical power ome limitation was essential but the majority should not be used in textile factories for more ome limitation was essential but the majority should not be used in textile factories for more opposed to any direct limitation. Their than twelve hours per day, and, secondly, by guinents were.—(1) that no case had been prescribing that no persons should be employed that the persons should be employed. ade out in favour of applying a principle which in any factory except between the hours of

evening In both cases local Governments were vested with powers to grant relaxations in cases where factories worked on approved systems of shifts. The provisions of the 1891 Act in connection with women's hours were maintained but with the difference that the rest interval of an hour and a half prescribed for women who were made to work for the full permissible hours was reduced This was done in order to limit the spreadover Children's hours in textile factories were reduced to six per day and more stringent measures were provided for inspection and certification. A compulsory rest interval of half an hour in the middle of the day was provided for all operatives except for those employed in continuous process factories. A number of provisions were made for the health and safety of the operatives and several changes designed to make inspection more effective and to both prevent and punish breaches of the Act were incorporated, but, at the same time, wide powers were given to local Governments to grant exemptions.

The 1911 Act was brought into force with effect from the 1st of July 1912. The administration of the new legislation did not prove to be as difficult as was anticipated partly because textile employers in particular were beginning to realise that longer hours with the same sets of operatives did not necessarily mean greater production and that reductions in hours of work wherever they had been brought into effect had not reduced efficiency. Substantial statis did much to prevent evasions of the Act but the abuse of the employment of children in two separate factories on the same day began to assume more serious proportions after the passing of the 1911 Act. The reduction in children's hours in textile factores, coupled with the exclusion of many childrn owing to stricter certification, led to a serious restriction in the supply of child labour, and in some centres many a child worked a full day under two names and with two certificates."

THE ADVENT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Matters in connection with the administration of the Factories Act of 1911 had hardly begun to be regularised when the whole world was convulsed by the outbreak of the Great War of 1914-1918. Metaphonically, the whole world was in the melting pot and Indian labour went into it too. The large contingents of Indian troops which were sent overseas had to be supplied with clothing, rations and the munitions of war. Imports of manufactured articles into India were restricted owing to the bulk of the available British tonnage in ships having been commandeered for transport of men and material to the various seats of war. Heavy demands were also being made by both beligerent and other countries for raw products. Here was the opportunity for which India had been waiting for generations and she was not slow in seizing it with both hands. Much of her available arable land was put under cultivation, and there was an immediate and rapid expansion in every into the towns, housing became hopelessly sphere of her industrial activity. Factories inadequate and rents soared to heights which

five-thirty in the morning and seven in the sprang up everywhere like musinooms; and all available means of transport were requisitioned for the carriage of men, beasts and goods to the ports and to the seats of manufacture. Indian labour was consequently faced with a more than capacity demand for its services. Local Governments were beseiged by employers with requests for relaxations of existing restrictions in hours and conditions in factories. The ranks of the factory inspectorate were thinned as a result of some inspectors having joined the fighting forces and the duties of factory inspection were entrusted to officers already overburdened with other work. All the good preparatory work which had been done during the two years following the coming into effect of the 1911 Act appeared to be going by the board-but only temporarily, because Indian labour was no longer that dumb and marticulate part of factory plants which it used to be during the years preceding the outbreak of the war. If workers were asked to work for longer hours they demanded and secured higher rates of wages. They were also not blind to the fact that einployers were making better profits than before. Prices of all commodities were, moreover, rising and Indian operatives, like others, began to feel that they were not able to make both ends meet on prevalent rates. There were, therefore, frequent demands for increases in wags rates. wage rates-demands which were not always granted without stilkes, but the few strikes which occurred were mostly of an unorganised character and were short-lived because employers rather than allow production to suffer by pro-longed stoppages of work reached compromises with their workmen by doling out small increases in wage rates at frequent intervals. Apprehensive, however, of their workpeople demanding a continuation of the higher rates after the war had ended, many employers all over India and particularly in the textile industry in the Bombay Presidency resorted to the device of granting wage increases in the torn of war or deaness allowances over the basic rates of 1014—practice which cotton inllowances in the citaes of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur and in several other centres are adhering to even to-day. In extenuation of their action in this matter employers referred to the sliding scale allowances dependent on cost of hving Indexes which were introduced in munition and other factories and establishments in Great Britain and many Western countries towards the end of the war.

> One of the most vexed questions in Indian industry is that of wages and Indian employers will not grant increases in rates unless they are forced to do so. Wages in 1916-17 were undoubtedly higher than what they were in 1914, but at the same time, real wages (cannings expressed in terms of sufficiency in relation to the cost of living) were in many centres and cases lower than in the pie-war year; and consequently, industrial workers were very little better off than they were before the war. At the same time, however, the foundations for a better standard of life were being laid. cessive hours of work, however, still continued to be the teature in all branches of industry and conditions inside the factories had worsened Owing to the influx of large bodies of persons

forced several local Governments to pass legislation to control them. Temporary bastees (collections of improvised huts and shelters) sprang up everywhere and these were a standing menace to the maintenance of the good health of town and city populations Many of the new factories which had been erected during the war to meet the demand for muni-tions and army clothing were just mere shelters with roots and sides built of corrugated metal. Conditions in such factories during the summer and the wet seasons were extremely oppressive Little attempt had been made to study the questions of proper vontilation in the older factories of of the manner in which the ill effects of excessive humidification in weaving sheds could be mitigated Employers still continued to think in terms of dividends and it would not be incorrect to say that greater care was taken of the machinery than of the human element in front of it Gaps in muster rolls element in front of it (Japs in muster rolls caused by the serious illness or death of numbers of operatives could always be filled without expense, or at the worst, at the cost of a few rupees paid to a jobber or a recruiting agent. but, replacements of uncared for and neglected machinery would considerably reduce available profits and agency commissions.

Agency commissions are a peculiar feature of Indian industry. Unlike the West where large industrial enterprises are controlled by minaging directors who receive fixed salaries many company flotations in India are directed by what are known as agency firms than not the persons comprising these firms have little or no experience in the various branches of the technique of manufacture and they receive their remuneration generally on the basis of a percentage on quantities manufactured irrespective of sales or profits Most agencies are hereditary and go down from tather to son, again prespective of the fact whether the sons have the necessary qualifications of not to conduct the huge enterprises entrusted to their care. Agency firms are naturally interested mainly in the speeding up of production and they have no time for anything except calculations of their profits both from percentages on production and commissions on purchases of plant and raw material should not, however, be taken as indicating that there were no humanitarian employers in India Most of the larger engineering workshops were controlled by Englishmen and foreigness many of whom had had actual experience of work in foreign factories before they became industrial entrepreneurs in India, and, in many of these concerns, hours of work were reasonable and the welfare of the labour employed was given a fair measure of studious consideration Indian employers were also not lacking in pioner work in the field of industrial welfare and the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the late Mr. Nowrosjee Wadia, the late Mr. Morarjee Gouldas and the late Mr. Bomonjee Petit lid much to provide decent housing and proper the many large cotton mills which they con-loiled in the cities of Bombay and Sholapur But taking all industries as a whole, very little vas done for the weltare of labour and humani-'n a haystack.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE WAR.

The victorious and successful emergence of Great Britain, her dominions and her allies from the World War of 1914-1918 led the people from the Worat wat of 1913-1918 and the propies of the British Empire, and particularly of India, to believe that the dawn of an utopia had at last arrived Everybody expected that prices would fall, that there would be an ample scope of employment for all and that the end of the war would see the beginning of a long stretch of continuous prosperity for industry, trade and commerce All these hopes were, however, destined to be blasted sooner than the worst pessimists could have foreseen. The end of the war saw an unprecedented epidemic in the form of influenza sweep over the face of practically the whole world. The lavages wrought by this new 'plague' were probably the worst in India and it was responsible for a total death roll of over eight million persons. Contrary to the expectations of the masses and also of many who should have known better, prices instead of falling rose more sharply than ever before—due, in a large measure, to the unprecedented depreciation in the curlencies of most European countries. Merchants and manufacturers all over the world had made phenomenal profits during the period of the panel members and the period of the war—thirteen large jute in 118s in Bengal alone paid dividends of 200 per cent and over for the year 1918—and with the gradual closing down of munitions works and factories engaged down of maintens works and factories engaged in the manufacture of war materials, these merchants and manufacturers were looking for new fields for investment. Property valuations increased five-fold and more. The huge reconstruction loans raised by the victorious nations were subscribed several times over within a few hours of the lists being opened. Prices of industrial securities rocketed and there were still large amounts of liquid funds available for further investment. Industrialists therefore got together and floated big companies for transport services by rail, road, sea and air, for the construction of new mills and factories and for the exploitation of mineral resources. The most tempting prospectuses were issued and both the gullibles and the wiseacres hastened in a mad rush to get allotments in the portions of the share capital which were available for subscription by the public. The prices of the shares of several of these new companies doubled or trebled even before the share certificates had been issued. Heetic building activity was evident everywhere and this was naturally followed by heavy demands for all types and kinds of labour.

similar to the chance which Indian indusans assonable and the welfare of the labour employed as given a fair measure of studious consideration. Indian employers were also not lacked the late of industrial welfare in pioneer work in the field of industrial welfare that the late Sir Curimbhoy Ebrahim, the late for the Late Mr. Morarpee the Mr. Nowrosjee Wadia, the late Mr. Morarpee the Mr. Nowrosjee Wadia, the late Mr. Morarpee and much to provide deepen housing and proper indictal facilities for the workers employed in hee many large cotton mills which they conceiled in the etties of Bombay and Sholapur to the workers as a whole, very little tyself in the etties of Bombay and Sholapur at street corners because as the result of a countit taking all industries as a whole, very little tyself in the etties of Bombay and Sholapur at street corners because as the result of a countit taking all industries as a whole, very little tyself in the etties of Bombay and Sholapur at street corners because as the result of a countit taking all industries as a whole, very little tyself in the etties of Bombay and Sholapur at street corners because as the result of a countit to the chance which Indian industries had secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the one which Indian labour secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour secured at the outbreak of the war was the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which Indian labour sequent at the one which links had secured at the one which labour set at the one which labour set at the one which labour set at the one which labour sequent at the one which labour set at the one which labour

securing redress of grievances had not been generally recognised by Indian labour. "The workers, who were for the most part villagers endeavouring to improve their position by a temporary allegiance to industry, were sub-missive and unorganised, and it conditions became too distasteful, the natural remedy was not the strike but the abandonment of the mill or of industry generally." As has already been pointed out above, a number of industries were making phenomenal profits and the em-ployers could, by concerted action on the part of labour, have been to ced to pay phenomenal wages, but strikes on any organised scale up to then were rare and the employers, as has already been pointed out, were not giving anything away unless they were absolutely forced to do so Prices, however, were still rising and it was literally becoming almost impossible for the workers to meet even their most necessary expenditure on the existing rates of wages Had employers then exercised greater vision and been a little more tarsighted than what they were in the matter of granting adequate mercases in wages themselves without being forced to do so, the history of the labour move-ment in Ludia during the last eighteen years, so tar at least as industrial disputes are concerned, might have been entirely different. Employers, however, were deaf to the approaching roars of thunder and they had to pay the eventual penalty for their short-sightedness in this matter.

The war had done much to educate Indian labour in the conditions of work prevalent and the methods of agitation adopted in other countries. Conditions, particularly as regards working hours, which had formerly been accepted as inevitable, were no longer regarded as tolerable, and while trade unions, as they are understood in the West, were still almost inknown, the value of concerted action was being rapidly realised. A number of strike committees were formed and many large strikes of a fairly concerted character met with almost instantaneous success in several industrial centres in India The idea of organisation for the purpose of securing concessions received a substantial measure of recognition everywhere and it was not long before some of the earlier strike committees formed themselves into trade unions similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most European countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main objects in View (1) increases in wages, and (2) reductions in hours of work The first was an imperative economic necessity. The second had received considerable support from the Indian Industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916 to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India' and to make

in the more organised industries, however, the Commission noted a growing opinion in lagged far behind the rapid rise in prices and real real regain to become appallingly low. The beginning of the year 1919 therefore saw the butter of the year 1919 therefore saw the outbreak of industrial strife on a scale previously unknown. Although sporadic strikes reliable to the strike as an economic weapon for securing redress of grievances had not been generally recognised by Indian labour. "The generally recognised by Indian labour." The ora total mortality in India of considerably workers, who were for the most part villagers endeavouring to improve their position by a been created in the supply of available labour temporary allegance to industry, were substantial the strike but the abandonment of the mill or of industry generally." As has already gained by the caliler strike committees in the been pointed out above, a number of industries was necessary and reductions in were making phenomenal profits and the emission moted a growing opinion in ladical in favour of a ten hours day and they recommended that the possibility of reducing recommended that the possibility of reducing the provide recommended that the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing recommended that the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing the possibility of reducing

The allied problems of excessive hours and the shortage of labour, were, however, to be temporarily solved by factors the operation of which nobody had foreseen. The gradual demo-bilisation of the armies of the war and the closing up of the various muintions works had disbanded tens of thousands of both men and women who in anticipation of re-employment in the great industrial enterprises which were being floated everywhere had spent the savings which they had scenred during the war. Pie-war indus-tries in the belligerent countries could not moreover, be re-organised at once. It was suddenly realised that resources would have to be husbanded and there was a perceptible decline in the purchase of commodities and the demand for manutactured goods. Production had necessarily to be eased off for stocks were accumulating. The spectre of memployment loomed large. But, employers had learnt their lesson re, the difficulty of securing working during periods of acute shortage of labour and they were not prepared to disband large bodies of their work-people They were, therefore, not unwilling to consider reductions in hours of work. Some employers who had already reduced hours found that production far from having fallen off had actually improved. A new angle of vision came into being and the trail was laid for reforms of a world wide and far reaching character which were to be introduced m all countries as the result of the formation of the International Labour Organisation.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

similar to those which had been formed in the previous century in most Enropean countries. These earlier unions were formed with two main objects in view. (1) increases in wages, and (2) reductions in hours of work. The first was an imperative economic necessity. The second had received considerable support from the Indian industrial Commission which had been set up by the Government of India in 1916 to examine and report upon the possibilities of further industrial development in India. and to make recommendations with particular reference to make you had to assistance by Government. The Preamble to Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions which as on social instice, the Peace Treaty of versailles refers to the fact that "the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions which as on social justice, the Peace Treaty of the series of the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal of course based on social justice, the Peace Treaty of any nation to adopt humane conditions in their own countries. "In order to establish universal of course based on social justice, the Peace Treaty of the series of interference to improve conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal of course of the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal of course of the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal of course of the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal of course of the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal of course of the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions in their own countries." In order to establish universal of course.

Body consisting of members representing Governments, employers and labour from all countries of chief industrial importance, and from other countries by rotation, were to collect all possible information regarding conditions of employment in all countries and to present reports of such enquiries to the International Labour Conference which was to meet periodically Each subject was to be discussed at first at one and liter at two sessions. After a first prelunmary discussion, the view of various Member States were to be invited on tentative proposals The International Labour Office would then re-examine these proposals in the light of the criticisms and opinions received and submit a final Report with a Draft Convention or Recommendation to the next Conference for a final discussion and decision. It was laid down that it would be obligatory on all Member States to introduce legislation in their respective countries to deal with matters covered by a Draft Convention but that it would be optional tor a Member State to adopt a Recommendation

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

In accordance with a provision in the Treaty of Versailles, the first International Labour Conference met at Washington on the 29th October 1919 and sat for a month India, as an original member of the League of Nations. was among the 39 countries represented. The Indian delegates were Sir Louis Kershaw and Su Atul Chatterjee representing the Government of India, Sii Alexander Muriay represent-ing Indian employers and Mr N M Joshi representing Indian labour. The Conference was usked to consider proposals relating to a number of subjects including the eight hours day, unemployment, the might work of women and voung persons, the employment of children, maternity benefits and industrial diseases The Conference met in an atmosphere of optimism which later experience has shown to be unjustified and this, and the madequate time allowed for the examination of the immense agenda made it difficult for it to examine critically the various proposals in detail. It is not surprising therefore that, while the deliberations of the Conference had a wide influence, and none of then decisions failed to produce its effect in legislation, difficulties which became apparent later have so far prevented many countries from translating into law the conclusions embodied in the more important Conventions adopted " The Washington Conference adopted the Homs Convention, but as far as India was concerned, her delegates were able to impress the Conterence that the adoption of an 8-hour day would be too revolutionary a change for the country and would never be accepted by Indian employers The Contenence theretore agreed to grant a special relaxation in the case of India and it was decided that a beginning should be made by the introduction of a 60-hour week in factories subject to the Indian Factories Act

of these principles. The duties of this organisa-ithe recommendations made in the matter by tion which was to be controlled by a Governing the Industrial Commission, had circularised all local Governments in June 1919 on the subject After referring to the possibility that shorter hours might mean greater production, Government of India, in their circular letter, said that they believed that there was a considerable body of opinion among the more enlightened factory owners that the homs of labour might well be reduced without injurious effects on the output of the Indian Mills replies showed a general consensus of opinion in favour of a ten-hom day or a sixty-hom week The subsequent endorsement of a sixty-hom week for India by the Washington Conference received further support from the workmen themselves in the winter of 1919-20 which saw the recrudescense of industrial strife of a greater intensity than that of the year before The principal cause again was the fact that cash wages were lagging far behind the continued rise in prices and that real wages were again falling On this occasion, however, the workings did not limit their demands to increases in wage nates alone and then leaders everywhere demanded both increases in wages and reductions in hours of work Concerted strikes in the cotton Mills of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Camppore resulted in the employers conceding a ten-hour day in addition to the granting of higher wages In March 1920, the Millowners' Association of Boilibay presented a memorial to the Vicerov asking for a statutory reduction of hours of work in all textile factories in India from twelve to ten. The rapid sequence of events in favour of a ten-hom day broke the back of all opposition to reduced hours of work in Indian factories and an easy passage for the necessary legislation was assured.

CREATION OF GOVERNMENT LABOUR DEPARTMENTS.

In this short historical sketch of the growth of the labour problem in India references have frequently been made to the chemical satisfication to local Governments by the Government of India of the phoposals in connection with tactory legislation and also to the independent action taken by the Government of Bombay in appointing Committees of Enquiry to examine certain phases connected with the conditions of work in factories in the Bombay Presidency But apart from these and the examination of certain questions connected with labour by the Factories Commission of 1907 and the Industries Commission of 1916, there was httle co-ordination between the Centre and the Provinces in matters connected with labour, and there were no provincial or all-India enquiries of a general character into industrial wages or conditions of employment in industrial establishments. It is true that certain provinces had conducted quinquennial enquiries into agricultural wages but the results of these enquiries were of a very meagre and limited character. The participation of India The ground for a reduction in tactory hour in International Contenues and the increasing and, however, already been partially prepared interest taken by the Indian public in questions the Government of India who, acting on connected with labour made it necessary both

tation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions

Under the Devolution Rules (Schedule I, Part 2. Rule 26) framed under the Government Part 2. Rule 20) Harned under the Government of India Act, 1919, industrial matters included under the heads "factories" and "welfare of labour" itell within the scope of the provincial legislatures, and the heads "regulation of mines" and "inter-provincial migration" were central subjects. The Government of India established a Labour Bureau in the year 1900, and the Government of Roman and 1920 and the Governments of Bengal and Madias created special appointments of labour officers in the same year. The Labour Bureau of the Government of India published a series of bulletins on certain phases of factory work but before its utility could be established the office was abolished in March 1923 on the recommendation of the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The lead in the matter of the creation of a proper and stable department of Government with investigators and an adequate statistical staff to deal with all questions connected with labour was taken by the Government of Bombay who created a Labour Office in 1921 Further details in connection with this office and other matters dealing with Government administration of labour subjects will be found in a special section towards the end of this note.

THE FACTORIES ACT OF 1922.

A Bill to amend the Factories Act of 1911 was introduced by the Government of India in was included a secondary of the legislative Assembly in March 1921 and was passed into law in January 1922. The Amended Act was brought into effect from 1st July 1922. The main provisions of the new law as it now stood were as follows -

- 1. The definition of the term 'factory' was improved so as to bring within its scope all concerns using power and employing not less than 20 persons. At the same time, local Governments were invested with powers to declare as factories any concerns which were engaged in a manufacturing process and which employed less than 10 persons whether power employed less than 10 persons whether power was used or not. The exemption intherto enjoyed by indigo, coffee and tea factories was reinoved; and the clause contained in the 1911 Act permitting an abrogation of the restrictions relating to hours of work, holidays, etc, in respect of persons working in a place within the precincts of a factory where no power was used or where power was used for the purpose of moving or working any appliance in connection with the bringing or taking of any goods into or out of the factory was omitted.
- Effect was given to the Washington Con-

- for the Government of India and the Govern-Ichildren's home in textile factories to hix per ments of the more industrialised provinces day which was imposed by the 1911 Act was not only to consider the question of the representation of the more ally applicable to all factories. The provisions relating to the certificates of age of children were improved by prescribing that only those children who were within the speci-fled age limits and who were fit for employment should receive certificates and that the certificates granted to children who were subsequently found to be unfit could be revoked. No child was to be worked for more than four hours without a rest interval of at least half an hour, and no child could be employed in two factories on the same day For employing a child in two factories on the same day a parent or a guardian could be fined to the extent of Rs. 20.
 - Both the 1891 and the 1911 Acts restructed women's hours to eleven per day but both Acts permitted relaxations in respect of prohibition of night work and the limitation of daily hours of women employed in cotton gins and pre-ses. The 1922 Act restricted women's hours to eleven per day and to sixty per week and totally prohibited their employ-ment at night between the hours of 7 p m and 5-30 a m. except in seasonal factories in the fish curing and cauning industries
 - The 1911 Act had restricted men's hours to twelve per day in textile factories alone The 1922 Act restricted men's hours in all factories to cleven per day and to sixty per week. The further restrictions imposed by the earlier Act on the working of textile factories were removed.
 - 5. All operatives were to be given a compulsory weekly holiday subject to the limitation that no worker would be made to work for more than ten consecutive days without a holiday Provision was also made for the grant of a compulsory rest interval of one hour to all adult workers after every period of SIX hours' work or, at the request of the employees concerned, of two half-hour periods after five hours' work In tactories working for 84 or less hours a grant of an interval of half an hour was permissible subject to the consent of the operatives and the sanction of Government.
 - 6. Exemptions on defined principles were to be permitted in respect of the restintions re. the weekly holiday, rest intervals and daily and weekly limitation of hours of work of adult males employed in continuous process factories or in occupations connected with power and maintenance plants or in the case of force mazeure.
- 7 Provision was made for controlling excessive artificial humidification when injurious to the health of the operatives (In this connection the Government of India appointed Mr. T. Maloney, a textile expert from Laucashire to make an enquiry into and to make recommendations on the use of artificial humidification vention re minimum age of children employed in actories by raising the lower limit of the age was published early in 1922 and most of his of a child trom 9 to 12 and by raising the recommendations were adopted by all textile upper limit from 14 to 15. The restriction of mills without further legislation on the subject

were also incorporated in the new Act.

- 8 The rule making powers of local Governments were extended to meet the additional requirements of the new legislation, and the Governor General was in addition, empowered to make rules for the adequate disinfection of wool used in factories in order to prevent infection from anthrax.
- 9. The limit of maximum fine for single offences against the Act was raised from Rs. 200 to Rs 500, and a new principle was introduced by providing that a court imposing a fine in respect of an offence (ausing bodily injury or death could pay the whole or part of the fine recovered as compensation to the injured or in the case of a workman's death to his legal representatives.

Subsequent amending Acts were passed in 1923, 1926 and 1931 but the changes affected by these were designed rather to meet administrative difficulties which had been experienced in the working of the main Act or for making improvements of a minor character and not improvements of a minor character and not for altering any of the main principles laid down in 1922. Factory staffs were adequately expanded in all provinces by recruiting as Inspectors men who had the necessary technical experience and district and other officers who had hitherto been entrusted with considerable lactory inspectorial duties were completely divested of them although all district collectors were appointed ex-officio Inspectors of Factories This was done in order to provide for an early inspection of a factory in the absence of a proper Inspector if a report was received of an alleged breach of the Act.

PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER LABOUR LAWS.

Indian labour was jubilant at the successes which it had gained as a result of the passing of the Factories Amendment Act of 1922. Further legislative proposals in connection with the grant of workingn's compensation in the case of accidents, for the regulation of working conditions in inines and for the registration of trade unions were under the consideration of the Government of India who were which they had formulated Proposals to afeguard employers against strikes which were, ds has been seen, becoming most disturbing to industry were also under consideration and bility or otherwise of creating machinery for he prevention and early settlement of industrial

at the time) Various other provisions dealing of the life of their workpeople to as to make with the health and safety of the operatives them more contented and less amenable to the influence of outside agitators, recommended that a statutory tribunal on the lines of the Industrial Court created by the United Kingdom Act of 1919 should be set up in the Bombay Presidency and that all strikes which could not be settled without Government intervention should be referred to this Court The Government of Bombay, acting on the recommendations of this Committee, drew up a Bill on the subject which was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1923-24 In the meanwhile, how-ever, the Government of India informed the Government of Bombay that they themselves were proceeding with similar legislation of an all India character and they requested the local Government to abandon their own measure The Workmen's Compensation and the Mines Acts were passed in 1923 and the Trade Unions Act was passed in 1926 but the all India Trade Disputes Act was not passed till 1929. The main features of these several pieces of labour legislation will be described in the special sections dealing with these subjects

THE TURNING OF THE TIDE.

Unfortunately for Indian labour, a period of acute depression set in in all industries towards the end of the year 1922 Some of the first tasks to which the Labour Office created by the Government of Bombay in 1921 had set itself was to compile a to t of living index for working classes in Bombay City, to make an enquiry into budgets for representative working class families and to make an enquiry into wages and hours of work in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency The cost of hving index compiled by that office—the first of its kind in India-showed that except for a slight fall during the earlier months of the year 1920, prices had been steadily rising after the end of the war for the next two years The peak was leached in October 1920 The annual average of the monthly index numbers (1914=100) for that year was 183 A gradual decline, however, set in from the beginning of the following year and the annual average for the year 1921 registered a fall of ten points on the figure for 1920. A further fall of nine points was registered in the annual average for the year 1922. The year 1923 opened with a sharp decline to 156, but for the next five years-that is, up to the end of the year 1927, the optimum monthly variation was within eleven points between 150 and 161 The Report of the Family Budget Enquiry conducted by the Bombay Labour Office showed to industry were also under consideration and the Government of Bombay, acting on the resonance of the Provincial Legislative and single men during the years 1921 council, appointed an Industrial Disputer committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of committee in 1922 under the chairmanship of a Stanley Reed, editor-in-chief of The Times of India "to consider and report on the practicular to consider and report on the practicular and the for all weekers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three the standards of carnings and expenditure of mill workers in Ahmedabad were thirty-three per cent higher in 1921 than in 1914 Later investigations conducted by the Bombay Labour putes. In their report, the ('ommittee, investigations conducted by the Bombay Labour er setting down their views on various themes of welfare which employers might adopt those for 1914 on which this deduction of real three productions are not setting to the setting the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting to the setting three productions are setting three produc improve the conditions of employment and wages had been based were very defective but Association made the first organised post-wai inove in India for wholesale reductions in wages by announcing that the wages of all workmen in the Ahmedabad cotton mills would be reduced by 20 per cent with effect from the 1st April 1923. The strike of the Ahmedabad cotton mill workers which followed this announcement was by far the largest and the most disastrous that has ever occurred in that city It affected 56 out of 61 working mills, involved nearly 45,000 workpeople and resulted in a total time loss of nearly two and a half million man-days It began on the 1st April and lasted till the 4th June On that date a compromise was arrived at by the terms of which wages were to be reduced by 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) per cent—instead of by 20 per cent—Laboui received a rude shock and it was telt that the turning of the tide had set in.

There can be no doubt that as compared with the standards of wage rates and prices which were prevalent during the peak period of 1920, real wages continuously improved with the steady decline in the level of pines which flist set in in the month of November of that year. The point, however, is whether the wage rates of 1914 and 1920 were sufficient to maintain a decent standard of life Studying the question from such fragments of statistical information as are available, the answer must be definitely in the negative Contempolary observers of those periods give harrowing descriptions of insufficiently clad, half stayed and unkempt men, women and children using from street parements in the cities in the early hours of the morning and dragging their bodies to their factories and places of employment to carn pittances of an average of six to eight annas (six to eight pence) a day for work lasting for anything between twelve to fitteen or more hours per day, and although this description could not apply to all industrial workers in India, it did apply to family large proportions of them, and the remainder were not very much better off. Judging the standards of life of Indian workers in 1914 from the standards which labour in all the industrialised countries of the world are endeavouring to maintain to-day, they must be considered as appallingly low and one can well sympathise with Indian labout for attempting to clothe and feed itself and to live as human beings ought to be able to do.

In an earlier paragraph it was stated that in granting increases in wages during the period of high pines between 1917 and 1920 cotton mill owners had resorted to the device of giving the increases in the form of percentage additions to war or dearness allowances over the basic rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917. In the case of the cotton mills in Bombay City these allowances had amounted to 80 per cent over basic rates tor weavers and to 70 per cent. for spinners and women 1n 1918-1919 when cotton mills were making phenomenal profits, the Bombay Millowners' Association met demands for a participation in of both sides and several proposals and counter-

this was not known at the time that the report | Bombay City provided a full year's service had been put in during the year for which the bonus was paid. Proportionate bonuses were to be paid to those who had served for lesser periods This bonus was paid annually for five years between 1919 and 1923, but as the beginning of the year 1924, the Association decided that the profits made during the previous year would not justify the payment of the annual bonus This bonus had come to be regarded by the workers as a definite part of their wage contract and when it was not paid in the middle of January with the wages for December as it usually was, the workers of all textile mills in Bombay City went out on strike The Government of Bombay appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Norman Macleod, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of Bombay, as a fact-finding body "to consider the nature and basis of the bonus which had been granted to the employees in the cotton mills of Bombay since 1919 and to declare whether the employees had established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable" to the payment of such a bonus. The Committee were also requested to enquire into the profits made by the Bombay mills between 1919 and 1923 and to report on the contention of the millowners that the profits of 1923 did not justify the payment of the annual bonus. The report of the Committee was entucly in tayour of the employers and the strike was bloken immediately after its publication but not before the industry had lost nearly eight million working days. This strike was greater in proportion than any previous strike which had occurred in the country. It would be interesting to observe that as iar as the question of the equity of the bonus was concerned, the Committee held that "the millworkers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable to the payment annually of a bonus, by which we mean that in our opinion such a claim would not be upheld in a court of law."

ABOLITION OF THE EXCISE DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The next big concerted attack by employers on wage rates in India was made in 1925 by the millowners in Bombay City The cost of hving index remained more or less stationary but the cotton millindustry was passing through a period of severe and imprecedented depression and the Millowners' Association, Boilbay, decided to reduce the dearness allowances by 20 per cent with effect from the 1st September 1925. This decision, it it had been accepted by the workers would have meant an all round average cut of about 12 per cent. In their earnings They were not likely to take it lying down but as is usual with strikes in India, no waining was given of the threatened strike On the 15th September 1925, 33,249 workers from 15 mills suddenly downed tools and by the 6th of October there was a complete stoppage of work in all the textile nulls in the city and island of Bombay. The Government of Bombay held several conferences with the representatives these profits by sanctioning an annual bonus of proposals were considered but neither of the one month's pay for all cotton null workers in parties appeared likely to give in. On this occasion, however, the Government of India came to the rescue of both the cotton mill industry and the labour employed in it by suspending, for the remainder of the financial year, the collection of the excise duty of 31 per cent which had been levied on cotton manufactures in India for several years past The Millowners' Association had given repeated assurances to both the Government of India and the local Government that the old lates of wages would be restored if the excise duty were abolished and the strike therefore virtually ended as soon as the Viceroy's Special Ordinance announcing the suspension of the excise duty was published at the end of November. Each of the successive general strikes which occurred in the cotton mill industry in Western India between 1923 and 1928 was more severe in intensity than its predecessor and the strike of 1925 was no exception. It resulted in a loss of nearly eleven nullion working man-days to the industry and the workpeople lost considerably more than a crore and a quarter of rupees in wages. But, "the strike was a great victory for the workers and showed that, in spite of then illiteracy and madequate organisation, they were able to take concerted action and to ofter a stubbon resistance against any attack on their wages." At the same time, however, it is significant that "the employers did not give way until they had secured from Government a concession for which they had pressed before arriving at the decision to effect n cut in wages.

It will have been noticed that so prominence has been given only to the big industrial disputes that occurred in the textile industry in Western India This should not be taken to mean that other industries and the other provinces in India were not troubled with industrial strife. As soon as Indian labour had realised the potential value of the strike as a weapon for securing redress of grievances, strikes began to get extremely frequent and the quanquenamm 1921-1926 saw the outbreak of no less than 1,154 strikes in India involving nearly two nullion workpeople and causing a total loss of thuty-seven and a quarter million working days Of these, 146 disputes involving 575,570 workpeople and resulting in a loss of nearly three and a halt million working days occurred in the jute mills in Bengal Strikes in the jute mills are not of such frequent occurrence of as severe in intensity as they are in the cotton mill industry, and the main resson to this appears to be that the jute industry is almost entirely under British management and under the control of men who take greater pains in understanding the labour which they employ. The number of disputes in the cotton mill industry in the whole of India during the same quinquennium was only three and a half times as great as that in the jute industry but the total loss in working days was nearly seven times as much and amounted to nearly twentyfive million man-days Summary statistics for the main industries are incorporated in the tollowing table --

Consolidated Statement of Industrial Disputes for the Quinquennium 1921-25.

Industries.	Number of disputes.	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost.
Cotton spinning and weaving	505	815,341	24,967,386
Jute	146	575,570	3,454,356
Engineering (excluding railway workshops)	65	71,590	1,031,779
Railways (including railway workshops) .	59	135,254	3,687,504
Mines	29	30,632	261,198
Others	350	291,327	3,915,681
Total	1,154	1,919,714	37,317,904

It is significant that although only 59 of the labour. total number of 1,154 strikes in the period under review occurred on Indian railways (including railway workshops) and that the total number of workpeople involved was less than a quarter of workpeople involved was less than a quarter which they had invested in industry. The shareof those involved in disputes in jute mills, the
loss in man-days was quarter of a million days
restive, and harangues at the annual general more. The group "others" in the above table includes ports, road transport services, municipalities, etc. This group also came in for its fair share of industrial strife with 350 strikes and a total loss of nearly four million man-days. It is not possible in this short note to analyse the causes and the results of these 1,154 disputes by industries. It may be interesting, however, to state that as far as causes are concerned, 641 strikes or 55 per cent of the total number of disputes during the quinquennium arose over questions of pay and bonuses, 239 or 21 per cent. over matters connected with 'personnel' and 274 or 24 per cent. over other matters. If the results are similarly analysed, 200 strikes or 17 per cent, of the total ended entirely in favour of the workers and 762 or 67 per cent in favour of the employers. In 179 or in 16 per cent of the disputes, the workers were only partially successful. No statistics are available to show the extent to which trade unions in India played a direct or indirect part in conducting these disputes or in bringing about settlements but from the personal experience of the compiler of this note, he can say that this was, except in the case of some of the bigger strikes, very small indeed. Quite an appreciable number of the disputes under consideration arose over matters connected with 'personnel.' This head includes demands for the dismissal or reinstatement of particular individuals, generally jobbers in textile mills; and chargemen, mukadams and maistries in other industries. It is the 'personnel' strike which is the most injurious to industry as it occurs with extreme suddenness and without previous notice.

A PERIOD OF QUIESCENCE.

their respective positions for both the employers and the employed and also for Government who had completed a heavy programme of labour legislation. There was a slight revival in trade and employers after the bitter experience which they had had of disastrous strikes most dislocating to industry were content to allow sleeping dogs to lie as far as wages were Governments and employers had concerned. industrial completed extensive schemes, many employers had expanded their activities for the welfare of their work-people and the cost of living index was steadily on the decline. The administration of the factory law had been improved by the 1922 Act and the avenues for evasions were so barricaded as to make breaches of the law most difficult if not impossible. Hours of work, as compared to those obtaining five years previously, were congenial and permitted of sufficient rest and also of some relaxation and recreation. Absences from work began to get more frequent. All and in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad were free these and other factors were conducing to a decided improvement in the standard of life and a 4ct of 1923 had not given miners the same hours the conditions of employment of industrial as factory workers and had permitted a twelve-

The chief Indian industries were however, still showing adverse balances in their profit and loss accounts and the shareholders were getting little or no return on the capital company meetings by the more disgruntled of them were becoming frequent enough to be noticed The Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry) appointed in 1926 had also made a number of recommendations aiming at a more efficient conduct and management of cotton mills in India. The more progressive firms, thereupon, began to devise ways and means for improving efficiency and for securing greater production at less cost. The methods of rationalisation which had been successfully attempted in the West received a measure of studious consideration and three go-ahead firms of cotton mill agents in Bombay City —Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Messrs James Finlay and Company, and Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company—decided to try out schemes whereby cotton mill workers would be asked to look after a greater number of spindles and more looms. A beginning was made at the Manchester Mill of which Messrs, E. D. Sassoon and Company were the agents. The attempt was at once met by a prolonged strike in that mill.

The annual arrages for numbers of industrial disputes, workers involved and total time lost in the cotton mill industry in India for the five years 1921 to 1925 were 101 strikes, 163,068 workers involved and 4,993,477 man-days lost. The corresponding averages for the two years 1926 and 1927 were 58 strikes, 29,400 workers involved and 214,564 man-days lost—figures which speak for themselves. The advent of rationalisation in Indian industries synchronised with the entry of the principles of communism into the country and the formation of the Workers and Peasants Party on models similar to those obtaining in Bolshevist Russia. Many communists secured appointments on the executives of several trade unions in India and The two years 1926 and 1927 were, as compared with the quinquennium which has just they were not long before they made their been reviewed, a period of quiet consolidation of presence on these bodies felt by inciting workers. o go on strike on the most flimsiest of pretexts. The immediate object of these communists was not so much to improve the condition of industrial workers as to cause prolonged stoppages of work in industry thereby sending batches of dissatisfied workmen back to their native villages to preach revolutionary doctrines of class hatred, the uprooting of capitalism and the smashing of stable Governments.

housing expanded THE CLIMAX OF INDUSTRIAL STRIFE IN INDIA.

The year 1928 was one in which a handful of communist agitators in India secured a large measure of control over her industries through They engineered large scale strikes in most industries and brought several to the verge of an almost complete standstill It is significant, however, that the workers in the mining industry gether with the fact that few mines are situated close to easily accessible towns left the miners free of communist control Cotton mill workers owing to the excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery which exists in that centre for the settlement of industrial disputes. One of the earliest trade unions in India was that of the cotton mill workers of Ahmedabad. Very fortunately both for the industry and for the labour employed in it this union has been under the control and influence of Mr M, K Gandhi and Mr S G. Banker, and under the management of two extremely able, far-sighted and level-headed men in the persons of Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Kandubhai K Desal. With commendable farsightedness the Ahmedabad millowners had agreed to the formation of a permanent arbitration board consisting of Mr. M K. Gandhi as the representative of labour and the Chairman of the Millowners' Association as the representative of the employers. All dis-putes which could not be settled by conciliation between the union and the management of the Mill or mills concerned or by negotiation between the union and the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association were to be referred to the permanent arbitration board for settlement In the event of the arbitration board failing to reach an agreed solution, the constitution laid down that the matter should be referred by the board to an agreed sarpanch or umpire whose decision would be final and which both parties to a dispute would be bound to accept Although there have been many strikes in the Ahmedabad cotton mills during the last fifteen years—mainly over questions of personnel and rates—the Ahmedabad cotton mill industry, except for the big dispute which occurred in 1923 over the question of a reduction of 20 per cent, in wages, has been entirely free from the type of general strikes that have occurred at frequent intervals in the Bombay mills and this has been entirely due to the steadying influence exercised over the workers as the result of the impassionate and thorough examination of their grievances and demands by the permanent arbitration board.

The most disastrous of the strikes which occurred in the year 1928 was that in the cotton mills in Bombay City and which alone was responsible for the loss of over twenty-two and a half million working days out of a total of over thirty-one and a half million lost to all Indian industries in that year. The direct cause of this disastrous strike which lasted from the middle of April to the beginning of October was the fear of unemployment created by the decision of certain millowners to introduce 'rational' methods of work in their mills And although it must be admitted that the communists had no hand in the starting of this strike by the downing of tools by the workers in the Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of mills, they rapidly assumed control over affairs once

hour day; and most miners live close to the Labour Union formed by Messrs, N. M. Joshi mines in which they are employed. This to- and R. R. Bakhale, members of the Servants of India Society in 1925. These unions formed a strike committee for the conduct of this strike. The communist leaders formed a new in Ahmedabad are in a peculiarly happy position association of workmen in the industry and called it the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which they registered under the 1926 Act This union also formed a strike committee of their own The two committees were acting in opposite directions for some time but wiser counsels prevailed and they agreed to drown their differences and to form a Joint Strike Committee of thirty members—15 from each side This committee carried on several negotiations with the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the Hon'ble the General Member Bombay, and the Hon de the General member of the Government of Bombay, Sir Ghulam Husein Hidayatallah, piesided at several conferences to which the representatives of both sides were invited. When the strike first broke out nether side had made both sides were invited. When the strike first broke out neither side had made demands The Joint Strike Committee, however, soon formed a list of such demands which is historically known as "The Seventeen Demands" These demands were met by the owners by a scheme of standard wages for all mills in Bombay City framed on the basis of a reduction of 71 per cent. in weavers' wages Separate schemes of standard rates were put up for mills which intended working on the basis of rationalisation. The Joint Strike Committee drew up their own lists of standard rates At a later stage, the Association proposed a body of uniform standing orders or rules of conduct for the operatives for all mills in the city It was obvious that these various demands and counter-demands, schemes and counter-schemes could not possibly receive the adequate and careful consideration which they deserved, in an atmosphere of turmoil and hatred. The communist leaders of the Joint Strike Committee harangued huge mass meetings of the strikers daily on the principles and advantages of communism. Relief measures were organised but funds amounting to less than two lakhs of rupees (ould not support nearly a lakh and a half workpeople for a period of nearly six months and large batches of cotton mill workers consequently left the city for their homes and villages.

APPOINTMENT OF BOMBAY STRIKE ENOURY COMMITTEE.

The strike dragged on until the 4th of October when the Government of Bombay again convened another conference of the representatives of both sides under the charmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Husein Hidayatallah. At this conference the representatives of the strikers consented to call off the strike if Government would agree to appoint an impartial committee of enquiry to examine the various questions under dispute. The Hon'ble the General Member gave the necessary undertaking on behalf of Government, and the terms of it had begun and they saw to it that the conreference were agreed upon at the conference
flagration soon spread to every mill in the city. The strike was accordingly called off as soon
and island of Bombay. There were four small as Government announced the appointment
unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City of the committee under the chairmanship of the
at the beginning of the year 1928. The most Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice of the High
important of these was the Bombay Textile. Court of Bombay, Sir Charles Fawcett.

The deliberations of the Fawcett Committee lasted for over five months and then report which was published on the 26th March 1929 still continues to be one of the standard works of reference on conditions of employment in the cotton textile mills in Bombay City. The Committee held that the proposals of the Millowners' Association for the standardization of wage rates and for the fixation of the numbers to be employed on different types of machines were in the main fair and reasonable and that while there was justification for the Association's proposal to effect a cut of 7½ per cent. in weavers' wages there were reasonable objections to be urged against its adoption The Committee recommended that the Association should drop the proposal if the labour leaders agreed to give their co-operation in working the scheme for the standardisation of wages. The Committee also held that that part of the standardisation scheme which was called the "Rational" or "Efficiency". called the "Rational" or "Efficiency" system and which aimed at reducing the number of operatives employed in mills while taising their wages and providing conditions favourable for the extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fail and reasonable The Committee further held that the Association's proposals with regard to standard standing orders for the operatives about the conditions of their employment were, in the main, fair and reasonable. With regard to the seventeen demands formulated by the Joint Strike Committee some of the demands which were considered to be fair and reasonable were-

(a) That the millowners should not vary any

- tions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association;
- (b) Rates of new varieties should be fixed by the Association in consultation with the representatives of the workers' organisations, and that all piece rates should be posted departmentally in detail; and
- (c) That there should be no victimisation of men who had taken part in the strike or any union activities.

Among the more important demands which were held to be unfair and unreasonable were those relating to the granting of substantial increases in wages to those workers whose average monthly wages were less than Rs 30 and the abrogation of the new orders which had been issued requiring certain workers to clean their own machinery and to carry tickets of attendance. On balance, the findings and recommendations of the Fawcett Committee were more favourable to the workers than to the employers. The other important strikes during the year 1928 occurred in the Tata Iron and Steel Company's Works at Jamshedpur, the East Indian and South Indian Railways, in the Fort Gloster Jute Mills and in the textile mills at Sholapur and Cawnpore Want of space prevents a detailed description of these disputes; but it may be stated that a significant feature of the disputes during the year 1928 was the growth of picketing and intimidation which in some cases to be fair and reasonable were—
that the millowners should not vary any
of the prevalent conditions to the
disadvantage of the workers before
securing the approval of the workers
through then organisations, and that
the Association should not permit its
individual members to vary the condi-

Classification of Industrial Disputes in 1928

Industries.		Number of disputes.	Number of workers involved.	Days lost.
Cotton and woollen mills		110	323,484	24,851,274
Jute mills		19	64,524	1,556,808
Engineering workshops		11	37,688	3,148,706
Railways (including railway workshops)		9	49,400	1,874,313
Mines		1	638	5,104
Others—miscellaneous	.	53 、	31,117	211,199
Total .		203	506,851	31,647,404

THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1929.

The result of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in 1928 was a great moral victory for the communists and the membership of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union which they had formed during the earlier days of the strike was reported as having reached the enormous figure of 55,000 within a few months after the conclusion of the armistice of the 4th October Government were, however, not allowing the communists to ride rough-shod over industry and labour as they did in that year and thirty of the more pronument and avowed communists were arrested in March 1929 under section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code for organised conspiracy under the direction of the Communist International and other associated bodies, to deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India, but not before their doctrines had resulted in a considerable loss of life and property in Bombay City, Towards the end of the previous year they had organised another large-scale strike of the workers of the oil companies in Bombay This industry is manned by a considerable proportion of Pathans and the highly inflammatory speeches which the communists had delivered to the strikers in both the cotton and the oil strikes were responsible for the outbreak, in Bombay City, on the 3rd February 1929, of 110ts and distinbances on a scale which the city had seldom experienced before Rioting lasted for seldom experienced before theorems asserted as and martial law had to be declared before it could be quelled. The net result of the before it could be quelled The net result of the riots was a death roll of 149 persons and destruction and damage of property valued at several lakhs of rupees The Riots Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the causes and the handling of these nots found that their origin was in the speeches which had been delivered by communist agitators during the cotton and the oil strikes.

AN ACCUMULATION OF UNRED-RESSED GRIEVANCES.

The widespread industrial stufe of the year 1928 brought out several facts in connection with Indian labour prominently to the surface The most important of these was that the workers employed in Indian industries had a large accumulation of grievances which required early examination and redress, if possible. A very large majority of the settlements of the disputes that had occurred in the decade following the end of the Great War were hardly 'settlements at all if the word is considered in the sense of solutions acceptable to both sides. In most cases the workers had been beaten into surender owing to the tear of unemployment consequent on their places being filled up by black-leg labour or were forced into submissional control of the control o siveness as the result of the complete exhausion of their resources. Although the trade mion movement had penetrated into most industries, it has not even yet, except perhaps on the spinning side of the cotton textile industry in Ahmedahad, covered the majority of the workers in any dericular units or groups of units, and in no dee had any union collected a sufficiency of unds to finance a strike Very few of the exist-

the employers concerned and in most cases the illiterate workmen had no level-headed persons to argue their cause with their employers those cases where strikers had met with complete or partial success, the settlements were mostly of an exceedingly patchwork character and it was obvious to any observer that few of the existing sores had been permanently healed Employers were still thinking of wages in terms of comparison with the levels of the pic-war year and not from the point of their sufficiency for the maintenance of a decent standard of life No attempt was made to enquire as to how far any particular wage could be considered as a minimum wage and all discussions centred round the determination of the percentage increase over the levels of 1914

LACK OF COMPREHENSIVENESS IN EXISTING LABOUR LAWS.

In an earlier section reference has been made to the three great preces of Indian labour legislation passed in the years 1922 and 1923 (1) The passed in the years 1922 and 1923 (1) The Factories Act of 1922, (2) The Indian Mines Act, 1923, and (3) The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 These Acts had contented several benefits, privileges and advantages on Indian workmen, but as compared with similar pieces of legislation in the other industrialised countries of the world, they were of an exceedingly limited scope and character. This was due to the fact that in treading new ground, the Government of India had necessarily to proceed with circum-spection and a measure of caution. The original proposals formulated by the Government of India had, in all cases, been considerably modified and whittled down as a result of the opinions given by the provincial Governments and the opposition of employers' organisations when the proposals of the Bills based on these proposals were circulated for opinion Still further modifications had to be accepted by Government In the central legislature in order to ensure a safe passage for each measure Great credit must, however, be given to that great stalwart of Indian labour, Mr N M Joshi, who has fought many a hard battle on the floor of the Legislative Assembly during the last fitteen years on behalf of Indian labour.

MR. N. M. JOSHI.

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, one seat (nomination by Government) is reserved for Indian labour. Mr. N. M. Joshi has been nominated to represent Indian labour at each successive Assembly since the introduction of the reforms – He has attended several sessions of the International Labour Conference and is a member of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation Of all the labour long labour Organisation of an increase leaders in India, Mr Joshi has had imique opportunities of studying almost all questions connected with labour and there is to-day nobody in India who is better qualified to speak on behalt of Indian labour as a whole Mi. Joshi has successfully moved various resolutions both in the Indian Legislative Assembly and at the International Labour Conference for enquines into several phases of conditions of employment in Indian industries and for the introduction ing unions had secured complete recognition by of new labour laws for India. It India, to-day,

has a code of labour laws which compares very | 1923-A YEAR OF CROWDED EVENTS. favourably with the similar codes of other countries it is due largely to the influence and the pressure which Mr Joshi has brought to bear on the Government of India and the Indian Legislative Assembly in the matter.

APPOINTMENT OF A ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

Reverting to the labour laws of 1922-1923, seven years' administration of these laws had brought several defects to light. Certain administrative detects had been rectified by Amending Acts but it was gradually felt that much of the legislation was of a very halting character and that it did not go far enough Several trade union leaders who had attended Labour Conference as Labour Delegates of Advisers had availed themselves of the opportunity offered by then being sent to Geneva of making enquiries and studies of labour ques ions in European countries before returning to India After their return to India, these leaders started newspaper and platform agitation for both reform and expansion of the existing laws. These demands coupled with the great industrial unrest prevalent in India at the time made a complete survey and investigation by an in-partial body inevitable and in the middle of the year 1929 the Government of India announced the appointment, by His Majesty the King Emperor, of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour "to enquire into and report on existing conditions of labour in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India, on the health, efficiency and standard of living of the workers . and on the relations between the employers and the employed, and to make recommenda-tions." The late Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley was tions " appointed Chanman The other members of the Commission were the Rt. Hon Shrimvasa Sastri, P.C., Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., CBE, Su Ibrahim Rahim oola, KCSI., KBE, CIE Sii Ibrahim Rahim dola, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., Sii Victor Sassoon, Baidnet, Dewan Chaman Lai, M.L.A.; Miss Beryl M. Le Poet Power, Deputy Chiet Inspector. Trade Boards, England and Messrs A. G. Clow, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Kabeeruddim Ahmed, M.L.A., G. D. Birla, M.L.A., and John Cliff, Assistant General Secretary, Transport and Railway Workers' Union, England Mr. S. Lail, I.C.S., and Mr. A. Dibdim from the India Office, London waste, appropriate Laift. Secretaring, and Mr. A. were appointed Joint Secretaries, and Mr. A. H. Green, Assistant Secretary, Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay, was appointed Statistician and Lt Col A J H Russell, C.B.E., Medical Assessor to the Commission. The Commission arrived in India on the 11th October 1929 and after visiting several places in India and examining several representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, the railways and associations of the employers and the employed left tor England on the 22nd March 1930 to collect further evidence in that country The Commission returned to India in the month of October of the same year and after completing that part of their tour which had been left unfinished in the previous winter. reduced rates of pay The men demanded went to Delhi in November to draft their Report a continuation of the old rates plus Dohad

The year 1929 was a very momentous one in the history of the labour movement in India crowded as it was with events of prime importcrowded as it was with events of prime impor-ance References have already been made to the Bombay 110ts, the arrest of communist Leaders, the publication of the Report of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee and to the announcement of the appointment of a Royal Commission on Indian Labour Mention has also been made of the passing of the Trade Disputes Act in that year An Act amending the Workmen's Compensation Act was also passed by the central legislature and the Government of Bombay took the initiative in rovice al labour legislation by passing a Maternity Benefits Act providing for Monetary compensation by factory employers to their women workers for loss of wages during periods immediately prior to and following confinement

The chief communist leaders had been arrested but their henchmen were not Imbued with communist principles, these endeavoured to carry on the industrial strite of the year before. The Bombay Guni Kamgar Union continued to claim a membership of over 50,000, but when the Millowners' Association, Bombay, set themselves to the task of implementing such of the Fawcett Committee's recommendations as required joint consideration by the representatives of both parties, they found that there was nobody who was in a position to "deliver the goods" on behalf of labour Such joint meetings as were held were not fruitful of any results and when a dispute arose in the Spring Mill in the month of April over the question of the dismissal of one worker, The Bombay Girni Kampar Union made this a casus belli for the declaration of another general strike in the cotton mill industry. This strike, however, did not extend to all the mills in the city and island of Bombay as that of the previous year had done but still it was of a fairly general character involving 109,232 workers in 62 mills - It lasted from the 26th April to the 18th September and was responsible for a total time loss of nearly seven million working days. The Government of Bombay took advantage of the new Trade Disputes Act and appointed a Court of Enquiry under the chairmanship of the Hon Mr Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court to make a full investigation into the causes of the strike. The Court sat continuously for over a month and in their report which was published on the 16th September they came to the unammous conclusion that the whole of the blame for the calling and the continuation of this strike rested with the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union The moral effect of this report was so great that the Union called off the strike unconditionally on the day tollowing its publication

Another important strike which occurred in India during the year 1929 was one of the employees of the BB & C I Railway's Loco. and Carriage Workshop at Dohad The railway administration had transferred a number of operatives from their big workshops in Bombay to the new workshop which they had built at Dhond and had given them certain allowances on

allowances and failing a restoration of the cut | with almost continuous industrial strife, the they struck work. After the strike had pro-ceeded for some weeks, the Government of to enquire into and make recommendations in India appointed a Board of Concibation under counserton with the causes of this strile and the the Trade Disputes Act and this Board upheld laying of the foundation stones for a first class the workmen's claims

SPLIT IN THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The last important event in this year of crowded events was the split which occurred in the Tiade Umon Congress at its tenth session which was held in Nagpur in the month of November of that year under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru The Trade Union Congress was mangurated in 1920 for two main purposes (1) to co-ordinate the activities of the individual labour umons in India which till then remained inchoate and were unable to take concerted action, and (2) to recommend workers' delegates to the various sessions of the International Labour Conference It remained the central organisation of the trade union movement in India for nearly a decade and most of the important unions in India were affiliated to it The Congress met in a fulldiess session once every year and discussed various leading questions connected with Indian labour Early in 1929 the Bombay Girni Kamgai Umon and the GIP Railwaymen's Union two organisations controlled almost entirely by communists secured affiliation to the Congress. As the elections to the executive body of the Congress are conducted on the basis of the membership strength of the individual affiliated unions, the communists were able to capture a majority of the seats on the executive through the membership of these two umons and the tenth session was therefore entirely dominated by the communist section of the movement Resolutions were passed to the boycott of the Royal Commission on ludian Labour and the International Labour Conference, for the affiliation of the Congress to the League Against Inperial sm and for the appointment of the Workers' Weltare League a communist organisation in England, as agents of the Congress in Great Britain The passing of these resolutions marked the culmmation of a long period of mischievous activity inspired by Moscow and tomented by communist agents in ladia and brought to a head the question whether the trade union movement in India should be under the leadership of genuine trade unionists or of the votaries of communism moderate sections under the leadership of Messrs N M Joshi, V V. Giri, B Shiva Rao R Bakhale and Dewan Chaman Lal seceded from the Congress and set up a separate federa-tion under the name of The Indian Trades mion Federation in order to co-ordinate the ctivities of non-communist trade unions in andia Firther details in connection with these two all India tederations, their quartels, the further split in the Congress and the attempts made for unity will be dealt with in the chapter In Trade Unionism and Trade Union Law

THE CALM AFTER THE STORM.

The third decade of the twentieth century

connection with the causes of this strite and the code of labour laws for the country The prolonged and disastions strikes of the years 1928 and 1920—especially of the latter year in the storm centre of India's principal industry—had completely exhausted the resources of the workers in the opening paragraph of this note it was stated that the agricultural character of the industrial worker in India and the permanent contact which he maintains with his land was the prime factor for the proper under-standing of the several problems connected with labour in India General strikes of three to six months, duration without financial assistance and strike benefits from workmen's organisations would be impossible to understand if industrial town dwellers did not have agri-culture and their village homes to fall back upon during periods of prolonged stoppages of work Statistics collected during each of these big disputes showed that after the first tew weeks of their start there were exoduses of large groups of workers to their village homes, Such of them as remained in the towns sold their finkets and possessions, tell into allears with their rents and explored their credit to the fullest with banias (native money-lenders) and retail shopkeepers for food supplies. The history of each of these disputes shows that it takes several weeks after the termination of each dispute for a unit to get back to full strength working because the workmen have to return from distant places to which the news of a le-start of work takes a very long time to filter through, and even then it is only the pressine on the land which forces the agriculturist to make a further temporary return to industry

After the end of the general strike in the cotton textile mills of Bourbay of the year 1929, trade unionism, except perhaps in Ahmedabad, was thoroughly discredited. Both the workmen and such of their organisations as existed had been defeated most ignominously and the workers began to lose faith in their leaders Banas and landloids were clamouring for the repayment of debts and it was becoming very necessary to put in as much steady work as possible. The schemes of standardisation of wage rates which had been approved of by the Fawcett Committee had been temporarily shelved. This standardisation, even without a general cut in wage rates, would have reduced the carnings of several thousands of workers in the process of levelling down to standard rates. On the other hand those of standard rates. On the other hand those of several other thousands of workmen would have been improved in the process of levelling up But the poorer nulls which were paying low rates of wages were naturally most di inclined to increase their wages bills and the Millowners' Association, Bombay, decided to allow sleeping dogs to lie. The annual averages of the monthly cost of living index numbers (1914=100) were 147 for 1928 and 149 for 1929. This annual average fell to 137 m 1930 and there was a further drop of more than 25 points in the average for the year 1931 Apart from a few d been a most momentous period in the alterations in piece rates of wages for new sorts tory of labour in India crowded as it was and other minor adjustments, there had been

the larger centres of the textrle industry in India since the cut of 15 per cent in the wages of the cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad in 1923 and with each successive fall in prices, real wages naturally improved Apart from the question of the sufficiency of the existing rates for the maintenance of a decent standard of life, the wage rates prevalent in 1930 and 1931 did permit margins for wiping out old debts and as the employers made no general move in these two years to reduce rates, this period was one of comparative industrial calm for the whole country. Stray strikes over matters connected with personnel or with minor grievances continued to occur at frequent intervals but these were mostly settled by the replacement of the disaffected elements from the ranks of the unemployed owing to the weakening of the bonds of solidarity among workmen and to the absence of trusted leaders. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were, moreover, engaged in making a full and comprehensive enquiry into conditions of employment and as the workmen were aware that the members of the Commission were visiting several units all over India to personally see things for themselves, Indian industrial labour was content to wait till such time as the Commission's report was published instead of taking the unitative into its own hands as it had frequently done during the last ten years.

The Government of the Central Provinces and Berai followed the Government of Bombay by passing a Maternity Benefits Act in 1930. 1931, the Government of Iudia appointed a Court of Enquiry under the Trade Disputes Act to enquire into certain questions affecting labour arising out of the large reductions which Indian railways were making in their This Court made certain recommendations regarding the absorption of the reticuched men in other industries and for their re-employment when suitable opportunities alose in the tuture and also for the payment of a more generous scale of retirement gratuities workers on this occasion, however, had to accept the inevitable and they were not slow in re-cognising the elementary and cardinal principle that no organisation could possibly maintain staffs which were surplus to requirements. The extreme left wing in the lettist Trade Union Congress came to the conclusion in 1931 that the Congress was not as revolutionary as what it should be and this element broke away to form the All India R d Trade Union Congress It thus happened that instead of there being one co-ordinating body at the apex of the trade union organisation in the country to guide and control the movement, there were four separate tederations the majority of which were useless and effete bodies with little influence and trifling membership.

PUBLICATION OF THE ROYAL LABOUR COMMISSION'S REPORT.

no wholesale reductions in wage rates in any of in India and it contains many hundreds of recommendations covering a very wide field of subjects. The value of the Commission's by two facts firstly, by the considerably enhanced by two facts firstly, by the considered opinions which were bought to bear on the various matters discussed by a thoroughly representative body of persons representing as they did both the employers and the employed and legislators and Government officials, and secondly, by the almost complete unanimity with which the various groups comprising this body reached their conclusions and decisions on matters which must necessarily have been discussed with expressions of widely diver-gent views. The Report has been the lodgstar of all the various pieces of labour legislation which have been placed on the Indian Statute Book since its publication, and it will continue to be the text-book for social legislation and labour welfare in India for many years to come

A summary containing the principal recommendations of the Commission, classified according to the subjects with which they deal, was given at pages 474 to 484 of the 1932 edition of this publication. The Government of India classified these recommendations under six different groups according as they involved or required Central or Provincial legislation, administrative action by the Central or Provincial Governments of action by public and local bodies or by employers' or workers' organisations, and forwarded them to various local Governments and bodies requesting them to give such of the recommendations as concerned them due and adequate consideration and to initiate provincial legislation wherever neces-sary. The Government of India have published annually since 1932 reports on the action taken by the Central and provincial Governments on the Commission's recommendations and these reports are on sale at the Government of India Book Depots at Delhi and Calcutta Most of the Royal Commission's recommendations with regard to the expansion of the scope and the improvement of the existing Acts relating to conditions and hours of work in factories and mines, workmen's compensation and to the control and supervision of the labour which migrates from India to the tea and other plantations in Assam have already been implemented by amending of consolidating Acts Acts amending the Trade Disputes Act in a minor particular and placing it permanently (the original Act had been passed for a period of five years) on the Statute Book were passed in 1932 and 1934 The Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act which had been passed as early as 1860 for the speedy determination of disputes relating to wages of certain classes of workers employed on the construction of railways, canals and other public works and which had been almost a dead letter was, in accordance with a recommendation made in the matter by the Royal Commission, repealed in 1932. Acts to prevent the pledging of children and to facilitate the acquisition of land for industrial The most notable event in the world of Indian housing were passed in 1933. Legislation on Jabour during the year 1931 was the publication, the lines of the British Truck Act to control in the month of June, of the lepoit of the Royal commission on Indian Labour The report is from wages in respect of fines and to provide a document of first-rate importance dealing for the early payment of due wages was passed with almost every aspect of the labour problem and forestry, fixation of hours of work of dock labourers, allotment of seamen's wages, exemption of salaries and wages from attachment, the shortening of wage periods, aftest and im-prisonment of industrial workers for debt and for the prevention of the besetting of industrial establishments by money-lenders for the recovery of debts, have been circulated by the Government of India to the various provincial Governments for opinion and some of these have resulted in the introduction of Bills in the legislature. It is very unlikely, however, that all these proposals will result in legislation, because very weighty objections have been raised during circulation on the various practical difficulties which would have to be contended with in the administration of any laws that may be hamed to govern these matters Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India are at present engaged in formulating proposals and/or a Bill for the control of those factories which do not use power and which are not regulated in any way at present Other matters will be taken up in due course.

It will have been noticed that nothing has been stated so iai in this section regarding the actual recommendations which the Royal Commission have made But as already stated, these run into several bundleds and the more important of them were reproduced in the 1932 edition of this publication. Nor has anything been stated yet with regard to the action taken by provincial Governments, public bodies and employers' and workers' organisations on such of the recommendations as they were concerned with In this connection there is very little indeed to report because financial stringency in most provinces and with most bodies has prevented any substantial measure of action it is obviously impossible for us to attempt even a brief summarisation of the Royal Commission's report and recommendations and the action taken thereon in a compact book of interestee such as The Indian Year Book, but as it might be of considerable interest to the users of this reference book to have information readily available on such of the Commission's recommendations as have already been implemented or which are proposed to be implemented in the near future, references will be made to

BEGINNING OF A PERIOD OF LARGE WAGE-CUTS.

The sharp downward trend of prices which set in about the middle of the year 1930 continued till May 1933 when the cost of hving index

new labour legislation in connection with cases rates early in 1933 were double or more than employers' liability (ie: "common employ double those prevalent in 1914. Following the ment" and "assumed risk"), extension compensation to agriculture effected in the Ahmedabad cotton mills in 1923, the cotton mill workers in that centre had submitted a demand for a restoration of the cut in 1928 The matter was, as usual, referred to the permanent arbitration board On the board tailing to reach an agreement in the matter, the question was referred to an ımıpne (Dewan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri) who awarded an increase of 8 per cent in the rates for the workpeople on the spinning side and of five per cent for those on the weaving side of the industry. The conclusion board appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute appointed in connection with the Dohad dispute had decided in favour of the workers and against the administration of the B B & C I Railway Employers, therefore, were beginning to feel that the public generally and impartial arbitrators and conclusions in particular were determined that the standard of life which Indian industrial workers had attained as a coult of the hard battles which they had fought result of the hard battles which they had tought must be maintained They were, therefore, very chary of mutating proposals for reductions in rates. The commencement of the year 1933, in lates. however, saw the beginning of a new wave of depression in industry. Jute mills had already resorted to short-time working and several cotton mills and other factories were being compelled to close down. One firm of managing agents who controlled ten large cotton textile mills in Bombay City crashed and as a result of this crash all the mills under their control were compelled to stop work. Several of the mills under the control of another large firm of managing agents had to suspend work temporarily The remaining mills were faced with two alternatives—(a) to reduce wages and so two anternatives—(a) to reduce wages and sto lower costs of production, or (b) to close down The technical wages sub-committee of the Millowers' Association, Bombay, to whom the question of the necessity for a reduction in wages had been referred caller in the year reported against the advisability of collective action in the matter and advised that each individual affiliated unit should take independant action Hitherto, the Association had adhered to the principle of collective action and the dearness of tood or war allowances in all the cotton mills in Bombay had remained at 80 per cent over basic rates for weavers and Reference 70 per cent for spinners and women Reference has often been made in this note to "basic rates" of wages. This should not be taken in the near future, references will be made to rates. Of wages, This should not be taken these recommendations in each of the various sections into which this note has been divided from the commission's recommendations relating to workmen's compensation applies to the rates, prevalent at some remote will be dealt with in the chapter on that subject. Rates of wages in Indian industries vary widely not only between industry and industry and centre and centre but also between unit and unit in the same industry in the same centre and also between the different individuals in the same occupation in one individual unit If the same or similar rates of wages are found in any two or more units in any centre this is due merely to coincidence and not to any for working classes in Bombay City touched due merely to coincidence and not to any par or 100 (1914--100) Wages in most industries, on the other hand, had continued almost at the same high levels of 1929-30—in many at 80 and 70 per cent in the cases of all mills,

granted varied widely between mill and mill and cases are not unknown where the cumulative rates (basic rates plus allowances) in one mill are almost double those for the same type of work in another.

Acting on the recommendations made in the matter by the Bombay Millowners' Association, the affiliated initial started adopting individual measures in effecting reductions in rates by announcing varying cuts in the dearness allowances Certain mills resorted to the device of closing down completely for a few months and reopening on reduced rates At one stage during the year 1933 more than 50,000 cotton mill operatives in Bombay City had been thrown out of employment as a result of permanent or temporary closures of some mills and partial working in others. Many of these had gone back to their village homes but many remained in the city in the hope of securing employment either in their own or in any other mill which would start work. The unemployed workers were literally on the verge of starvation and they were consequently leady to accept work on any wages that were offering It would have been futile for the operatives in the working mills to attempt a general strike because in a few cases where cer-tain groups of workers preferred to leave their jobs rather than to accept reduced rates, their places were at once illed from the ranks of the hundreds of the unemployed who were cla-mouring for jobs. The success achieved by some mills in effecting reductions without strikes emboldened the rest to follow suit Some of the earlier mills which had effected small cuts as a preliminary 'try-ont' administered second larger doses when they saw other mills getting away with larger cuts and by the beginning of the year 1934 almost every mill in Bombay had effected substantial reductions in their lates of wages

Towards the end of the year 1933, the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, attempting to profit as a result of the successful experience of the Bombay Mills in the matter, decided to reduce wages in the cotton mills in Ahmedabad by 25 per cent. The industrial constitution in this centre, however, demanded that the matter should be retrieted to the permanent arbitration board. Mr M. K. Gandhi, a labour member of this board, was at the time very busy with his several other political and social preoccupations and his health was also far from satisfactory. He therefore requested the Millowners' Association and the Textile Labour Association to prepare their respective cases for and against the reduction and also to discuss the main questions between themselves in order to arrive at as great a measure of agreement as possible. These negotiations and the subsequent discussions between the members of the board were carried on for over a year and it was not till the beginning of the year 1935 that an agreement was concluded on the basis of a uniform cut of 61 per cent, subject to the proviso that the carnings of a two loom weaver should not be reduced below Rs 41-4-0 been anticipated by about a year.

the basic rates on which these allowances were INSTITUTION OF A DEPARTMENTAL ENOUIRY INTO WAGE CUTS.

The year 1934 in the world of labour in Bombay opened with an insistent demand by the more moderate labour leaders, particularly Mr R R. Bakhale, M L C, for an impartial enquiry into the wage cuts and unemployment in the cotton mill industry in the Bombay Presidency, The agitation for such an enquiry was taken up by the press and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay granted several interviews to the representatives of the Millowners' Association and to Mr R. R Bakhale in order to discover a ma media which would be satisfactory to both As a result of these and other discussions, sides the Honourable Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah Leader of the House, made the following announcement in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 26th February 1934.—

- "Government having observed that reductions in wages have been effected or are in contemplation in several centres of the cotton mill industry in this Presidency, consider it desirable that the fullest possible information should be obtained and made available to the public on this important matter Government is further of opinion that the quickest and most satisfactory method of achieving this object is by departmental enquity. They have, there-fore, instructed the Labour Office to make a special investigation in order to ascertain the following facts .—
- (a) the extent of the reduction in wages of workpeople employed in the cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency since 1st January 1926.
- (b) whether these reductions have been uniform in the cotton mills at each centre of the industry,
- (c) whether the cost of living of the working classes has fallen during this period and to what extent,
- (d) what has been the average rise or fall in real wages during this period in the various centres of the industry,
- (e) where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated, the reasons therefor,
- (f) the extent to which "rationalisation", for example, "efficiency schemes" have been introduced in the cotton mills of the Bombay Presidency, and the effect such schemes have had upon wages and the conditions of work of the operatives; and
- (q) what is the extent of unemployment in the cotton mill industry and what are its causes "

In accordance with the above announcement In accordance with the above announcement the Commissioner of Labour, Mr J.F. Gennings, C.B.E., was instructed to proceed with the enquiry and he appointed Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, to take charge of all the field work and collection of evidence Mr. Deshpande, together with the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad and a statistical assistant of the Labour Office (Mr. S. Raisfor 26 working days. In recounting the course Labour Officer at Ahmedabad and a statistical of events in Ahmedabad those in Bombay have assistant of the Labour Office (Mr. S. S. Rajagopalan, B.A.) visited every cotton mill in the

Presidency and procured full information on wages and on the seven terms of reference given above. It was unfortunate that whilst the Departmental Enquiry was in progress, the cotton mills in Bombay City were again affected by a prolonged strike of a semi-general character. There was also a general strike in all the cotton mills in Sholapur but this lasted for over three months. In order to trace the causes of this strike we must leave the work of the Departmental Committee pro tem and go back to the arrest of the thirty communist leaders early in 1929 on charges of sedition and organised conspiracy to deprive the King of his sovereignty of British India.

THE FAMOUS MEERUT TRIAL.

The trial of the thirty communist leaders in The trial of the thirty communist leaders in what is now historically known as the famous Meerit conspiracy case lasted from 1929 to 1932 when some of the prisoners were released on bail pending final judgment Judgment in the case was delivered at Meerit by Mr. Yorko the Sessions Judge, on the 16th January 1933 One of the thirty accused died in prison, three were acquitted and the remaining 26 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from transportation for life to three years. All the convicted persons appealed and substantial reductions were made by the Allahabad High Court in the sentences passed by the Session Judge of Meerut The convictions of three persons were maintained to the extent that their sentences were reduced to the terms of imprisonment already undergone by them and they were ordered to be released from pail. The convictions of nine persons were set aside and they were ordered to be released forthwith Such of the communists as were acquitted and were subsequently released from jail made franti-efforts to regain their hold on trade unions, and actually succeeded in getting into some of the more important of them—notably the railway unions and the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union Assisted by such of the extreme leftists as had not been jailed they formed a labour committee on an all-India basis early in 1934 to call a general strike in all cotton mills in India. partial strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April and May and the general strike in the Sholapur mills were almost entirely due to the efforts lannched by this committee but with the exception of Boinbay and Sholapur they did not meet with any appreciable measure of success in any other centre of the industry in the rest of India

THE PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL ENOURY.

The report of the Departmental Enginey conducted by the Bunbay Labour Office was published on the 21st June 1934 and the strike in the Bombay mills was called off almost simultaneously. This enquiry was perhaps the most comprehensive of its kind that had yet been undertaken in India into wages and conditions of work in the textile industry and the informaon and revelations which it contained were the subject of an India-wide discussion on oublic platforms and in the piess—The Departmental findings on the various questions rei ned to the Labour Office for enquiry were as lollows .-

1 Extent of Wage Reductions — Wages in Bombay City were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934 as compared with July 1926 and in Sholapur by 17 per cent. Wages in Ahmedabad had risen between five to

six per cent during the same period

2 Question of Uniformity in the Reductions—The reduction in Sholapur was uniform in all mills but as the Borbay Millowners' Association permitted its members to take independent action as they pleased, the extent of the cuts varied widely between mill and mills.

widely between mill and mill.

3. Extent of Fall in Cost of Living .-The cost of living had fallen in all centres Taking July 1926 as 100, it fell by 29 points in Bombay City in April 1934 In Ahmedabad City, the fall in December 1933 as compared with August 1926 was 31 per cent. and in Sholapur there was a fall of 28 per cent between February 1927 and December 1933

Position re · Real Wages -Bombay, April 1934 eleven per cent higher than in 1926, Ahmedabad 54 per cent higher, and

in Sholapur 15 per cent higher

5 Reasons for Waye Cuts -- The reason most generally given was trade depression. Other reasons varied with the centres. In Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production. and labour costs were those most capable of reduction as the fai lin the cost of living would enable the workers to maintain the standard of life they had in 1926 even after wages were reduced. As regards Ahmedabad, there was no general reduction of wages at the time but such a reduction was contemplated owing to diminished profits and the wage reductions in other centres In one centre wages were reduced owing to the probable coming into opera-tion of the 54 hours week,

6 "Rationalisation" and its Effects on Work and Conditions --- That method of rationalisation which takes the form of asking operatives to mind more machines asking operatives to mind more haddines than formerly had made the greatest progress in mills in Bombay City In Ahmedabad, rationalisation had been particularly directed towards improving the efficiency and types of machines used. The effect of nationalisation on earnings varied from mill to mill. In the few cases where rationalisation had not been accompanied by wage cuts, the workers were getting about 50 per cent more than they did before rationalisation was introduced; where it was accompanied by wage cuts the workers were not getting any more,-the extra rates for minding more machines being neutralised by reductions in wages The effects of rationalisation on the conditions of work had been beneficial because the workers were either working a shorter day or their work had been rendered easier In Bombay, one form of rationalisation was to ask a weaver to mind four looms instead of two In Ahmedabad, the system had not been adopted but double side working in the frame department was developing and better mixings and the production of finer cloth had increased

rapidly Where operatives were attending undertaking to Government that if the Bill was more machines than formerly, the workers had usually been given 35 to 60 per cent more wages in ring spinning, and 50 to 75 per cent more on the speed frame. But some benefit from the increased efficiency of the plant had been passed on to some workers in the form of higher earnings on those machines. In other centres there had been veryfew changes in machinery or

Causes—For lack of any agency official or non-official for collecting statistics of incuployment, it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question 28,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton mills in Bombay. (The reopening of closed mills and the employment of workers on night shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year 1934.) In Ahmedabad, 26,551 more operatives were employed in cotton mills than in 1926 and in Sholapur the number employed was more or less station-

The publication of the report of the Departmental Enquiry was followed by several conversations between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the Hon'ble the General and Home Member on the one hand and the representatives of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and representative labour leaders on the other. The Association submitted to Government a simple scheme of standard rates for unrationalised occupations on time rates of wages for affiliated mills in Bombay City and they also agreed, in cases where the dearness allowance tor weavers had fallen to less than 40 per cent to raise this allowance to 40 per cent after the coming into effect of the 54-hour week on the 1st January 1935

BOMBAY PASSES A TRADE DISPUTES CONCILIATION ACT.

By far the most unportant result of the report of the Bombay Departmental Enquiry was the passing by the Government of Bombay of a Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in August 1934 This Act makes provision (1) for the appointment of a Labour Officer to look after the interests of cotton mill workers in Bombay City, to represent their individual grievances to their employers and to seeme redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible, and (2) for the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour as an ex-officio Chief Conciliator to whom the Labour Officer could bring all cases in which he could not succeed. The Chief Concillator is given powers to summon parties and witnesses and to call for such documents as may be necessary. Although the functions of the Chief Conciliator were to bring about an agreement between two opposing parties, he has come to be regarded almost as an industrial index whose decision has so far been mostly accepted by both the parties to a dispute When the Bill for this piece of legislation was submitted to the Bombay Legislative Council, the

passed they would also appoint a Labour Officer of their own whose main duties would be to use his influence with mill managements on behalf of the workers and who would endeavour to secure a certain measure of co-ordination in conditions of work as between the different mills in Bombay. Mr W B Gilligan, I C.s., was the first Government Labour Officer to be appointed under the Act When Mr Gilligan went on leave nad been veryfew changes in machinery of methods. The general effects of rationalises, and it is one is able to generalise, had been beneficial to the workers

7. Extent of Unemployment and the Causers—For lack of any agency official. tion. During the period of nearly two years for which the Act has been in force, remarkable results have been achieved and there has been an almost complete absence of industrial strife in the cotton mill industry in Bombay City since the Act came into force in September 1934

> During the 19 months ending 31st March 1936 for which the Labour Officer has functioned, the total number of complaints submitted to him amounted to 1,303. Of the 348 complaints submitted during the first quarter of the year 1936, 257 or nearly 73 per cent, were settled in favour of the workers, 17 were pending and the remainder were either unsuccessful or were withdrawn. This figure of 73 per cent for successes may be considered as applying to the total number of complaints registered with and investigated by the Labour Officer The number of cases referred by the Labour Officer to the Chief Conciliator during the 19 months ending 31st March 1936 amounted to 30 of which 14 were settled in tayour of the workers and the remaining 16 were either unsuccessful or were withdrawn or not proceeded with

NSTITUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY OF A GENERAL WAGE CENSUS.

By far the most notable event in the field of Government administration of matters connected with labour in India was the institution by the Government of Bombay, in 1934, of a General Wage Census to cover as many industries as possible in the Bombay Presidency The Royal Commission on Indian Labour had recommended that before any machinery was set up for fixing minimum wages, complete surveys of wages and conditions should be undertaken for such industries in which there was a strong presumption that conditions warranted detailed investigation and that the results of these surveys should be the basis on which it should be decided whether the fixing of a minimum wage would be desirable and practicable. Until 1934 the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay had conducted three enquiries into the wages and hours of work of cotton mill workers in the Bombay Presidency for selected months in the years of 1921, 1923 and 1926 Other wages enquiries of a limited character covered minicipal workers, peons in Bombay City and workers in a few selected printing presses in Bombay City. None of the other industries, especially the engineering, had been touched. No other province in India had attempted an enquiry into industrial wages and such information as was Millowners' Association, Bombay, gave an available on the subject consisted of a few figures

in selected units which are contained in some of the annual provincial administration reports on the working of the Indian Factories Act The Government of Bombay telt that before any question in connection with the creation of wage boards for flying minimum wages could be considered, it would be necessary to have accurate and reliable information on wages and conditions of work in as many industries as possible both organised and unorganised. They accordingly instructed the Labour Office to flist make a-survey of wages and conditions in factory industries the first part of which should cover all perennial factories and the second seasonal tactories.

In 1923, the Government of Bombay had introduced, in the local Legislative Council, a Bill to provide for the collection of statistics in cornection with wages, prices and rents by making it compulsory for occupiers, shop-keepers and tenants to supply correct information Owing to strong opposition from the non-official benches, particularly from the representatives of employers and vested interests, the Bill was withdrawn, and, to-day, neither the Central nor the Provincial Statute Books in India contain any Act which compels employers to turnish statistics relating to wages or shopkeepers to make returns of prices

Picliminary enginees which had been conducted in representative factories during the year 1933 had revealed the existence of a bewildering variety of methods and periods of wage payment as between unit and unit and also the use of a variety of English, vernacular and local names for designating occupations. It was moreover felt that it results of any value were to be seemed from a general wage census. it should cover all or as many units as possible, and that, in the absence of a Statistics Act, it would be necessary to secure the willing cooperation of as many factory managements as It was also necessary to draw up possible uniform forms which would be equally applicable to all industries With this object in view, an Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Mr. N. A. Meliiban, BA, FSS) assisted by a statistical assistant from the Labour Office (Mr. R. G. Gokhale, B Com) visited every one of nearly 750 perennial factories in over 80 towns and villages in the Bonibay Presidency between Jamary and May 1934. All manufacturing processes at each of these factories were examined and with the assistance of technical experts in each industry, lists of standard occupational terms were drawn up for all industries whole of the administrative, clerical and labour staffs at each factory were properly classified according to their correct occupational designations and full instructions were left at each factory with regard to the manner in which the census forms were to be filled up. This first part of the census was for the month of May 1934 with variations to suit local conditions The forms together with a general questionnaire containing over 60 questions covering all phases of wage payments, conditions of work and wel-tare, and standard lists of occupational terms were issued to all perennial factories early in the were paid to almost every factory for the purpose appeal,

of wage rates in some important occupations of securing both uniformity and accuracy in the returns It reflects great credit on the staff of the Labour Office that not one of the perennial working tactories in the Bombay Presidency failed to submit full information

> The Government of Bombay propose to publish the results of the first part of the General Wage Census in a series of six reports, the flist four covering wages, hours of work and conditions of employment in the engineering, printing, textile and other miscellaneous industries, the fitth covering salaries and conditions of employment of supervisory staffs in perennial factories and the last being a general report covering all The first report of the series coverindustries ing the engineering trade was published in December 1935 and the second covering the printing industry was published early in March 1936 Both these reports contain a fund of most valuable information regarding wage rates, earnings and conditions of employment and they should be of the greatest possible value to both employers and the employed, to Government administrations, to economists and to the public generally Copies of these reports can be had from the Government Book Depot, Bombay or from the High Commissioner for India in London

FIRST ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The year 1934 was a year of notable events for Indian labou. The first Asiatic Labour Conference attended by delegates from Japan, India and Ceylor was held at Colombo on the 10th and 11th May Messis N M Joshi, Jammadas M Melita, 8 C Joshi and W Francis represented India Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director of the Indian Branch of the International Labour Office and Dr F | Ayusawa, a member of the International Labour Office staff at Geneva also attended the Congress A constitution for the Congress was drawn up and several resolutions dealing with various aspects of the labour problem were adopted

In the month of August, the Government of Bombay launched a prosecution against eight leaders of the textile strike of April-June on the grounds (1) that some of the demands made or formulated by the strikers were not in furtherance of a trade dispute, and (2) that the strike was designed to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship on the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking some particular course of action. The accused were charged under sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, as being persons who incited others to take part in an illegal strike. The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, who tried the case, held that the strike was not illegal within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Act and acquitted all the accused on the 23rd October 1934 Government of Bombay preferred an appeal against the decision of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the appeal was admitted by the Bombay High Court. The Honourable the Chief Justice and Mr Justice N J. Wadia who heard the case, agreed with the findings of the month of June and second and third visits Chief Presidency Magistrate and dismissed the

THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT. 1934

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made several very important recommendations for substantial amendments of the Inlian Factories Act, 1911, as amended by the Amen im; Acts of 1922, 1923, 1926 and 1931, firstly, for the reduction of the maximum limits of duly and weekly hours of work in perennial factories and for the better regulation of such hours, secondly, for the improvement of working occonditions in tactories, and thirdly, for a more effective observance, on the put of factors owners, of the lequirements of the Act Th. Government of India accepted most of the Royal Commission's recommendations and drew up a draft Bill for an entuely new Act This was chculated to all provincial Governments in June 1932 for opinion On the receipt of the replies from local Governments, the Honourable Member in charge of the D partment of Industnes and Labour of the Government of India made a tour of the more important-andustrial centres in India to discuss various quistions arising out of the draft Bill with the representatives of local Governments and associations of employers and workmen On the conclusion of this tour, the Government of India convered a conference of provincial chief inspectors of factories and a final Bill was then drawn up and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 8th September 1933 It was passed into law at the summer session of the Assembly at Sinila in 1934 and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th August of that The new Act was brought into effect from yea1. the 1st January 1935.

Full details have been given in this note of the first factories Act of 1881 and of the subsequent amending Act of 1891, of the 1911 consoliding Act and of the Amending Act of 1922. Amending Acts of 1923, 1926 and 1931 did not introduce any new principle of major importance and were merely intended to remove administrative difficulties. All the new features intro-duced by the 1934 Act were incorporated as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission The main provisions of the Indian factory law as it stands to-day are given below with notes regarding the new principles which were introduced by the 1934 Act

(a) Classification of Factories —A distinction is drawn between 'seasonal' and 'perennial' factories. A factory which is exclusively engaged in cotton ginning, cotton or jute pressing, the decorrection of ground-nuts of the manufacture of ground-nut oil, or the manufacture of coffee, indigo, lae, rubber, sugar (including gur) or tea is to be a scasonal factory, provided that a local Government may, by notification in the local official gazette, declare any such factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for more than 180 working days in the year, not to be a seasonal factory for the purposes of the Act. The local Government may also, by notification, declare any seasonal factory in which manufacturing processes are ordinarily carried on for not more than 180 working days in the year and which cannot be carried on except during particular seasons or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, to be a Factories, etc (Miscellancous Provisions) Act seasonal factory for the purposes of this Act, of 1914. They were of opinion that the matters

- (b) Age and Sex Groups —Prior to the 1934 Act, factory operatives were divided into three age and sex groups (1) adult males, (2) adult females, and (3) children of both sex-s, \(\ell\) e persons over 12 and under 15 years of age A fourth group of 'a'dolescents' has now been introduced. These are deflued as persons of both sex-s, who are unit the many of 12 years and both sexes who are over the age of 15 years and under the age of 17 years but who have not been certified as fit for employment as adults Such adolescents as have not been so certified are to be deemed to be children.
- (c) Hours of Work -The maximum limits of eleven hours per day and sixty hours per week laid down by the 1922 Act for both adult males and females are permitted only in the case of seasonal factories. The maximum hours permitted sonal factories. The maximum hours permitted for perennial factories have been reduced to mine per day and 54 per week subject to the proviso that parsons employed on work necessitating continuous production for technical reasons and persons whose work is required for the manufacture or supply of articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day may be employed for not more than 56 homs in any one week The maximum home of work permitted for both uncertified adolescents and children have been limited to five per day both in seasonal and in perennial factories
- (d) Spreadover—The principle of "spreadover", ie, the limitation of the period of Consentive hours during which the daily limits of hours of work may be availed of by the owner or occupier of a factory was introduced in factory legislation for the first time. The spreadover in the case of adults is limited to thirteen consecutive hours and in the case of children to seven and a half continuous hours: but the continuous period of eleven free homs in every twenty-four hours in the case of adults and of sixteen and a half-free hours in the case of children must melude the hours between 7 pm and 6 am for both women and children. The power to grant exemptions in the case of women where technical reasons in the fish curing industry, continues to be allowed require that work should be done at night, eq
- (e) Artificial Cooling and Humidification -The provisions incorporated in the 1922 Act with regard to the control of artificial humidification were expanded. A new principle was introduced whereby power was given to local Governments to authorise Factory Inspectors to call upon managers of factories to carry out specific measures for mereasing the cooling power of the air if they are of opinion that it is at times insufficient to secure operatives against danger to health or serious discomfort provided, however, that the cooling power can be appreciably increased without involving an amount of expense which would be unreasonable under the circumstances.
- (f) Welfare -The Government of India did not accept the recommendation of the Royal Commission with regard to the giving of the power to local Governments to issue welfare orders such as are assued by the Secretary of State in England under section 7 of the Police,

to be covered by such welfare orders should have the approval of the legislature and should not be imposed on owners by the executive Government. The new Act has, however, made provision for four matters in connection with workers' welfare. (1) for the maintenance of a suitable and sufficient supply of water for washing for the use of persons employed in processes involving contact with obnoxions or poisonous substances. (2) for adequate shelter for rest in factories employing more than 150 persons. (3) for the reservation of suitable rooms for the use of children of women employed in factories employing more than fifty women, and (4) for the maintenance of adequate first aid appliances.

- (9) Rest Intervals and Holidays.—The provisions of the 1911 and the 1922 Acts with regard to rest intervals and the weekly holiday were maintained subject only to verbal modifications of a minor character.
- (h) Overtime—The old Acts contained no limitations with regard to the overtime hours which could be worked by 'exempted' workers. The new Act places a limitation of hours on the amount of overtime that can be worked by virtue of any exemptions granted under the Act. With regard to overtime rates of pay, the Act lays down that a time and a half should be paid in all cases where a worker in a se isonal factory is required to work for more than 60 hours in any one week or where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than ten hours in any one day. But where a worker in a factory other than a seasonal factory is required to work for more than fitty-four hours in any one week, he is to be entitled, in respect of the overtime worked less any overtime in respect of which he is entitled to extra pay under the preceding sentence, to pay at the rate of one and a quarter times his ordinary rate of pay. When a worker in any factory works on the weekly rest day, he is to be entitled in respect of the overtime worked to pay at the rate of one and a half times the ordinary rate of pay
- (1) Certificates of Funess for Children—All the earlier Factory Acts contained provisions for the cer, iffection, by certifying surgeons, of the age of children seeking employment in factories. The 1934 Act went a step further and gave powers to local Governments to make rules prescribing the degree of fitness to be attained by such children and liid down, no child falling to obtain it can be certified for employment in a factory
- (2) Security of Factory Structures —Another new feature of the 1934 Act is the power which has been given to factory inspectors to call upon urangers to carry out such tests as may be increasery to determine the strength or quality of any specified parts of the structure of factories if they are of opinion that, on account of any factory, the factory or any part thereof a dangerous to human life or safety Local Governments are further empowered to make titles for the furnishing, by factories, of certifities of stability.

- (k) Exemptions —A frequent cause of complaint against the older Factory Acts was that they gave local Governments very wide powers to exempt certain classes of workmen from all or any of the restrictive provisions of the Act The new Act limited these powers and prescribed further that no exemptions were to be granted in respect of the provisions for spreadover, prohibition of night work and the limitations of weekly hours for women and persons under the age of sixteen years; but, as already stated, night work for women was permitted in fish curing factories
- (l) Notices, Records and Registers—The 1934 Act provides more effective methods for the maintenance of records and registers of employment, the posting of notices, for the benefit of the workers, of their hours of employment, the prescribed abstracts of the Factories Act, weekly holidays, etc., and for the notification of these notices and any changes proposed to be made in them to inspectors of factories.
- (m) Fines and Penalties—Higher penalties and fines are prescribed for occupiers or owners of factories who have been previously convicted for having committeed the same offences

At the moment of writing it is not possible to offer any comments on the working of the Factories Act of 1934. The annual provincial reports on the administration of the factory laws are seldom ready before the middle of the year following that for which they are prepared and the compilation of the all-India reports have been received by the Government of India is usually published about any months later. The first all-India report on the working of the new Act will not be available, therefore, till the end of the year 1936. It is not likely that tactory workers outside the textile industry are likely to have been very much affected in regard to the new restrictions relating to hours of work because, in most cases, weekly hours were already 54 or under before the 1934 Act came into effect. In textile mills, some owners reduced the daily hours whereas others, taking advantage of the shorter week, worked a tenhour day as before for five days in the week and gave their workpeople a half holiday on the day preceding the weekly rest day.

IANUARY 1935 TO MARCH 1936.

The year 1935 opened with the Government of Bombay adopting a new angle of vision with regard to industrial disputes. The attitude of both the Central and the Provincial Governments towards industrial disputes in India during the previous fifteen years was one either of laussez faire as long as law and order were maintained or of interference only in such cases where particular disputes resulted in breaches of the peace. Compared to the total number of strikes which had occurred in the country, the number of cases in which committees of enquiry had been appointed to carry out investigations and to submit reports or in which official conciliators had taken the trouble to bring about settlements which would be acceptable to both parties was very small indeed. But, the success which met the efforts of the Labour Officer appointed under the Bombay Trade Disputes

which would make for industrial peace of a nore enduring character. With this object in view, the Bombay Government Instructed their Commissioner of Labour (who is also exofficio Chief Condillator under the Bombay Trade Disputes Concillation Act) to attempt conciliation in cases where he thought that Government intervention would be of value In accordance with these instructions, the Commissioner of Labour offered his services as conciliator to the Western India Match Company during a dispute which occurred during January 1935 between the company and its workmen at then Ambernath factory over questions connected mainly with reductions in wages Mr J. F. Gennings, Commissioner of Labour, and Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Assistant Commis-sioner, were able to see me agreement between the two parties on the basis of which work was resumed after a strike lasting for a month Subsequent to restarting work there was a further disagreement between the employers and workers on the figures of production on which the new piece work prices were to be based and these were referred by both parties to the Commissioner of Labour for his arbitration On this occasion Mi N A. Mehiban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour, in the absence of Mr Deshpande who was on leave, absence of Mr. Desupande who was on cave, paid several visits to Ambernatic m order to examine the various processes of work, to ascertain figures of average production and efficiency for different groups of piece rate workers and to discuss the various questions involved with the management on the spot Mr Gennings held frequent meetings with the management in Bombay and after nearly two months work, he gave a comprehensive award which was accepted by both parties. Although many of the more important disputes in the cotton textile industry in Ahmedabad have been settled on the bisis of awards given by umpies, the Ambernath settlement was the first occasion in India on which a Government official was appointed an arbitrator in an industrial dispute and whose award was accepted by both the parties to a dispute. This has been dealt with at some length because the Ambernath settlement marks a development of the greatest possible importance in the field of industrial conciliation and arbitration in India After this first success, the officials of the Labour Office have successfully intervened in several other disputes and have been able to secure agreements acceptable to both sides.

MR. R. R. BAKHALE'S SHOPS BILL.

At the summer session of the Bombay Legislative Council held at Poona in July 1935. Mr. R R Bakhale introduced a Bill to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and to provide for their early closing. A motion for the circulation of the Bill for opinion was

Conciliation Act for the textile industry in of definite information relating to the conditions Bounbay City was at once apparent and the dovernment of Bounbay, embodened by this dovernment of Bounbay, embodened by this success, were most anxious to try out the principle of conciliation in industries other sioner of Labour to conduct an enquiry and than the textile and to bring about settlements submit a report for the information of Government ment and the Legislative Council The report of this enquiry which covers the hours of work, wages and conditions of employment in the retail trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency was published in February 1936 and it is the first of its kind in India Mr Bakhale's Bill came up again in the Bombay Legislative Council on the 20th Maich on a motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee but this motion was lost by 38 votes to 30 owing mainly to the opposition of Government who felt that the difficulties in connection with the administration of such a measure were for the present insurmountable. Government were also of the opinion that the legislature which would shortly be elected under the new reforms should have an opportunity of deciding whether such a measure as was proposed by Mi. Bakhale should be adopted or not.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT.

Perhaps the most advanced and difficult piece of social legislation attempted in India is the Payment of Wages Act which was passed by the central legislature early this year. This Act owes its origin to Mr. N. M. Joshi who more than ten years ago, moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly for legislation in India on the lines of the British Truck Acts The Government of India, at the time, promised to undertake an investigation into the subject and they accordingly asked all local Governments for their opinions in the matter. The Government of Bombay felt that they were not in a position to offer any views without complete information on the extent of the deductions which are made from wages in respect of fines and other matters and they therefore instituted a Presidency-wide enquiry into the matter factories, industrial establishments, hotels, shops, offices, etc., were covered and the report of the enquiry was published in April 1926 The results showed that abuses of a sufficiently wide character as to justify legislation for their control were prevalent Of all the provincial Govern-ments in India, the Government of Bombay alone were in favour of legislation on the subject and the Government of India were considering whether that province alone should be asked to undertake such legislation In the meanwhile, the Royal Commission on Indian Labour was appointed and the Government of India decided to await their recommendations in the matter. The Royal Commission recommended all-India legislation and the Government of India drew up a draft Bill in 1932 and this was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st February 1933 A motion for the circulation of the Bill was passed on the 14th February and the Bill was then referred to all local Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was tabled for the Delhi session of 1934 but was not reached and adopted; but, the Government of Bombay the Bill lapsed. The Government of India took while not opposing the flist reading were of this opportunity of revising the original Bill opinion that it was essential to be in possession throughout in the light of the criticisms which ruary 1935 A motion for the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee was adopted on the 18th February. The Select Committee met at Simla from the 27th May to the 1st June and Mr N. A. Mehrban, Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the Government of Bombay, was invited by the Government of India to attend its meetings as an Expert Adviser The Select Committee's report together with the Bill as amended by them was published in the Gazette of India for the 16th February 1935.

It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to describe the contents of the Government of ludia's original and revised Bills and the amplifications made in the revised Bill by the Select Committee All the different drafts dealt with two main principles (1) prompter payments of wages, and (2) control of the deductions which an employer may make from the wages of his workmen in respect of flues and services main differences between the three drafts related to (a) the scope of the proposed measure, (b) the types and extent of the permissible deductions, (c) definition of the term "wages", and (d) the (c) definition of the term "wages", and (d) the periods during which wages should be paid after they fall due The original Bill permitted employers to make deductions from wages in respect of the value of material damaged in the process of manufacture and which was handed over to the worker concerned. The practice of handing over damaged material to the worker and of deducting its cost from his wages is widely prevalent in certain centres of the textile industry in India and particularly in Ahmedabad where it was estimated that a total sum of nearly fifteen lakhs of rupees was deducted annually from the wages of about 25,000 weavers in respect of weaving fines and the value of damaged cloth handed over to them. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay made an elaborate enquiry into this matter in 1933 and the Government of India acting on a report on the subject subjusted to them by the Bombay Government decided to disallow this type of deductions in the revised Bill Another practice which is widely prevalent in several industries is to grant good attendance and efficiency bonuses in addition to rates. Bonuses offer a wide loophole to employers to evade limitations in respect of fines because if the granting of bonuses were permitted there would be nothing to prevent an employer from setting apart substantial portions of wages as bonuses to be paid conditionally on certain standards of conduct, attendance and efficiency being attained. If a workman falled to attain the specified standards, he would lose the bonus of in other words he would be fined to that extent It was necessary, therefore, for the Government of India to so amplify the definition of the term 'wages' as to cover all bonness. Textile mills in Sholapur follow a practice of granting a certain quantity of grain every month to such of their workers as do not remain absent for more than four days in a month and of deducting Rs 2 (or more depending on varying quantities of grain supplied) from their wages. The system was introduced during a period of high prices which were prealent in 1919-20 and was intended to need a graph and in establishments employing demand for increases in wages. The value or the grain allowance varies with fluctuations in expiry of the tenth day. Where employment is

had been received and a new Bill was introduced prices and puts a part of the wage on the basis of in the Legislative Assembly on the 13th Feb- a sliding scale. As such it is not objectionable but workers who fail to put in the required period of attendance are deprived of this allowance and the loss which accrues to them acts as a fine In principle the whole system is bad and savours very much of the old Tommy shops in England which the earlier Truck Acts were intended to kill The Select Committee accepted this argument and inserted a new provision in the Bill requiring that all wages should be paid in currency notes and/or com of the realm.

> When the Bill came up for second reading in the Legislative Assembly in February 1936, Sir Homi P. Mody, K B E , the representative of the Millowners' Association, Boinbay, moved an amendment by the virtue of which an employer would be permitted to deduct thriteen days' wages from the due wages of such persons as acting in concert of ten of more remained absent from work without giving due notice This amendment was intended to prevent lightning strikes and it introduced an entirely new principle into the Bill. As such it was strongly opposed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, the representative of Indian labour, and other labour members in the House The Legislative Assembly however, passed Sir Homi Mody's amendment but when the Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly went to the Conneil of State that body amended this clause by permitting a deduction of only eight days' wages on this account. The Act was finally passed on the 18th April 1936 and it is thought that it will be brought into operation with effect from the 1st January 1937. The more important provisions of the Payment of Wages Act are as follows

- (a) Scope of Application The Act will in the flist instance, apply to factories and railways but local Governments are empowered to extend it to tramway of motor omnibus services, docks, what we of jettles, inland steamer vessels, mines, quarties of oil-fields, plantations, and any other class of workshops or establishments in which articles are produced, adapted or manufactured with a view to their use, transport or sale.
- (b) Wages 'Wages' have been defined to include bonuses and any sums payable to an employed person by reason of the termination ot his employment (eg, notice par) but will not include traveling allowances, employees' contributions to provident funds, gratuities pavable on discharge, or the value of any housing accommodation or services rendered to the worker by his employer.
- (c) Wage Periods,-No wage period shall exceed one month (Amendments moved by labour members to reduce this to a week and a tortnight were defeated), and all wages are required to be paid in com and for currency notes.
- (d) Time of Payment The wages of all persons employed in concerns employing less than one thousand persons are to be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages

employment is terminated.

- (e) Permissible Deductions.—Deductions from wages are permitted only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person for custody, housing accommodation supplied by an employer, for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over payments of wages, for incometax, for contributions to or repayment of advances from provident funds, for schemes of postal insurance, for dues to co-operative societies and on orders made by courts of law. Deductions are also permitted in respect of such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Governor-General in Council or a local Government may, by general or special order, authorise
- (f) Fines.—No fines are to be imposed on children, i.e., persons below the age of fifteen years. No fines may be imposed save in respect of such acts or omissions as have been exhibited in notices which have received the approval of the local Government or of an authority which a local Government may prescribe in the matter and unless the person who is fined has been given an opportunity of showing cause against the fine. The total amount of fines which may be imposed on any person during any wage period shall not exceed half an anna in the rupee of wages for that wage period and no fine can be recovered in instalments of after the expiry of 60 days from the day on which it was imposed All fines are to be recorded in prescribed registers and all realisations from fines are to be expended on objects beneficial to the workers Local Governments have been empowered to make rules in connection with most of these matters.
- (q) Deductions for Absence from Duty.— Deductions from wages for period of absence from duty should be pro rata and should not bear a larger proportion than the period of absence bears to the period of duty (re, if the wage is Rs 27 for 27 working days the deductions for 7 days absence must not be more than Rs 7). behalf by the local Government if ten or more India.

terminated by the employer, all due wages are employed persons acting in concert absent them-required to be paid before the expiry of the selves without due notice (that is to say without second working day following that on which the giving the notice which they are required to give selves without due notice (that is to say without giving the notice which they are required to give either expressly by their contracts of employment or impliedly by the terms of their service) and without reasonable cause, such deduction from any such person may include such amount not exceeding his wages for eight days as may by any such contract or terms be due to the employer in lieu of due notice."

- (h) Deductions for Recovery of Advances.—Recovery of an advance of money given before employment began shall be made from the first payment of wages in respect of a complete wage period, but no recovery shall be made on such advances given for travelling expenses; and recovery of advances of wages not already earned shall be subject to rules to be made by so local Governments,
- (1) Contracting-Out—No contracting-out is permitted.
- () Procedure -Local Governments empowered to appoint Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation or any other persons with judicial experience as the authority to hear and decide all claims arising out of deductions from or non-payment of wages. Penalties have been laid down for malicious or vexatious claims Appeals to courts of small causes are permitted and an elaborate procedure has been laid down with regard to trials for offences against the Act.
- (k) Administration, Inspectors of factories are to be responsible for the administration of the Act as far as factories are concerned and powers are reserved to the Governor Geeneral in Council and to local Governments to appoint such other persons as they think fit to be inspec-tors for the purposes of this Act for railways.

This concludes our historical survey of the growth of the Labour Problem in India In this survey factory legislation and legislation in connection with payment of wages has been dealt with as exhaustively as space permitted. We now proceed to deal more briefly with other provided that "subject to any rules made in this important phases connected with labour in

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

In 1922 India obtained recognition by the League of Nations as one of the eight chief Industrial countries of the world. As such she is entitled to a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation. In the memorandum prepared by the India Office of the British Government for the substantiation of India's claims as such the following figures were given to illustrate the industrial importance of the country —

"Twenty-eight million agricultural workers excluding peasant proprietors, 141,000 maritime workers, lasears, etc., a figure second only to that of the United

The figures for the 1931 population census show that the number of agricultural workers has increased to nearly thirty-one and a half millions. This figure excludes cultivating owners (27 millions), cultivating tenants (34 millions), landlords (over three millions) and others' (six and a half millions). The number of earners plus working dependants in industry, trade, transport and mines amounts to twentysix millions. Domestic servants number eleven millions These figures, at the best, must be considered as estimates, because even to-day no reliable statistics are available in India to show approximately correct figures of the a figure second only to that of the United States of America."

snow approximately correct figures of the United States of America."

snow approximately correct figures of the Industry in Industry, including cottage industries, in Industry, including cottage industries, in Industry in Industry, including cottage industries, in Industries for factories and mines in excess of that in every country in the slow the numbers of persons employed in world except the United States of America."

control of the Factories and Mines Acts. As | far as factories are concerned, it is known that there are thousands of small factories in India which are not subject to any control and no which are not subject to any control and no the statistics but such expansions only occurred statistics are therefore available to show the in the years immediately following the passing numbers employed in such concerns. All that the annual factory statistics show are the numbers of factories which are controlled by the Indian Factories Act in any particular year and the numbers employed in such factories

With each expansion in the definition of the term 'factory' more existing factories come under control and are therefore included in the statistics but such expansions only occurred

Factory Statistics, 1894-1934.

Year of	Number	Average daily number employed					
	of factories Men.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
1894		815	275,806	53,127	20,877	349,81	
1898	.	1,098	334,594	60,603	27,532	422,72	
1902		1,533	424,375	85,882	31,377	541,63	
1906		1,855	546,693	102,796	41,223	690,71	
1910		2,359	624,945	115,540	52,026	792,51	
1914		2,936	746,773	144,157	60,043	950,97	
1918		3,436	897,469	161,343	64,110	1,122,92	
1922		5,144	1,086,457	206,887	67,628	1,361,00	
1926		7,251	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,39	
1930		8,148	1,235,425	254,905	37,972	1,528,30	
1934		8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,28	

Several interesting deductions can be drawn from the figures given in the above table. The most striking feature of these figures is that although the total number of factories rose by more than 500 between 1930 and 1934, the total of the average daily number employed in all factories during the same period fell by over lotty thousand. This is due partly to the introduction of rational or more efficient methods work The average daily number of children imployed in factories shows a steady fall since 922. This is due to stricter administration and groups.

better inspection and certification after the passing of the Amending Act of 1922 As against ling of the Amending Act of 1922 As against 67,828 children employed in 5,144 factories in that year, the number employed in 8,658 factories in 1934 fell to 18,362 It is noteworthy that the Millowners' Association, Bombay, reached a decision in 1922 that no children should be employed in any textile mill in Bombay City after that year. The following table gives the detailed factory statistics for the year 1934 by provinces and age and sex cropus

Detailed Factory Statistics for 1934.

	Number of factories.	Average daily number of persons employed.			
Province.		Men.	Women	Children.	Total.
Madras	1,553	103,272	37,195	6,312	146,779
Bombay	1,678	307,743	65,943	2,147	375,833
Bengal	1,535	418,618	56,981	3,789	479,388
United Provinces	477	120,216	5,383	387	125,986
Punjab	598	46,556	7,256	515	54,327
Burma	950	77,593	11,285	217	89,095
Bihar and Orissa	307	72,430	5,540	254	78,224
Central Provinces and Berar	726	40,416	19,624	463	60,503
Assam	691	32,022	9,792	3,961	45,775
North West Fronticr Province .	24	1,099			1,099
Baluchistan	16	2,250		82	2,332
Ajmer-Merwara	36	11,302	891	83	12,336
Delhi	46	12,655	204	101	12,960
Bangalore and Coorg .	21	1,777	766	51	2,594
Total	8,658	1,248,009	220,860	18,362	1,487,231

groups, only for cotton spinning and weaving factory in mills and for jute unils and not for the other industries. It is not possible, therefore, to give a table similar to the one above by industries it is interesting, however, to observe that of the total numbers employed as given in the above cent of table, 321,381 men, 56,734 women and 6,950 children were employed in cotton mills and 224,056 men, 38,648 women and 1,035 children were employed in jute mills. Out of the total 224,056 men, 38,648 women and 1,050 current were employed in jute mills. Out of the total number of 385,065 persons employed in all cotton mills in India, 245,900 or nearly 65 per cent were employed in cotton mills in the Bombay Presidency and out of a total number of 263,739, following table contains the statistics for the review of the India mills in India. persons employed in all jute mills in India, period 1924-1934 .-

The annual all-India reports give detailed 251,741 or over 95 per cent were employed in figures of numbers employed, by age and sex jute mills in Bengal The next most important groups, only for cotton spinning and wearing intils and for jute mills and not for the other. This group covers engineering concerns proper, railway workshops, dockyards, metal ware factories, fine woodwork factories and saw mills, etc., and it covers between 25 to 30 per cent of the total number employed in all

MINING STATISTICS.

Mining Statistics, 1924-1934.

Year	Total number of	Number of persons employed.				
	inines which came under the Act.	Underground and open workings	Above ground.	Total		
1924	. 1,804	167,779	90,498	258,277		
1925	. 2,011	168,554	84,303	253,857		
1926	1,897	189,371	70,742	260,113		
1927	1,992	196,341	72,949	269,290		
1928	1,948	197,398	70,273	267,671		
1929	1,732	199,908	69,783	269,701		
1930	1,669	191,915	69,752	261,667		
1931	1,471	170,638	60,144	230,782		
1932	1,281	151,924	52,734	204,658		
1933	1,424	153,942	52,565	206,507		
1934	. 1,675	170,820	58,561	229,381		

MIGRATION.

agriculture there are naturally no large the best examples of casual migration. Periodic novements of population from one part to migration is particularly heavy at harvest time another. Where the migration figures are high tris generally in the small units. Thus, Delhi traders, herdsmen, graziers and labourers from has 41 per cent, of immigrants and Ajmere-Merwara 19 per cent, while Ajmere City itself has as many immigrants as natives. Immigration influences the population of India very little. The 1931 Census shows only 730,562 fluidity is to be found in Assam and the greatest liminobility in Bihar and Orissa where 959 out persons as born outside the country as against 603,526 in 1921 The total emigration from the country is estimated at a million during the decade 1921-1931. The most important interprovincial streams of migration are those between Assam and the other provinces in India, parti-ularly Madras and Bihar and Orissa. At the last Census, Assam showed a net gain of nearly a million and a quarter due largely to the influx of imigrant labour on plantations The greatest of milgrant labour on plantations. The greatest loss was shown by Bihar and Orissa which suffered to the extent of 1,291,587 persons. As between British India and the Native States, the tendency prior to 1921 was for migration into British India but the position during the decade. 1021 1021. decade 1921-1931 was reversed. The most striking example of this in 1931 was Bikaner State which showed a net gain of 161,303

Internal migration is kinds: (1) casual involving minor movements between neighbouring villages, (2) temporary due to lemands for labour on canals, railway construcion, public works, etc and to pilgrimages and

for another for good, and (6) daily necessitated by bazaars and employment at a walking distance The principal occupation of India being from home The Punjab and Delhi furnish

> immobility in Bihar and Orissa where 959 out of every 1,000 persons in the province in 1931 were born therein The emigration of labour from Madras is mainly overseas particularly to Malaya but recruiting of Indian labour for Malaya was stopped in 1930. None-the-less considerably over half a million Indians were found in that country in 1931. As far as the main industrial cities are concerned, Bombay draws the bulk of its labour from Ratnagiri and the Konkan, Calcutta draws an appreciable part from Bihar and Orissa and the greater part of the pardeshi labour in the Ahmedabad cotton mills comes from the United Provinces.

METHODS OF RECRUITMENT.

One of the most difficult problems connected with industrial labour in India is the method followed for its recruitment Minor variations in the method may be found as between industry and industry but the cardinal principle is the same in all industries, and that is, recruitment through the medium of a recruiting agent, a one of the several serious serious serious serious serious and serious ith their homes seek employment in industry, ter and outlook of the workpeople employed in permanent where migrants leave one place Indian industries, to their ignorance and il-

literacy and to their inherent attachment to their village homes and life. Reference was their village homes and life. also made to the want of a stable labour force in industrial towns in India. Over and above all this, the Indian industrial labourer is, inherently, extremely conservative manned by groups of workpeople from the same or surrounding villages-by groups who know all the others in the group and who they feel will look after them in the event of any trouble or serious illness A first exodus from a village in seidom a solitary one. It is almost invariably in bands collected by recruiting agents or pobbers—old hands who have a degree of intelligence above that of their fellows and who know all the tricks of the game In most cases the agent or jobber is armed by his employer with sufficient funds to give advances to a recruit in order to help him to clear a press-ing debt or to buy a recruit from his family by helping it with small funds for ceremonial expenditure in some cases the recruiting agent launches on this expenditure himself in the hope that the recurring payments which he will receive from the recruit whom he succeeds in placing in employment will double or treble his original outlay.

The methods by which the jobber or recruit-ing agent is remunerated by the employer vary it is reported that in the Central Provinces labourers are purchased from private contractors at so much per head. In Bengal the recruiting agent receives a lump sum payment from which he pays his men and retains the balance himself In the textile mills in the Bombay Presidency the jobbers receive fixed salaries. Recruitment through contractors is most prevalent in Burma owing to the scarcity of labour in that

province.

The method of recruitment which has just been described is not bad in itself. In many cases it appears to be the only way which an employer can adopt The trouble with it, however, is the abuses with which it is wrapped up. One can understand a jobber holding a considerable controlling influence over the men whom he recruits, and one can also forgive him for accepting occasional gifts in cash as tokens of gratitude from the men whom he has placed in employment, but the matter does not rest here The jobber is known to be an exceedingly corrupt creature who not only bleeds the persons whom he recruits by demanding from them recurring cash payments from every wage, but who also wields a considerable every wage, but who also wiscus a considerable influence over his employer by threatening to withhold his labour in the event of his not receiving satisfaction. In Ahmedsbad, a system is common whereby a jobber takes over a number of looms in a mill, mans them with men whom he feeds and houses, and himself collects all their piece rate earnings less the value of the material damaged in the process of manufacture which is handed over to him. The jobber has his own fent shops in the city for the sale of the damaged cloth and it is estimated that in several such cases his income amounts to many hundreds of rupees recommendations in the matter instructed their per month.

The system of recruitment followed in the case of the better paid and the more skilled jobs especially in the engineering industry and on railways—is different. Here also, recommenda-tion by a foreman or a headman is an important Poverty factor but in most cases the recruitment is als village direct because the type of man required is inherently, extremely conservative roverty factor but in most cases the recruitment is and indebtedness may force him from his village direct because the type of man required is to look for work but they will not force him to generally available on the spot. On railways, accept any work that may be offering among a contract for a period of apprenticeship is entire strangers. It will therefore be found almost always entered into. The terms that almost all industrial units in India are of these contracts vary according to the types kenerally available on the spot. On railways, a contract for a period of apprenticeship is almost always entered into. The terms of these contracts vary according to the types of apprenticeship. The periods of apprenticeship vary from two to five years according to the tobactory according to the jobs for which the apprentices are trained

As far as recruitment of the ordinary unskilled worker is concerned, the rapid industrialisation of many towns is creating a nucleus of permanent town dwellers and such of these as are out of employment have got into the habit of invading mill and factory gates in the mornings in the hope of securing substitute employment or of getting into a permanent vacancy This labour is somewhat independent of the jobber but not entirely because they must keep in his good graces in order to continue in the employ-ment which they have secured

Existing methods of recruitment in Indian industries have received general condemnation on all sides and the Royal Commission on Indian Labour have devoted much space in their report to this question For the guidance of employers, the Commission made the following rcommendations -

- (a) Jobbers should be excluded from the engagement and dismissal of labour.
- (b) Whenever the scale of a factory permits it a labour officer should be appointed directly under the general manager His main functions should be in regard to engagements, dismissal and discharge
- (c) Where it is not possible to appoint a whole time labour officer, the manager of some responsible officer should retain complete control over engagements and dismissals,
- (d) Employers' associations in co-operation with trade unions should adopt a common policy to stamp out bribery,
- (e) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers, at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision,
- (f) Workers should be encouraged to apply for definite periods of leave and should go with a promise that on their return at the proper time whenever possible an allowance should be given to the worker who goes on leave after approved service

In pursuance of the Royal Commission's recommendations in the matter, several large organisations in India have appointed special labour officers to recruit and to look after the reports as are available it is gathered that the system wherever introduced has been an unqualified success. It may therefore be anticipated that appointments of labour anticipated that appointments of motor officers will be more widely resorted to in the near future. The Bombay Millowners' Association, in anticipation of the Commission's affiliated mills in January 1930 to introduce

wherever possible, a policy of direct recruitment the event of the recrudescence of abuses, Governof labour instead of the existing practice of ment should have power to reintroduce in any
recruitment through jobbers. They also rearea the prohibition of recruitment otherwise
commended the introduction of a system of than by means of heensed garden-sydars and granting discharge certificates to contain a complete record of a worker's service and to demand the production of such certificates before engaging new men it is understood, however, that little action has been taken on these recommendations, but Messrs E D Sassoon and Company, Limited, in 1933, introduced a system of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the company of the purpose of duced a system of decisualisation in connection with their substitute labour for the eleven mills which they control in Bombay City mill makes a monthly estimate of the number of temporary men which it is likely to engage during the month and issues employment cards to the required number. These men present themselves at the gates of their respective mills every morning and substitutes are engaged only from such men as have had these employment cards issued to them.

RECRUITMENT OF PLANTATION LABOUR FOR ASSAM.

One of the earliest pieces of labour legislation in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that province Owing to altering conditions, it had not been possible for many years to subject plantation workers to penal contracts and although several attempts had been made to improve the law by amendments of the main Act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue of act in 1908, 1915 and 1927 and by the issue or rules and regulations, these proved to be abortive and ineffective and the law on the subject became extremely confused. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Government of India and the provincial Governments, in 1923-28 and by the Royal Commission. on Indian Labour in 1929-30. The Commission recommended that the existing legislation should be replaced by a new enactment which should maintained either by the tea industry or by suitable groups of employers and approved by the local Government; (b) that the Governthe local Government; (b) that the Government of India should have power to frame rules regarding transit arrangements, in particular for the laying down of certain prescribed routes to Assam and for the maintenance of depots at necessary intervals, (c) that the power conferred by section 3 of the 1901 Act to prohibit recruitment for Assam in particular localities should be withdrawn immediately. (d) that the existing Assam Labour Board should be abolished and that in its place a Controller of Immigrants in Assam should be appointed to look after the interests of emigiants from other provinces, (e) that every inture assisted emigrant to an Assam tea garden -hould have the right after the flist three years to be repatriated at his employer's expense, and that the Controller should be empowered " lepatriate a garden worker at the expense of the employer within one year of his arrival it is found necessary on the ground of health,

licensed recruiters The Government of India implemented these recommendations in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act which was passed in September 1932 and brought into effect from the 1st April 1933.

THE TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT. 1932.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified, local Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India, to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter 111) or over both their recrultment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV) Employers are prevented from re-cruting otherwise than by means of certificated garden-sirdurs or licensed recruiters It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians Full effect was given to the Royal guardians Full effect was given to the novai patriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15). Section 3 of the Act makes provision to the appointment of a Controller of Emigrants with some staff and possibly one of more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The provide (a) that no assisted emigrants from supervising the general administration of the controlled areas should be forwarded to the system which the Act seeks to establish. The Assam tea gardens except through a depot charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrant Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs 9 per emigrant as the Governor-General may determine for each year of levy The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts III Assam it necessarv

> Statistics and information with regard to the number of emigrants, conditions of life, health and work and wages of labourers working on tea plantations in Assam are contained in the Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Assam Labour Board until 1933 and of the Controller of Emigrants after 1934

LABOUR IN INDIAN MINES AND THE MINES ACTS.

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian mines are governed by the Indian Mines insurtability of the work to his personal capacity Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Act of for other sufficient reason, and (f) that in 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force

from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901 The Act of 1901 contained provisions designed to secure safety in mines and it provided for the maintenance of an inspecting staff but it contained no provisions regulating the employment of labour This defect was first remedied by the 1923 Act, section 23 of which prescribed maximum limits of 54 hours per week for underground and 60 hours per week for aboveground workers. No limits were prescribed for daily hours. As some mining managements preferred to have longer week ends off and others to work their mines by shifts, the maximum weekly hours were crowded into as tew days as possible and excessive daily hours continued to be worked There were consequently insistent demands from the representatives of the miners for the fixation of a daily limit and the Government of India therefore introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly in March 1927 to fix a maximum limit of daily hours at twelve. There was a considerable body of opinion in favour of enforcing an eight-hour day and this was also the opinion of a minority of the Select Committee appointed to examine the Bill. The majority of the Committee, however, adhered to the principle of a twelve-hour shift as proposed in the Bill but agreed that an eight-hour shift should be gradually worked up to and they recommended a re-examination of the whole question after the new provisions had been in operation for a period of three years A daily limit of 12 hours was thus imposed by the Amending Act of 1928 which was brought into effect from 1st April 1930,

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour which reviewed the whole position came to conclusions similar to those reached by the Select Committee A minority of the Commission advocated an 8hour day while the majority favoured a 12-hour day but they suggested that weekly hours aboveground should be reduced to 54 meanwhile, the Fitteenth Session of the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention concerning hours of work in coal mines, framed solely with reference to conditions in European countries, and this Convention prescribed that the hours of work should be limited to 71 per day in underground coal mines and to 8 hours a day and 48 hours a week in open coal mines. The Convention was placed before the Legislative Assembly on the 24th February and before the Council of State on the 22nd March 1932 and resolutions were adopted by both chambers to the effect that Government should re-examine the whole position. The Government re-examine the whole position. The Government of India accordingly referred the matter to all local Governments and on receipt of their replies introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly on the 22nd January 1935 for a further limitation October 1935 The main provisions of the 1935 | 1929-24,089, 1930-18,684; 1931-16,6 Amending Act are as follows — | 1932-14,711, 1933-12,799; and 1934-11,193.

- (a) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.
- (b) No person employed aboveground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day; and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than eleven hours.
- (c) The periods of work of a person employed belowground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours No person is to be allowed to remain below ground except during his periods of work and where work below ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface
- (d) The empoloyment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited.
- Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

PROHIBITION OF THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN MINES.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under section 29(2) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Central Provinces and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1939 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929 As the summary exclusion of women in the main coal fields would have resulted in a very serious dislocation in the industry, a principle of gradualness was laid down and it was prescribed that in mines in certain provinces women may still be employed underground up to 1939 provided that the total number of women so employed at any time in any mine does not exceed a gradually decreasing percentage of the total number of both men and women employed underground, The annual decrease was to be 3 per cent in coal and 4 per cent, in salt mines. The number in mining hours. It was passed in the same of females employed underground in mines since session and was brought into effect from the 1st | 1929 have been as follows:

1931-16,841,

HOURS OF WORK AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

If one is asked what is the most remarkable and industry and centre and centre but also feature in Indian industry the unhesitating between unit and unit in the same industry answer would be, 'the existence of a bewildering and in the same centre. One would imagine variety of conditions of work and employment.' that it should be possible to find some standard-These vary widely not only between industry lisation of conditions in units which are under the same administration such as in Government) railways which are under the control of the Railway Board, or, in concerns of a type which are affiliated to a large and influential asso-ciation such as in textile mills which are members of the Millowners' Association, Bombay a similarity of conditions is to be found two or more units this would be due more to coincidence than to intention. The assertion of individuality and a strong dislike of change are the keynotes to the proper understanding of the lack of standardisation in industrial conditions in India, and old customs die hard To attempt an adequate description of conditions of work and employment under the thirty odd heads into which this chapter is divided for each of the scores of industries which exist in India would require space greater than that given to all the subjects which have been dealt with in this volume. The situation is further complicated by the fact that conditions vary widely between organised and unorganised concerns and also as between concerns conducted on the one hand by Government, local and public bodies and on the other by private individuals and companies. At the best, therefore, it can only be possible to give broad generalisations for the more important industries and mdications as to where further information can be found. As far as the latter is concerned, we may at once state that the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour and the various appendices to that report containing the oral and written evidence of the Government of India, the Railway Board, the various provincial Governments and other bodies and persons contain a great deal of information on a host of subjects The descrip-tions of the conditions existent in 1928-29 which are contained in this report are, how-ever, somewhat out of date. As far as conditions in factories are concerned, the various provincial annual factory administration reports and the summaries annually compiled by the Government of India on the basis of these reports give valuable information on hours of work, etc Information on conditions in Indian mines is contained in the annual all-India mines administration reports. The last word on almost all phases of conditions of work and employment is, however, contained in the series of admirable reports published by the Government of Bombay in connection with the General Wage Census conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in all the pereniual factories of the Bombay Presidency in 1934 It is true that these reports are of a somewhat limited character in so far as territory is concerned, but owing to the existence of innumerable variations, the reports are fully indicative of conditions in the whole of India At the moment of writing, two reports covering the engineering and printing industries have been published but it is expected that the remaining reports for all other industries will be available before the next edition of the Indian Year Book 15 ready for publication.

HOURS OF WORK.

The existing restrictions in hours of work in

in the sections dealing with those Acts. Speaking broadly, hours in perennial factories are limited to 10 per day and 54 per week and in seasonal factories to 11 per day and 60 per week. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres works a uniform 9 hour day except in a few concerns which work a 9% or 10 hour day from Mondays to Fridays and a 51 hours or In the jute industry, 4 hour day on Saturdays an agreement which had been reached between the Jute Mills' Association and outside mills to work a uniform 40 hour week in order to restrict production came to an end on the 31st March All jute mills were to be free to work a 54 hour week as from the 1st April 1936 but at the moment of writing it is understood that the majority of the mills work a 45 hour week on the basis of a uniform 9 hours day for five days in the week. All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48 hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in most of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approxi-mate more closely to those in large engineering Factories engaged in the production plants of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills Almost all seasonal factories work a uniform 10 hour day for all the days in the week except on the compulsory rest day which is not always on a Sunday especially in the districts where factory owners endeavour, as tar as possible, to close on the local bazzar day. The daily hours of work underground in mines average nine per day for six days in the week. In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or tortinght. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Most of the larger running Indian Factories Act sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of eight hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of twelve hours each obtain As far as the hours of work of other classes or Railway servants are concerned, the Indian Railways Act, 1890, was so amended in 1929 as to empower the Governor-General in Council to make rules for the limitation of hours of work of and of grants of periodical rests to certain classes of railway of periodical rests to certain charges of himser servants. Under the new powers, the Railway Servants Hours of Employment Rules, 1931, were promulgated and put into effect. These were promulgated and put into effect These provide a 60-hour week for persons engaged in continuous work and an 84-hour week for employees whose work is of an essentially intermittent character Persons in positions of supervision and management or who are already artories and mines subject to the Indian subject to the limitations imposed by other actories and Mines Acts have been described Acts such as in railway workshops, running

staffs and watchmen, watermen, sweepers and gatekeepers whose work is both intermittent and of a specially light character are excluded from the operation of the rules.

There is at present no legal restriction on the hours of work of dock labourers in India and the Royal Commission who examined the question recommended that the normal daily hours prescribed by law should be fixed at nine and that overtime should be allowed up to a maximum of three additional hours on any one day, overtime being paid for at 334 per cent over ordinary rates. On circulation of these proposals by the Government of India, most provincial Governments were of opinion that under the existing organisation of dock labour in India legislation for the control of hours was not practicable owing to the insurmomitable difficulties which would be experienced in enforcement. The authority of the Karach Port were thereupon advised to try out an improvised method of decasualisation which would involve registration of all dock workers. The present hours of work of stevedore labour vary between nine to twelve per day

As far as the industries not specifically dealt with here are concerned, the hours of work in the ease of certain individual units may, by the standards of to-day, be considered excessive but the existing regulation of the hours of a large percentage of industrial labout in India has had a very salutary effect in bringing about a general reduction to more normal standards in the case of the non-regulated industries and concerns

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY.

The question of allowing industrial workers the right of having annual holidays with pav has recently become of international interest owing to the nineteenth session of the Inter-national Labour Conterence held in June 1935 having decided to place the subject on the agenda of the twentieth session for a second and final discussion. In India, holidays with pay are enjoyed only by a very small percentage of the population, but, owing to the preponderance, in numbers employed of the working in Government and railway tactories and in the factories owned by public and local bodies and public utility companies, the engineering industry in India easily outstrips all other industries in the leave with pay privileges which are enjoyed by its workers. The leave rules of different administrations vary widely, and different sets of rules are adopted not only for different classes of employees of the same administration but also for the same or similar types of employees, according to the dates when they first joined

All permanent monthly rated employees in Government factories in all industries are entitled to leave with pay—in the case of the concerns under the Government of India, according to the Fundamental Rules, and tor the factories owned and controlled by the local Governments according to the Civil Service Regulations in force at the time in the different provinces. Daily rated employees and certain categories of menials and plece-rated workers are governed by special orders suited to each case. The leave rules which were in operation up to a few years ago.

have, in many provinces, been regarded as too liberal and for new entrants substantial changes have been made with the result that different systems are in operation for different classes of Government employees according to the dates when they first joined service. Leave with pay to permanent monthly rated industrial employees of Government is granted in terms of ordinary earned leave on average pay or double the period on half average pay, 'not due' leave on half average pay and casual leave. All leave other than on medical certificate must be "carned", and the maximum period of continuous leave that may be enjoyed at any one time is limited, in the case of ordinary leave on average pay up to four months according to the date on which a Government employee flist joined service, and, in the case of leave on medical certificate, up to eight months. Casual leave is intended to meet cases of short absences from duty According to the rules which are in operation at present, the minimum period of leave with pay which can be carned by all permanent Government servants is more than one month for every eleven months of duty plus ten to twenty days casual leave in every calendar To cite an example of special leave rules Lear for certain categories, reference may be made to daily rated workmen and piece workers in all ordnance and clothing factories of the Army Department of the Government of India who since 1931 get 10, 15 or 20 days leave with pay every vear according to whether they have put in three to ten, ten to twenty or over twenty years' service

The leave rules for railway workshopmen who poined before the 1st September 1928 vary not only between railway and railway but also according to the dates when the men were first engaged. As far as the workmen who joined after 1st September 1928 are concerned, all railway systems appear to have accepted the principle of a standardisation of conditions on the basis of those laid down by the Army Department. Leave rules for those employees who joined before the date mentioned are more liberal. One big company-owned railway grants litteen days casual leave in a calendar year plus Empire Day and king's Birthday or any 17 paid holidays in addition to the above privileges to all workshop employees irespective of a qualifying minimum period of service.

The information collected on the question of leave with pay by the Government of Bombay for the purposes of its General Wage Census in perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency showed that out of 221 engineering concerns in the Presidency, 72 employing 28,502 workers or nearly 60 per cent of the total number employed grant leave with pay to most of their workers and that another 16 employing 6,800 workers or 14 09 per cent, employed in the industry grant leave with pay to certain categories only.

In cotton textile and jute mills certain categories of workmen on the mechanical and subordinate supervisory establishments are granted varying periods of leave in most units Leave with pay to workmen is granted by a few large corporations such as the Burma Shell Corporation, General Motors (Inda), Ltd., and the Tata Hydro

Electric and Power Companies, etc. Taking all Indian industrial workers as a whole, it would Taking perhaps not be incorrect to say that barely ten per cent. enjoy leave with pay privileges.

PRINCIPLES OF WAGE FIXATION.

Wage rates in the industrial countries of the West are mostly based upon union rates-accepted both by employers and employees—trade agreements, awards by arbitration or conciliation boards or, in countries which have Trade Boards Acts for the fixation of wages in unorganised industries where association of workmen is weak, upon the decisions of Trade Boards In India, none of these methods of wage fixation obtain and the employer is more or less free to fix any wages which he likes or, at the most, to bargain with his prospective workman. The labour costs in all Government and railway concerns and in the establishments run by local or public bodies, however, have to be accurately budgeted for and in such concerns wage rates are fixed Each occupation is divided into a number of grades or classes and the number of posts in each grade is fixed, but the basis of grading varies widely between the different administrations Promotion from a lower grade to a higher usually depends both upon merit and the passing of trade tests and is not automatic. The rates for the different grades are determined by "professional officers" as in the case of His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard or on information published by Government departments of industries and labour In privately owned concerns, the governing factors in wage fixation are the demand for and the supply of the type of labour required, personal officiency and current rates in the locality where a concern is situated but once a worker's rate has been determined. it is not varied unless a general increase or cut is applied to a whole establishment or a department of the establishment.

TYPES OF RATES AND ALLOWANCES.

Wage rates in the West are generally either consolidated hourly time rates or piece rates and the calculation of carnings from such rates is both simple and easy. Some progress has been made in India during recent years in the direction of payment of wages on the basis of hourly rates in a few large engineering concerns but this form of payment is very rare. The most common types of payment of time rates are daily rates or monthly rates, and, in some cases, where wages are paid weekly or fortughtly, of weekly or fortughtly rates. The calculation of earnings from hourly or daily rates does not offer any difficulty except in the case of daily rates in concerns which work a short Saturday. Here, some concerns pay half the daily rate or prorata the daily rate for number of hours worked or the full daily rate provided that all the days from Mondays to Fridays or the Thursday and the Friday have been put in. Calculation of arnings from monthly rates are on the other hand, so devised as, generally, to deprive the monthly paid worker of a part of his dues. ites on the basis of all the days in the month and deduct pay for the weekly holiday. Others according to the number of working days put in

make payment for the weekly holiday conditional on the Saturday or Monday or both having been put in. Still others pay wages for one, two or three Sundays (but not for all) on the condition that certain specified numbers of working days in the month concerned have working days in the mount been put in. A few calculate earnings pro rata the number of working days in the month. Thus a worker on Rs. 27 per month will receive Rs 24 for 24 days work in a 27-day month. The Payment of Wages Act makes the last method obligatory on all concerns which pay on monthly rates of wages. In certain cases monthly lates are for the Hindu calendar month or a month of so many hours, as in the case of the G I. P. Railway where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, or for a 'book month' of so many complete weeks

Calculations of earnings from piece rates offer no difficulty in cases where they are based on number of atticles produced but they are exceedingly complicated in cotton weaving. Some mills pay on the basis of weight, others on length The rates vary according to reed space and picks to an inch and are further complicated by allowances for different types of borders and dobby designs. Certain units, especially in the printing industry have task rates which are a combination of time and piece rates Certain engineering concerns in India have introduced the Halsey Weir or the Bedaux point systems of payment.

Allowances -The textile industry in the Bombay Presidency still adheres to the principle of granting wer or dearness allowances over basic rates prevalent in some year between 1914 and 1918. Up to 1933, all mills in Bombay City paid a moghwari or dearness allowance of 80 per cent. for weavers and of 70 per cent. for time workers, spinners and women In that year the Millowners' Association, Bombay, permitted its affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of wage reductions. Certain mills reduced basic rates, others reduced the allowances and still others effected reductions in both basic rates and allowances. Although up to 1933 the rates of allowances were universal, basic rates varied widely between mill and mill. To-day, both basic rates and allowances vary although the Association has made an attempt to standardise basic time rates in unrationalised occupations The allowances in textile mills in the Bombay Presidency outside Bombay City vary both between centre and centre and

occupation and occupation. The tendency in industries outside the textile has been towards consolidation but certain railway systems grant grain allowances in addition to rates of pay for certain categories of employees with low rates of wages.

Bonuses -The system of paying good attendance bonuses was widely prevalent in several industries in India up to a few years ago but it is tending to disappear during recent years. Good attendance bonuses, however, still continue to be paid almost universally in textile mills m Sholapur and Ahmedabad and to a limited extent in textile mills in Bombay City. They take the form of cash payments of four annas to a rupce per week for attendance throughout the week In some cases they are graduated in cash, the textile mills in Sholapur give a grain allowance of a quantity of grain at a fixed price to all workers who do not lose more than four days in the month. This allowance has already been dealt with under The Payment of Wager Act

Textile mills in Ahmedabad pay an efficiency bonus of eight annas per loom per fortnight on the attainment of certain standards of efficiency This, however, benefits the weaver very little, if at all, because in order to attain increased production he allows slips to go past unattended and for these he is either fined very heavily or is made to take over whole pieces of damaged material the value of which, at the selling price of the finished article, is deducted from his wages Efficiency honuses are also paid in certain other sections of industry such as in engineering and coal mining

In addition to good attendance and efficiency bonuses, the workers in several concerns owned by large public companies are permitted to participate in the annual bonuses which are sometimes given as ex-gratia payments dependant on profits to all the employees of a com-pany The payment of such a bonus amounting to one month's pay to cotton mill workers in Bombay (ity during the years 1919 to 1923 and the disastrous general strike which followed the stoppage of this bonus in 1924 has been referred to in the first chapter of this note.

hours of work, and in England and many other industrial countries is remunerated at higher rates which vary according to whether the overtime was worked immediately prior to normal starting or after normal closing, during the luncheon hour, at night, on a Saturday afternoon or on a Sunday or a holiday; and often go up to more than double ordinary rates In India, the Factories Act, 1934, requires that the overtime rate for hours in excess of the statutory weekly hours shall be a-time-and-a-quarter for hours in excess of 54 and a-timeand-a-half for hours in excess of 60 These provisions are, however, applicable only to those workers in respect of whom exemptions from the restrictive regulations have been allowed. Legally, as long as the daily or weekly statutory hours are not exceeded, an employer need pay nothing extra for overtime work outside normal hours, and in practice very few employers do so. On certain railways where monthly rates are for a month of 208 hours, all time—both ordinary and overtime—is credited to the normal hours' account and pay-ment at overtime rates does not come into ment at overtime rates does not come into consideration until such time as the monthly hours are exceeded. Where overtime rates outside the requirements of the Act obtain, outside the requirements of the Act obtain, their weekly earnings. there are generally a-time-and-a-quarter the ordinary rates, but very few concerns indeed pay enhanced overtime rates for extra time in period or the time which clapses between beyond normal daily hours. In many cases the end of the period for which wages are earned workers are called upon to put in compensatory and the date of payment varies considerably as

In addition to the good attendance bonus paid time after normal hours for time lost owing to late attendance or absence and in others workers who put in overtime are asked to take compensatory time off during specified working hours on the day following that on which overtime was worked These methods mean that the same rate is given for both normal and overtime work. In many other cases, no additional remuneration whatever is paid for overtime outside normal hours.

PAY PERIODS AND WAITING PERIODS.

There is a complete absence of uniformity as regards the periods for which payments of wages are made in the various branches of industry In India in scarcely any industry is there a single period of payment. Different systems are found in establishments belonging to the same industry and in the same district; and within the same establishment different classes of workers are paid for different periods if generalisations may be attempted, the jute industry in Bengal, coal mines, tea plantations, seasonal factories, oil mills, rice and flour mills and certain classes and groups of workers in Government establishments such as the Security Printing Press at Nasik pay wages for periods of a week Payments on a fortnightly basis range between payments for hapta or wage periods of fourteen and sixteen days for weavers and spinevidence is not wanting of the payment, by dabad to bimonthly payments for periods from several concerns, of a small ex-gratia bonus at the 1st to the 15th and from the 16th to the end blwall or the Hindu business New Year. Overtime.—The term "overtime," in general parlance, is applied to all extra time put in by a worker outside his normal specified daily loombay, Sholapur and several other centres, engineering workshops, dockwards, printing presses and for the persons employed in the incchanical and maintenance departments of almost all concorns which pay wages to process operatives weekly or fortnightly Wages are calculated on both the monthly and the fortnightly bases in the iron and steel industry and in sugar mills and tanneries. The most general system of payment in the case of casual labour is that of daily payment. Supervisory and clerical staffs in all industrial establishments are paid on a monthly basis

> The question of shortening the wage period universally in India by law to a week or a fortnight has been considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the provincial Govern-India, in consultation with the provincial Governments and interested persons and bodies, on three different occasions within the last ten years. Attempts were also made to amend the Payment of Wages Bill in such a way as to achieve this object. The proposals, however, fell through owing mainly to the opposition of the monthly paid workmen who appeared to prefer the system of monthly to fortughtly or weekly payments. Their argument was that if rents and bills were to be settled monthly they would be in difficulties if they had frittered away their weekly earnings. their weekly earnings.

longest delays are associated with concerns which pay wages monthly and in some cases extend to as many as 30 to 40 days following the date on which wages fall due Some delay must be occasioned in cases where intricate calculations are necessary for ascertaining earnings from piece rates but textile mills in England pay wages for the week ending Thursday evening on the following Saturday morning and it seems unreasonable that textile mills in India should require fifteen to twenty-five days for the purpose. The chief reason for delaying payments of wages in India is, however, not due so much to difficulties of wage calculations as to ensuring employers against their workmen leaving them without giving due notice Textile mills in Bombay pay wages on the second and in Sholapui on the third Saturday following the end of the month The jute mills in Bengal and coal mines pay weekly wages a week after they fall due. In cotton mills in Ahmedahad hapta workers have to wait for ten days and monthly workers a fortnight before they are paid All time rated workers in Government factories receive their wages on the first working day but railway workers have to wait for ten to fifteen days. The Payment of Wages Act prescribes that wages in all concerns employing 1,000 or more persons must be paid within ten days and in concerns employing less than 1,000 persons within seven days of the end of the period for which wages fall due

SUPERANNUATION BENEFITS AND FINANCIAL AID.

The subjects which fall under this section are pensions, gratuities, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans

Pensions — All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of nine years' service has been put in The amount of the pension due is arrived at by multiplying the average monthly pay for the three years preceding retriement by the actual period of active service less one year and dividing the product by 48 Where permanent monthly paid workers on piece rates are admitted, the average monthly pay is arrived at on the basis of the carnings for 72 months and the divisor in the above formula is 72 Commutation up to 50 per cent of the amount of the monthly pension is permitted in certain cases Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although many concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly ex gratia and cannot be claimed as of right

Gratuities.—All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement Gratuities are also paid to nonpensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government con-cerns. In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally credit of their accounts in respect of their own

between industry and industry and between accepted principle is half a month's pay for establishments in the same industry. The each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all Permanent Government servants who have put in less than nine years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate

> Provident Funds -- These are of two kinds (1) contributory, where both the employer and the employee subscribes to them; and (2) non-contributory where the employee alone subscribes Certain Government servants who by the terms of their contracts are not eligible for pensions are compulsorily required to subscribe to the contributory section of the General Government Provident Fund In such cases both Government and the Government servant concerned subscribe one month's pay each per year to the fund All pensionable Government servants except certain classes of industrial workers and menials have the option of subscribing to the non-contributory section of the fund, subscriptions to which vary from 12 to 30 pies to the rupee of income at the option of the subscriber Very few industrial workers of Government, however, take advantage of this section of the fund mainly because, apart from the compound interest which his subscriptions earn, the worker does not stand to gain anything on his outlay

> In cases where large bodies of non-pensionable Government servants are brought under the operation of contributory provident fund Provident Fund and the Indian Ordnance Factories' Wor'men's Provident Fund, which are governed by special rules, are formed. Company owned railways have schemes similar to that for State railways Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent nonworkshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust, whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata Electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd, and the Burma-Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen. The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee. The rate of interest may be fixed or it may fluctuate with the rate at which Government or the employer borrows money. All provident fund rules make provision for loans

subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment | benefit of their work-people. In addition to of these loans Subscribers are entitled to supplying grain at cost price (the units concerned withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service—periods which show considerable variation

Co-operative Societies. The co-operative movement has made very rapid progress in industrial establishments all over India during recent years and a very fair percentage of concerns employing 500 or more workers have co-operative credit societies for their employees. Almost all railway systems in India have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies and full information on the whole subject is available in the different annual administration reports of Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the various provinces—It is impossible to attempt even a brief summary of the movement here but a few details regarding one of the best of such societies would be of interest

The Jackson Co-operative Bank on the B. B. & C. 1 Railway is perhaps the biggest and the best managed co-operative credit society of industrial workers in India. During the year ending 30th June 1935 it had a membership of 33,557 with a share capital of Rs. 4 5 lakhs and a reserve fund amounting to Rs 2.7 lakhs. It receives both fixed deposits and ordinary deposits in its savings bank branch, and it also issues cash certificates to all railway employees earning Rs. 125 or less per month Fixed deposits for the year ending June 1935 amounted to Rs. 27 lakhs and savings bank deposits to Rs 20 lakhs which, together with capital, gave the society a working fund of Rs. 51 lakhs for the year The number of new loans issued during the year amounted to nearly 20,500 and involved a sum of Rs. 70 5 lakhs. The bank has been declaring a 10 per cent dividend (which is the maximum payable under the Co-operative Societies Act) for the last ten years — A special feature of the activities of the Bank is a new scheme which it has recently introduced for redempton of debts. Members of the society who are in debt are encouraged to bring a complete list of their debts to the Bank which, with the assistance of the Staff Officer of the railway, interviews all creditors and arranges with them to compound the debts for much lesser sums in return for ready payment. The total amounts so paid to members' creditors are treated as loans and recovered in easy instalments spread over 72 months. The Bank also contributes an amount of Rs. 10,000 annually to a special Staff Welfare Fund started by the railway administration at the instance of the Bank "to look after the welfare of the staff in general and of low paid staffs and their families in particular." Welfare centres which have been opened at various stations on the line render help by way of supplying milk to the children of the needy, by nursing the sick and by opening hygiene clinics.

Grain and Cloth Shops -- During the period of high prices in India in 1919-22, several large industrial establishments all over the country, and particularly the cotton textile mills in Bom- labour turnover and the high degree of absentee-bay City, conducted cheap grain shops for the ism. Indian employers state that it is inherent

bore the cost of management) these shops had the advantage of offering sales on credit to be liquidated by deductions from due wages. With the fall in prices the majority of these shops disappeared and to-day a very few establishments indeed have them Many textile mills all over the country, however, have cheap cloth shops for their workers. All types of these shops will have to cease functioning because the Payment of Wages Act prohibits employers from making deductions from pay due or receiving payments from their employees for purchases from employers' shops This is in accordance with one of the main cardinal principles of Truck legisla-

Loans and Advances.—Speaking generally most industrial concerns in India do not grant loans to their workers except during periods of an acute shortage of labour when recruiting agents are empowered to liquidate debts in order to attract the required workers to join industry. But, all workers who subscribe to provident fund schemes in such concerns as have them or who are members of co-operative credit societies can are memoers of co-operative credit societies can secure loans on easy terms both as to interest and to repayment. A few concerns, however, have set apart special funds for the purpose 'Advances'—applying the term to the small sums of money advanced against earned wages—on the other hand are more widely excellent. on the other hand, are more widely prevalent, and give rise, in certain centres, to widespread abuses. For example, the cotton textile mills in Ahmedabad charge interest at rates varying from 30 to 150 per cent per annum on all such advances given The Payment of Wages Act empowers local Governments to frame rules for the regulation of these advances

MEASURES FOR ENFORCING DISCIPLINE.

The measures adopted by industrial empiovers in India for enforcing discipline have engaged the earnest attention of both the Central and the Provincial Governments in this country for the last ten years | Early in 1926, the Government of India asked all local Governments to make enquiries, in their respective administrations, into the extent of the deductions made by employers from the wages of their workpeople in respect of fines and other matters. The Government of Bombay conducted an extensive enquiry into the subject in the Bombay Presidency and as a result of their investigations came to the conclusion that abuses sufficient to justify legislative action for their control were prevalent. The subject was partly examined by the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) in 1928-29 and again more fully by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30 and both these bodies made a series of recommendations in the matter. The Payment of Wages Act, which has already been dealt with in an earlier section, was passed in 1936, in order to implement these recommendations.

The two matters with regard to the discipline of their workmen which Indian industrial employers complain of most are the large extent of

in his employments and also to resort to frequent abstentions from work. Delayed payments of due wages, forfeitures of wages for failure to give due notice and the withholding of due wages where workers proceed on unauthorised leave are some of the devices which have been resorted to by employers to counteract the former. Various methods have been devised in order to control the latter—good attendance bonuses, fines and double khadda by virtue of which a workman loses two days wages for each day of absence. The withholding of due wages till next pay day has given rise to a system of havadas or pay order tickets which are cashed by pedhamallas (small bankers) at discounts of 3½ to 12½ per cent That both high labout turnover and high absenteeism are to be found in several Indian industries cannot be denied, but, few, if any, employers have taken the trouble to examine the root causes for them The investigations conducted by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay go to show that both labour turnover and absenteersm are highest in concerns and industries in which wages are lowest and where conditions of employment are least attractive and that they are lowest in concerns and industries in which wages are comparatively high and where other conditions of employment are attractive. For example, the Bombay Labour Office compiles monthly figures of percentage absenteers in cotton textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Shoiapur Textile wages are highest in Ahmedabad and lowest in Sholapur The annual averages of percentage absenteersm in these three centres for the year 1935 were Annedabad 3.57, Bombay 7.90, and Sholapur 13 02—figures which tell their own story Low wages and adverse conditions must necessarily tend to weak health, incapacity for sustained effort and to the growth of a desire for change in order to improve one's These are problems which the new autonomous provinces in India and Indian industrial employers will have to try and remedy instead of devising methods of enforcing good attendance and continuity of employment by the infliction of monetary penalties and other forms of pumshment

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936, will not be brought into operation before some date in 1937. The period intervening between the passing and the coming into effect of the Act The pioneer work in the field of industrial Governments, of the necessary rules for the housing has been done by the railways which administration of this measure Both the have spent nearly thirty crores of rupees to main provisions of the Act and the Rules will date in providing adequate residential quarters require that all employers shall draw up conduct rules or standing orders clearly specifying the acts of commission of omission for which fines will in future be inflicted. These standing will in future be inflicted. These standing industrial labour in Bombay City The orders will have to be approved by the local latter is a part of a gigantic scheme launched Government and exhibited in the work place in 1920 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of in a manner to be prescribed. The total amount of Bombay, for the construction of 825 chawls of the fines which it will be permissible for an having 50,000 tenements in all. The rents of employer to inflict on any one workman during the tenements in all. employer to inflict on any one workman during the tenements in these chawls vary from Rs. 5 any wage period are not to exceed half-an-anna to Rs 8 per month. The chawls situated at in the rupee of his or her wages for that wage. Naigaum and Sewri and at DeLisie Road are period and no fine may be imposed unless the in fair demand but the majority of the teneorder inflicting the fine is in writing and the ments at the Worli chawls continue unoccupied.

in the Indian workmen to make frequent changes not be inflicted. All fines are to be properly in his employments and also to resort to fre- recorded in registers to be prescribed and all receipts from fines are to be expanded on objects beneficial to the workers employed in the establishment concerned as a whole. Children under 15 years of age are not to be fined In view of these regulations it is obviously futile to enter upon a discussion here of the extent to which these regulations are practised in Indian industries to-day, but for the information of persons interested in these questions we might state that full information on all these matters is contained in the series of reports which have been published from time to time by the Bombay Labour Office.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

Residential buildings in all countries are constructed from the point of view of invest-ments from which their owners hope to receive a fan interest on their capitai outlay. No country in the world expects its landlords to be philantropists in the matter of providing rent-free or cheap rented housing to such of her people as cannot afford to pay the economic rents which are asked for, and aithough every Government must be expected to provide decent housing for its own low paid servants, the world has not yet reached that socialistic stage where Governments are expected to provide adequate housing for whole populations At the same time, low paid wage earners in clowded and congested industrial areas can hardly be and congested industrial areas can hardly be expected to be able to afford the economic rents demanded by the landlords In such cases there can be only two alternatives wage levels such as will permit workmen to pay such rents as are asked for or the provision of adequate houses. of adequate housing by the employer. The first does not appear to have received much consideration at the hands of industrial employers in India The second is a lament which has been recited by almost every Commission and Committee that has been appointed in India during the last 20 years to the point of satiation; and aithough several benevolent and far sighted employers have endpayoured to provide housing for their workpeople a very small percentage indeed of the total industrial population of India is housed by the employer, and the question of industrial housing continues to be one of the most vexed questions of the country.

have spent nearly thirty crores of rupces to date in providing adequate residential quarters for different classes of their employees, and by the Government of Bombay who have built 207 chawls with nearly 17,000 tenements for worker concerned has been given an opportunity of showing cause why the fine should are situated at considerable distances from

of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi, the Sources had one or two taps in an area occupied Calcutta and Bombay Port Trusts and the by 200 or more families 5,000 tenements had much to house their own labour and also to dramage were conspicuously absent. The supply low-rented tenements for other classes of industrial workers. Perhaps the most magnificent scheme of industrial housing conceived in India is that launched by the Empiess Mills under the agency of Messrs Tata Sons Limited at Nagpur These mills have leased a plot of 200 acres at Indora, a suburb of Nagpur, two miles from the mills The idea is to establish a model village and to The local is to establish a moor time. build houses of the bungalow type on plots measuring 36'>53' with the limitation that building is not to be allowed on more than one-third of the space provided. The houses one-third of the space provided. The houses are let to the workers on the hire purchase system and it is expected that many of the workers will ultimately own them. The Tatas are in the forefront of industrial employers are in the forefront of industrial employers in India in providing decent housing for as many of their working as possible and they have built 5,000 residential buildings in Jamshedpui for the staff and the employees of their Iron and Steel Works at that centre All the working in their several electricity generating and distributing stations are also provided with adequate housing Many of the jute nulls in Bengal and cotton mills in Bombay City and other centres have provided lousing for fair percentages of their total thousing for fair percentages of their total staffs but the majority of textile workers in India are not housed by their employers

The general policy adopted by Government in providing quarters for the labour employed in their industrial establishments is to do so when finds permit but usually only where conditions are such that private enterprise does not adequately meet the demand tor housing, or where it is necessary for special reasons to provide quarters for certain classes of staff near to their work. These principles appear to be generally followed by private companies and concerns as well, especially by coal mine owners in Bihar and Orissa and by tea coal mine owners in Bihai and Orissa and by tea planters in Assain. All the colleares in the Jharia coal field are amply and efficiently equipped with approved types of houses whose design, construction, ventilation and general amenties are controlled by the Jharia Mines Board of Health Every house in the coal fields has to be licensed and licenses are not granted unless the standards are complied with granted unless the standards are complied with If labourers are found in occupation of unfreensed houses the management is hable to prosecution In Assam, all residential employees on tea estates are provided with rent-free quarters in barracks or 'lines' as they are called These are regularly inspected by district and sub-divisional officers and every endeavour is made to maintain as high a degree of sanitation as is possible.

Conditions of industrial housing in India are the worst in Ahmedabad. A recent enquiry conducted by the Ahmedabad Textile Labour observed and studied, 5,669 had no provision floor and cubic space, ventilation and lighting of any kind for water and that 3,117 had only and that the Governments themselves should

their places of work and that the locality offers few a supply of some sort from wells — Those which of the amenities of citylife — The Municipalities have the advantage of a supply from municipal Ahmedabad Municipality has, however, awakened to a realisation of the scriousness of the situation and it has been decided to construct model dwellmgs on co-operative lines for industrial workers in the city Owing to financial considerations, progress must necessarilly be slow but a beginning has already been made.

> Royal ('ommission's Recommendations -The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several recommendations in connection with industrial housing. These recommendations fall under various categories. (1) Legislative action by the Central Government., (2) Administrative action by the Central Government., (3) Legislative action by Provincial Governments., (4) Administrative action by Provincial Governments. Governments, (5) Administrative action by public bodies such as municipalities, improvement trusts, etc., and (6) action by employers and workers' organisations. The recommendations under the first head included a suggestion to amend The Land Acquisition Act in such a way as to enable owners of industrial concerns to acquire land for the crection of workers' dwellings The Government of India introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Land Acquisition Act in the manner suggested and this Bill was passed into law in 1933. The Commissions' recommendations under the second head mostly concern railways, and although the Railway Board agrees on the vital irrency of providing greater facilities for adequate housing it has come to the conclusion that no material advance can be made in this direction at present owing to financial stringency

The Commission's recommendations with regard to legislative action by Provinces are of a very ambitious character They include Town Planning Acts for the Bombay and the Bengal Presidencies providing for the acquisition and lay out of suitable areas for working class housing, the opening up and reconstruction of congested and meantary areas, the "zomng of industrial and urban areas and Government grants and loans to approved schemes For administrative action by local Governments, the Commission recommend that they should make surveys of urban and industrial areas to ascertain their needs in regard to housing, and that they should then arrange for conferences with all interested parties in order that decisions may be taken as to practicable schemes and the methods whereby their cost should be shared. Where suitable Government land is available, Government should be prepared to sell or lease to those who agree to build houses within a specified period, and Government should announce their willingness to subsidise in this or other ways employees' housing schemes approved by them The Commission turther recommended that Government should insist Union into industrial housing in that centre that all local authorities should frame bye-laws showed that out of a total of 23,706 tenements laying down minimum standards in regard to draw up regulations for water supply, drainage schemes and standards for latrines. For action by public bodies, the Commission recommend that the provi-ion of working class housing should be a statutory obligation on every Improvement Trust and that it should be possible for Improvement 'Crusts to provide land, roads, sewers and sanitary conveniences for new areas but that street lighting and water mains should be a charge on municipalities Improvement Trusts should be placed in a position to recoup themselves from the enhancement of land values resulting from their activities. It has also been suggested that co-operative building societies and similar activities should be encouraged In view, however, of the present acute financial stringency prevailing in all provinces, it is very doubtful whether most of the provincial Governments will be in a position to do much in the matter of the Commission's recommendations on industrial housing.

Rest Shelters, Dining Rooms and Canteens. Section 33 (1) of the Indian Factories Act, 1934, makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters for the use of workers during periods Apart from this almost all large industrial establishments in India do provide tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen Most concerns have also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this no effort has been made to run cooperative canteens on the lines of those which; are associated with most of the larger factories in the West. Communal factors such as the religious prohibition of Hindus to cat their food in the company of members of other communities want of space and the constructional layout of the majority of the smaller industrial establishments are among the reasons given by the managements who do not provide rest shelters and/or tiffin rooms for their workmen

HEALTH.

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published in India relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone In the absence of such data it is not possible to genera-lise about those matters. The problems associated with health are always difficult, they are much more so in a country where climate, highly insanitary housing conditions, poverty and the ignorance of the people contribute to recurring outbreaks of such deadly tropical diseases as cholera and small-pox in epidemic form. The widespread prevalence of malaria in certain congested areas of the Bengal, the Bombay and the Madras Presidencies is responsible for a considerable undermining of the health and the vitality of the poorer classes who cannot afford to sleep under mosquito nets, and although the more advanced municipalities are doing all they can to combat the disease by filling up wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

The maintenance of the good health of town and city populations is in the hands of the municipalities and although all provincial Governments appoint health officers for groups of districts to supervise and co-ordinate the work of the municipalities, the interference and control of Governments in these matters is of a somewhat nominal character. But wherever control is possible, Government have done much to make for an improvement in sanitary and hygienic conditions. For example, following the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, several provisions for the maintenance of the good health of factory workers have been incorporated in the Indian Factories Act, 1934. These include the maintenance of cleanliness in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments with regard to lime or colour washing, painting, deodorsing and disinfecting, the provision of proper standards of ventilation and the adoption of adequate measures to prevent the inhalation of gas, dust and other impurities generated in the course of work; the installation of apparatus for cooling the air in factories in which the humidity of the air is artificially increased, the prohibition of overcrowding by laying down the standards of cubic feet of space to be provided for each worker, the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting, the provision of adequate supplies and sources of water both for drinking and for washing, and for the maintenance of sufficient latrine accommodation separately for male and female workers.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, Indian railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical and and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them. As all the industrial workers of Government have free access to Government hospitals and dispensaries, the provision of separate medical establishments attached to large Government establishments has not been considered necessary in the case of concerns under the control of local Governments but the Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard and their various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trust also maintain their own nospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers. Following the lead of Government and public and local bodies in the matter, almost all the large labour employmg establishments in India—cotton and jute mills, mines, engineering workshops, tea plantations, etc -inaintain fully equipped dispensaries in charge of whole or part-time qualified inedical officers

wells and surface-treating small ponds and pools of stagnant water, malaria still continues to take to big toll of human life. Beri-beri and tuberculosis in Bihar and Orisia, kala-azar among the jute workers in Bengal and tuberculosis in the Punjab are some of the many diseases which are widely prevalent in certain tracts.

Maternity Benefits — A Bill introduced by Mr N M, Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of the Central Government in 1924 to provide for the payment of maternity benefits in certain industries was thrown out by the Assembly in August 1925, but the Governments of Bombay and the Central Provinces passed their own

Maternity Benefit Acts in 1929 and 1930. The Bombay Act was amended in 1934 in such a way as to be of greater benefit to the persons concerned Under both Acts, all women workers employed in factories are to be compulsorily rested for three to four weeks before child birth and for four weeks after child birth and employers are required to pay them a benefit amounting to about half their usual pay during this period The total amount of benefit paid under these Acts since their introduction up to the 21st December 1934 has amounted to 6 23 lakhs of rupees paid in 27,143 cases which works out at Rs 23 per case The Bombay Municipality Rs 23 per case The Bombay Municipality started a maternity benefit scheme for its halalkhore and scavenging women in 1928. By this scheme, the classes benefited receive a benefit of leave on full pay for a period not exceeding 42 consecutive days. In Assam, voluntary maternity benefit schemes have been adopted by almost every tea estate of repute. While pregannow every white page and a work, they are put on light work on full rates of pay. During periods of advanced pregnancy and after child birth leave on half pay is usually granted and in some cases full pay is allowed and a bonus at child birth is often granted in addition. This bonus is in some cases conditional on the child being healthy. The Assam Railways and Trading Company and the Assam Oil Company grant six and three months' leave respectively on half pay Several estates in the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency either pay lump sum bonuses in lieu of pay or feed the women concerned for a few weeks before and after confinement.

Provisions of crèches -One of the many additional principles introduced in factory legislation in India by the Indian Factories Act of 1934 was one for the compulsory provision in all factories wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed of a suitable room for the use of children under the age of six years belonging to such women and for the supervision of the children in such rooms (or creches) in accordance with rules to be framed by local Governments in the matter Creches are, however, not a new feature in Indian industry. Several textile mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur had provided them for over ten years and in many of these the children were looked after by qualified dats (Indian midwifery nurses) and were clothed and fed at the expense of the millowners The Government of Bombay had also made provision for the adequate supervision of these crèches by the appointment of a lady inspectress of Factories as early as 1924. Crèches were also provided by several textile mills in other centres and in the factories attached to many of the larger tea plantations in Assam.

Labour Commission's Recommendations.— Aniong the more important recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with the health of the industrial worker are the following —

- (a) India should have an Institute of Nutrition. (The Government of India have postponed action on this recommendation indefinitely for want of funds).
- (b) Local authorities should construct sanitary markets in all urban and industrial areas.

- (c) Adulteration of Foods Acts should be in force in all provinces.
- (d) In industrial provinces Public Health Departments should be strengthened to deal with industrial hygiene and industrial disease
- (e) Women should be appointed to public health staffs particularly in the more industrialised provinces.
- (f) Comprehensive Public Health Acts should be passed in all provinces
- (g) Where piped water supplies are not available special precautions as to purity should be taken.
- (h) Every provincial health Department, every railway administration and all Boards of Health and welfare in mining areas should employ full time malariologists
- (i) A Government diploma for health visitors should be instituted as the recognised qualification required of all women aspiring to such posts,
- (j) In the larger industrial areas, Governments, local authorities and industrial managements should co-operate in the development of child welfare centres and women's clinics; and Government should give percentage grants for approved schemes
- (k) Maternity benefit legislation on the lines of the Bombay and Central Provinces Acts should be enacted in all provinces, and
- (l) All methods should be explored that may lead to the alleviation of existing hardships arising from the need of provision for sickness

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. The explanation generally offered for the increase is that the Workmen's Compensation Act is operating as an inducement both for workpeople and for employers to report accidents more frequently than in the past. But, the increase in the number of serious accidents suggests that the problem is a more serious one, and, that in spite of the statutory requirements which factory and mine owners and firms enagged in the loading and unloading of ships have to comply with in the matter of the fencing of dangerous machinery, an organised "safety-first" campaign for the better education of the workers in the matter of accident prevention is both necessary and desirable. Under the direction of the Railway Board of the Government of India all railways in India have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda These include the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the vernacular of the district at all prominent points and places, the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention; publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines, addresses and magic-lantern lectures, and the organisation of special safety first committees in the larger workshops. The Factory Department of the Government of Bombay with the assistance of the Bombay

Millowners' Association and the Bombay Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association has made good progress in the posting of safety first posters in cotton mills in Bombay City, and the Millowners' Association in conjunction with the St John's Ambulance Association started classes for first aid training with effect from 1931. Several other large labour employing organisations such as His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, the Calcutta and the Bombay Port Trinsts and the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, to mention only a few, are, with railways, ploneers in the field of organisation of 'safety first' measures. It is of interest to note that as many as thirty cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1935 and that many more had given an undertaking to the factory Department to do so as soon as possible.

The provisions contained in the Indian Factories and Mines Acts and in the Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934, and the rules made under these Acts in connection with the guarding and fencing Acts in connection with the guarding and reneang of machinery are of a too technical character to be dealt with here. It may, however, be of interest if a bitef summary were given in connection with the reporting of accidents. The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily miury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurtence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (i.e., accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and mmor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factorie and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious muny resulted from any intringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a local Government, even though no mjury may have resulted therefrom to any person. So far notifications have been issued under this section only in Bombay, Bengal and Burma The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose

Prior to the passing of the 1934 Factories at A.t., some of the local Governments had tramed at Nagg unles requiring the provision, under the charge of responsible persons and in readily accessible positions, of first aid appliances containing at an adequate number of sterilised dressings and some sterilised cotton in all factories employing over 500 operatives. Section 32 (b) of the control of the section 32 (c) and the section 32 (d) application of the section 32 (d) application of the section 32 (d) application of the section 32 (d) application of the section 32 (d) application of the section 32 (d) application of the section of the section 32 (d) application of the section of the sec

by local Governments in the matter. At the moment of writing no information is available as to the extent to which the rules have been complied with but from the personal experience of the compiler of this note it may be stated that almost all the large labour employing organisations in India do maintain a complete equipment of first aid appliances and that several provide stretchers as well.

UTILISATION OF THE WORKERS' LEISURE.

The Industrial Disputes Committee (the Stanley Reed Committee), appointed by the Government of Bombay in 1922 to enquire into the causes of the wide industrial unrest prevalent about that time and to make recommendations, were, *inter alia*, of opinion that employers should organise extensive schemes of welfare particularly with regard to the proper use of workers' leisure, in order to keep the workmen both contented and happy and out of nuschief. In pursuance of the Committee's recommendations in the matter several cotton mills and groups of mills in the Bombay Presidency—notably the Currimbhoy Ebrahim group of mills, the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Tata Mills—inaugurated wide schemes embracing facilities for education and recreation. All these groups formed special welfare institutes and placed them under the charge of special welfare officers. Much good work was done but with the depression in trade which followed coupled with the financial difficulties in which many of these mills were involved most of the excellent schemes that had been established were either severely cur-tailed or abandoned. To day, few mills are doing anything tor the proper utilisation by their work people of their leisure hours. The pioneering work in this field is being done by the railways. All railway systems have established sports clubs and institutes at suitable distances and places for the recreation of their employees The railways provide land, buildings and equipment and the Institutes are run by the members themselves from their own subscriptions. In certain cases separate club houses and institutes are provided for officers, tor non-gazetted Europeans and Anglo-Indians and for Indians and in a few cases for the lower types of workmen as well. All forms of sports and recreation are played at these institutes and railway hockey and football teams are among the finest in India.

Almost all the larger labour employing organisations such as the Bombay Port Trust, the Burma Shell Corporation, the bigger municipalities, the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur, the British India Corporation in the United Provinces, the Empress Mills at Nagpur, etc., have devised wide welfare schemes and in many cases these are under the charge of special welfare or labour officers. In some cases grants-in-aid are given to such outside organisations such as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Kirkee Education Society, the Social Service League, etc., to take charge of certain sections of welfare activities particularly with regard to recreation and the education of both workers and workers'

As far as education is concerned, the railways are again pioneers in the facilities provided both for the education of their illiterate staffs and for the children of different classes of railway employees The N W Railway recently started three experimental schools for adult workers in the locomotive sheds at Lahore, Sibsur and Kotri The experiment is confined to locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East Indian Railway has provided nearly 40 schools for the employees of the operative department The BB. & C.I Railway have six schools for imparting instruction in the three R's and as an inducement to study a bonus of Rs 5 is paid to each man passing a simple test. With regard to the children of railway employees, in addition to about 100 schools for European and Anglo-Indian children, all the railway systems in India maintain a total of nearly 140 schools for Indian children, all the railway systems in India main-tain a total of nearly 140 schools for Indian children at a cost of nearly a lakh and a half of rupees per annum. These schools are attend-of by over 16,000 children. The Railway Board also gives grants amounting to about its 50,000 per annum to aided schools for Indian Children. These are attended by 8,000 children of Indian field of industrial welfare, much still These are attended by 8,000 children of Indian. The remains to be done because more than fifty remains to be done because more than fifty railway employees,

In Bombay, the Municipality has introduced compulsory education in the F and G Wards of the City which are chiefly peopled by millhands. The Social Service League maintains several night schools and a Textile Technical Institute at Parel for imparting practical and theoretical training to actual mill workers. The Bombay Y.M.C.A. also conducts several night schools night schools.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have recommended that there should be a more general extension on the part of the employer of welfare work in its broader sense, and that in the larger jute and cotton industrial areas, mills and factories should organise in groups, each establishment having its own welfare centre and health visitor under the supervision of a doctor employed by the group. Owing partly to reasons of financial stringency but mainly to indifference on the part of the majority not covered by any schemes of welfare whatever.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE. COST OF LIVING.

Bombay was the first province in India to aggregate expenditure method has been followed

compile and publish monthly cost of living index in compiling the index. In all, 24 items renumbers for working classes. The scope and presenting tood, fuel and lighting, clothing and method of compilation of the index for Bombay rent have been included in the index and account City are described in the issues of the Labour jis taken only of the effect of the changes in the Gazette to September 1921, September 1923 prices without any reference to changes in the dazette to September 1921, September 1923 prices without any reference to changes in the by the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay since January 1918 and, in the absence to fany tamily budget enquiry until a few years as well as the annual averages for each of the after the first publication of the index, the years 1918 to 1935 are given in the table below:—

Lombay Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

Year	January	Aprıl	July.	October.	Annual average
1918	134	144	149	175	154
1919	182	167	186	174	175
1920	183	172	190	193	183
1921	169	160	177	183	173
1922	173	162	165	162	164
1923	156	156	153	152	154
924	159	150	157	161	157
925	157	158	157	153	155
926	155	153	157	155	155
927	156	153	156	151	154
1928	154	144	147	146	147
1929	149	148	148	149	149
1930	147	140	139	131	137
1931 .		111	108	108	110
1932	. 110	108	109	109	109
1933	109	101	103	100	103
1934	. 96	93	97	100	97
1935	98	98	101	103	101

(July 1914 == 100.)

A revised cost of living index for Bombay the results of the family budget enquires concluty based on the results of the enquiry into ducted at these two centres in the years 1926 working class family budgets in Bombay City, and 1925 respectively. Details regarding the 1932-33, published in 1935 is under consideration scope and method of compilation of the index and the new series will be published shortly.

the year 1928

and 1925 respectively Details regarding the scope and method of compilation of the index for Ahmedabad have been given in the January 1930 issue of the Labour Gazette and for Sholapur Working class cost of living indexes for in the February 1931 issue of the same published and Sholapui have been compiled cation
on a post-war basis and published in the Labour centure the working class cost of living index

Gazette month to month since the beginning of numbers—for certain selected months as well as The bases of these indexes are annual averages-for the years 1928-1935

Ahmedabad Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers.

(August 1926 to July 1927=100.)

Year	January	April.	July	October.	Annualaverage
1928 .	93	91	97	97	95
1929	99	96	98	98	97
1930	93	89	88	82	87
1931	75	75	75	74	75
1932	76	74	75	79	76
1933	73	70	73	73	7.2
1934	70	69	72	71	71
1935 .	72	69	71	70	71

Sholapur Working Class Cost of Living Index Numbers

(February 1927 to January 1928=100)

Year.		January.	April	July	October	Annual average
1928			92	95	95,	
1929		100	98	100	102	101
1930	.	104	94	92	85	92
1931	.	76	72	71	72	73
1932		72	72	74	74	73
1933		73	67	0.1	68	69
1934		68	67	73	76	72
1935		75	72	71	72	72

A beginning has been made in recent years bers are compiled for four classes of industrial by the Central Provinces and Burma to publish workers in Rungoon on base 1931=100. The similar index numbers. In the Central Provinces following table sets out the index numbers cost of living index numbers have been compiled for Nagpur and Jubbulpore with January classes of industrial workers in Rangoon for 1927 as base, and in Burma similar index numbers each month in 1935.

Cost of Living Index Numbers for Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Rangoon for each month of 1935

		Base period January 1927		Rangoon				
Month.			Burmans	Tamils, Telgus and	Hindu- stanis	Chitta- gonians		
	Nagpur.	Jubbulpore		Опувч.				
January	56	55	86	90	89	85		
February .	59	58	86	90	91	85		
March .	58	53	83	88	90	83		
April	57	54	89	92	92	88		
May .	58	55	91	93	93	89		
June	58	55	97	96	94	95		
July	58	57	95	95	93	93		
August	58	58	94	95	93	93		
September	59	57	93	95	93	92		
October	60	59	90	94	94	89		
November	61	56	87	93	95	88		
December	58	56	87	93	94	87		

STANDARD OF LIFE.

determining the standard of lite of any paracular of by the Bureau into the standard and cose of class or community. A ligher standard of by the Bureau into the standard and cose of industrial life means better opportunities to satiate wants life means better opportunities to satiate wants life means better opportunities to satiate wants living of four different classes of industrial and desires other than the primary human needs workers in Rangoon. A number of family budgets have also been collected at Cawnpore and at Nagpur and tion, recreation, etc., is therefore a sure indication of an improved star dard of living. The Bombay Labour Office has carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively As has already been mentioned, distribution of expenditure would serve to similar enquiries have also been conducted in indicate the standards of life of working classes Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results at different centres in India -

The results of family budget enquiries con- of both these enquiries were published in the ducted by what is known as the extensive year 1928. In Buima, the Labour Statistics method form the most satisfactory basis of Buieau, Rangoon, published in the same year vear 1928 In Buima, the Labour Statistics Buieau, Rangoon, published in the same year Jubbulpore in the Central Provinces with the object of compiling cost of living indexes. The effort in the case of the former Province proved futile and that Province is not therefore

at present compiling any such index The following comparative data regaiding the distribution of expenditure would serve to

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure.

Groups.	Bombay (1932-33)	Ahmedabad (1926).	Sholapur (1925)	Nagpur (1927)	Jubbul- pore (1927).	Rangoon (1928)
Food Fuel and light Clothing House rent Miscellaneous	46 60 7.11 7 75 12 81 25.73	57 90 7 04 9.45 11 74 13 87	49 25 9 60 11 86 6.27 23 02	64 10 9 62 10 70 1 92 13.66	66 00 7 95 10 86 1 44 13 75	52 8 5 2 10 6 13 9 17.6
Total	100 00	100 00	.00 00	100 00	100 00	100 0

NOTE.—The figures are not strictly comparable due to differences in the items included in the different groups. But they nevertheless serve to show the variations in the distribution of expenditure in a general way.

The standard of life is more often than not conditioned by size of the family and its income. The following figures are of interest in this connection :-

	Bombay.	Ahmeda- bad,	Sholapur	Nagpur.	Jubbul- pore	Rangoon (Burmese).
Average size of the family (in persons)	3 70	3 87	4.57	4.33	3.76	3.01
Average monthly income .	Rs. a p	Rs a p	_	Rs a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p. 58 8 3

It will be seen that the group of expenditure accounts for a comparatively large percentage of the expenditure and instalments of debts repaid Delays in the receipt of earned wages lead to indebtedness of the worker in many cases The Royal Commission on Labour have made certain important recommendations with a view to lessening the burden of indebtedness of the worker and also to prevent its accumulation The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 to which reference has been made in an earlier section, is a measure intended to secure to the workmen prompter payments of carned wages so that they may not be put to the necessity of incurring or accumulating debts. The Government of India have under consideration certain other pieces of legislation which are also designed to improve the lot of the in-dustrial worker Following the recommendations of the Labour Comunssion, the Government of India have introduced a Bill in the Legislative Assembly to amend the Civil Procedure Code with a view to exempting salaries below a defined limit from attachment. The

miscellaneous' so far as industrial workers in receipt of wages or salary amounting to less than Rs 100 per month are concerned, arrest and imprisonment of the average working class family. In this for debt should be abolished except when the group is included such items as interest on loans, debtor has been proved to be both able and debtor has been proved to be both able and unwilling to pay The Government of India after consulting the provincial Governments have decided to undertake legislation on this recommendation on an experimental scale testricted to the province of Delhi in the first instance A third recommendation of the Whitley Commission was made with a view to protect workers from harassment for debts After consulting public opinion and the views of the various local Governments on this question, the Government of India came to the conclusion that central legislation on the subject was not called for The Government of Bengal, at the suggestion of the Government of India, introduced legislation to make besetting of industrial establishments for the purpose of collecting debts a criminal and cognizable offence. Some other provinces are also contemplating similar legislation The Bombay Moneylenders' Bill introduced by a non-official member in the Bombay Legislative Council in March 1934 was presented their report Another recommendation of the Labour Commission is that at least Select Committee was lost.

WAGE RATES AND EARNINGS.

connection with wage rates and earnings of rates at any one time for any particular industry industrial workers in India are those contained in the reports of enquiries conducted by the reports also contain figures for daily earnings for the Bombay Presidency The Government of Bombay in the provinces in which mines are situament of India made an attempt to institute a ted but those are also open to the same objection of made on the same objection. The lack of accurate and reliable necessity for retrenchment at the time led to statistics of wages in India has been adversely the abandonment of the project and to-day commented upon and regretted by almost little or no definite information regarding every commission and committee appointed rates of wages is available for any province in the country since the beginning of the century outside the Bombay Presidency. Such information as there is relates to agricultural labour. Labour whose work was considerably hampered and is contained in a series of reports of quent. Labour whose work was considerably hampered and is contained in a series of reports of quently and the substant of the patients of the patients of the patients of the patients of the substant quennial censuses conducted in certain provinces mation on the subject into agricultural wages. Some of the annual tactory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain temarks about prevalent wage rates but these the collection of satisfactory information about actory administration reports published by the Provincial Governments in India contain the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory information about actory administration reports published by the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory information and the department of the paucity of satisfactory information and the subject of the paucity of satisfactory information and the subject of the lack of information about factory administration reports published by the central and Provincial Governments.

The blame for the lack of information about prevalent wages in India cannot lie entirely at the doors the Central and Provincial Governments. The collection of satisfactory information about actory administration reports published by the central and Provincial Governments.

The only reliable and satisfactory data in means be considered as being the dominant

industry and industry and centre and centre unless it has at its disposal an adequate and but also between unit and unit in the same thoroughly trained and experienced staff for industry in the same centre. In the section on home of work and conditions of employment, ment in India which has such a staff is the some indications have been given of the wide variations in the periods and methods of wage pa vment To quote an example one textile null in Ahmedabad has five different wage periods for different groups of workers with variations in methods of wage calculation for the workers in each group (1) persons employed in the mechanical, subordinate supervisory and maintenance departments on both daily and monthly rates of wages are paid for periods of one calcudar month, (2) weavers on piece rates are paid by weekly or for periods of 14 days, not always for the period beginning with the Monday of one week and ending on the Sinday of the following week but for 14 consecutive days beginning with any day in the week, and even then not all the weavers in the mill are paid for the same period, they are divided into batches and it often happens that whereas the number of working days for wages on the 1st and the 15th of each month one batch may be 12, the working days for for able-bodied adult male field, ordinary and another may be eleven or less, (3) daily, monthly of hapta rated workers on the spinning side that haptas or periods of 16 days and these haptas vary to different batches batches between the haptas vary to different batches. of workers, (4) women reclers and winders on piece rates are paid bi-monthly, i.e. for two periods in a calendar month, one troin the 1st to the 15th and the second from the 16th to the end of the month, and (5) coal and basket carrying cooly labour on daily or weekly lates is paid weekly. The variations shown are only in one unit, -those that could and do exist between different units can be better imagined than described for their number is legion. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the nomenclature adopted for designating occupations also varies widely between district and district and concern and concern in the same district owing to the use of a host of vernacular and arbitrary terms and of nicknames. Thirty-six mills which submitted Office for publication in the annual General intormation to the Bombay Labour Office in Administration Reports of the Bombay Presicentres of the Bombay Presidency for that year used over a thousand different terms for designating 150 odd cotton textile occupations! Even in concerns which use standard English occupational terms, the position is rendered more difficult owing to the existence of arbitrary gradings of different occupations into several sub-grades and classes. The necessary preliminaries to the conduct of any satisfactory enquity into wages in India, therefore, must be (1) the establishment of a uni-torinity of method, (2) the standardisation of occupational terms, and (3) the thorough education and instruction of the clerical staffs of the units to be covered in the proper use of the standardised designations and in the accurate filling up of the required returns. The existence of wide variations in rates and conditions, moreover, makes it advisable to cover as many as possible if not all the units in the industry under survey in order that results which are not under survey in order that results which are not mercial Offices in Bombay City. Conducted biassed one way or the other may be secured in 1924 and results published in four issues of ln view or what has been stated it is obvious the Labour Gazette for February to May 1925.

particularly so in India where conditions vary that no Government in India can undertake so markedly and widely not only between a comprehensive enquiry into industrial wages Government of Bombay

> Since its establishment in 1921, the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has conducted the following enquiries into wages in the Bombay Presidency -

- 1 An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency for May 1921. Results published in a special report in 1923
- 2 Agricultural wages 1900-1922 based on the information collected monthly from all the miormation confected monthly from an talukas (revenue areas) in the Bombay Presidency since 1890 in a prices return form known as Taluka Form No XVIII in this form returns were made to the Director of Agriculture of the predominant daily rates of Director of Agriculture and published in the Bombay Government Gazette but no use was made of the figures for wagos. The Labour Office collected the figures recorded in the Department of Agriculture for the 23 years from 1000 to 1000 and the control of the collected the figures recorded in the Department of Agriculture for the 23 years from 1000 to 1000 and the control of the co 1900 to 1922 and the report of the survey was published in 1924 In 1925 the wages portion of the Taluka Form No XVIII was amplified so as to secure information for women workers as well and also for both cash wages and wages in kind, and separated from the prices form. Whilst the prices return was to be submitted to the Director of Agriculture as usual, the wages return was to be submitted to the Labour office. Continuation figures since 1922 are contained in the reviews on "Mofussil Labour and Wages" which are compiled by the Labour Labour Gazette.
- 3. An Enquiry into the Wages of Peons n Government and Commercial Offices in Bombay City Conducted in 1922 and results published in the March 1923 issue of the Labour Guzette.
- 4 An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Work in the Cotton Mill Industry in the Bombay Presidency Conducted in 1923 and results published in a special report in 1924.
- An Enquiry into the Wages of Municipal Employees in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in 1924 and results published in the July 1925 188ue of the Labour Gazette.
- Clerical Wages in Railway and Com-

- 7. An Enquiry into Wages and Hours of Government machinery for the fixation of Work in selected Cotton Textile Mills in Bombay, immimum wages, and, in the absence of strong Ahmedabad and Sholapur conducted in 1926. Results published in a special report in 1930 The 1921 and 1923 enquiries into textile wages were conducted on the basis of aggregate figures for all the workers in each occupation ... a unit; thus ... two loom weavers 340 , aggregate man-days in the (selected) month 7,829, aggregate earnings during the month Rs 12,897. No information was collected about rates and in the absence of figures for individuals it was not possible to work out frequencies of attendance, rates and earnings. The aggregate method was therefore discarded in 1926 and information was called for for every individual worker on the basis of the muster and the pay rolls
- Selected Printing Presses in Bombay City, Conducted in 1929 Results published in the June 1931 issue of the Labour Gazette
- Departmental Enquiry into Wage ('uts in Cotton Textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency Conducted early in 1934 and results published in a special report in the month of June of the same year
- 10 The first part of the General Wage Census covering all Perennial Factories in the Bombay Presidency for May 1934 (A deseriptive note on the origin and scope of this enquiry and the methods adopted for conducting it has already been given in the flist part of this note As we go to Press, the first two volumes of the series of reports in connection with this part of the Census covering Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Engineering and Printing Indus-tries have been published Four other reports-(3) Textiles; (4) All Industries except the Engineering, Textile and Printing, (5) Supervisory and Clerical Staffs in Perennial Factories. and (6) General Report—are expected to be published during the winter of 1936-37
- Enquiry into the conditions of Work and Wages of Workers employed in the Building Trade in Bombay City Conducted in 1935 Results published in the August 1935 issue of the Labour Gazette
- 12 Enquiry into the Conditions of Work and Wages in some Unregulated Factories in Results published in the October 1935 issue of the Labour Gazette.
- 13. Enquiry into Wages, Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment in the Retail Trade of some towns of the Bombay Presidency Results published in a Conducted in 1935 special report early in 1936
- 14 The second part of the General Wage Census covering seasonal factories in the Bombay Presidency. Conducted in the winter of 1935-36 and the summer of 1936 Results expected to be published about the end of the year 1936

WAGE RATES.

on wage rates in India. Firstly, there is no pations in all sections of Indian industry -

ininimum wages, and, in the absence of strong trade unions covering entile or sections of whole industries, there are no trade agreements or union rates which have been accepted both by employers and employees. There are also no awards by conciliation boards The bargaining power of the workers is moreover weak, and the cumulative result of all these various factors is that employers are almost entirely at liberty to fix any rates they like. Secondly, except for a limited measure of standardisation of time rates of wages for unrationalised occupations in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City, there is little or no standardisation of rates in any industry in the country, and, consequently, wage rates not only vary widely between centre and centre and unit and unit in the same centre but also between different individuals in the same occupation in one unit This variation in rates is further complicated by the fact that the rates are often subject to various additions in the form of dearness allowances and/or good attendance and efficiency bonnses and to deductions for percentage cuts. Thirdly, trequent changes are made in the basic units of time for which rates are fixed, e.g., rates which are monthly or daily may be changed into daily or hourly rates Fourthly, almost all the uany or nourly rates Fourthly, almost all the principal occupations in Government and in the industrial establishments of public and local bodies are divided into several grades and sub-grades. The basis of the grading in all cases is arbitrary and varies widels between the different administrations. Fifthly, vacancies are widen, it over filled on the superior as these seldom if ever filled on the same rates as those paid to the workers who have left In such cases advantage is usually taken to lower rates and the wages offered to new entrants depend more on their personal ability and degree of competence and also to the rates prevalent in other similar concerns and the supply of the type of labour reguned. The factors of personal competence and the capacity of bargaining power are the most important considerations in wage fixation. The first varies widely between individual and individual among Indian workers and whereas a minority in all occupations may be thoroughly efficient, the same cannot be said of the majority The second depends upon densities of industrial populations in particular locations Lastly, rates vary widely between town and mofussil in the case of the semi-skilled and unskilled operations But, this variation operates within narrower limits for the more skilled occupations in which the really skilled artisans are able to command their due anywhere. In view of these several diversely varying factors it is impossible to to be generally applicable to any particular industry in any particular centre. The compiler of this note, however, has had a wide experience of wages in India and the following figures quoted by him give an approximate idea of the predominant rates for tairly efficient Certain important facts govern all discussions workers in certain of the more important occu-

Ossynatiana	Most usual		Rates in		
Occupations.	period of payment.	Cities.	Towns.	Mofussil.	
Foremen (European)	Monthly	Rs. 500 to 700	Rs. 400 to 600	Rs. 350 to 550	
" (Indian)	,,	300 to 500	250 to 350	250 to 300	
Chargemen	,,	200 to 250	175 to 225	200 to 250	
Maistries	,,	90 to 125	80 to 110	75 to 100	
Steam Engine Drivers	,,	60 to 75	50 to 70	35 to 50	
1st Class Boiler Attendants	,,	70 to 90	65 to 80	60 to 75	
2nd ,, ,, ,,	,,	45 to 70	40 to 60	35 to 50	
Firemen	١,, ١	30 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0	
Cabinet Makers	Daily	3 to 4			
Carpenters, 1st Class .		2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	
" 2nd ") ,,	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 (
Fitters, Linesmen	(,,	3 0 0	2 12 0	28 (
" Superior .	١,,	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 (
,, Ordinary	,.	180	1 6 0	1 4 (
Machinists, Superior	١ ,,	3 4 0	2 8 0		
,, Ordinary		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	
Blacksmiths .	,,	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	
Hammermen	,	1 4 0	1 2 0	100	
Patternmakers	"	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	
Moulders, Superior	,,	2 8 0	2 4 0	••••	
" Ordinary		1 8 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	
Rivetters	,,	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	
Welders	"	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	
Masons .		1 12 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	
bobblers	"	1 4 0	1 2 0	1 0 0	
Aechanics' Assistants	"	1 4 0	1 2 0	0 14 0	
Veight Lifters	,,	1 2 0	1 0 0	0 14 0	
emi-skilled workers (al occupations)	,,	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 10 0	
Inskilled workers (all occupa- tions)—Men	1	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	
Inskilled workers (all occupations)—Women	,,	0 10 0	080	0 6 0	

MOVEMENTS OF WAGE RATES.

The only satisfactory criterion on which to base any broad conclusions regarding move-ments of wage rates in any industry in any industrial area or centre in India would be to take the total wages bills for equal numbers of workpeople in the same or similar occupation groups at any two dates and to ascertain the percentage increase or decrease between the two sets of figures Attempts made by the Bombay Labour Office to do this during its enquiries in connection with the General Wage Census were largely frustrated owing to the existence of irreconcilable variations of principle and considerable diversity in practice not only as between unit and unit but also in the same unit as for example in the cotion textile mill in Ahmedabad which had been dealt with above, The comparisons which employers most need to day are those with 1914, or, in other words, with the pre-wai year. All the pay and muster rolls for that year were, however, destroyed long ago but most units in the textile industry in Bombay have their 'basic' time and piece rates from which they calculate the earnings on which the percentage dearness of tood allowances are computed.

References have often been made in this note to the dearness allowances of 80 per cent for weavers and of 70 per cent for all other operatives granted in the textile mills in Bombay City until the middle of 1933 when the Bombay Millowners' Association permitted its individual affiliated members to take independent action in the matter of reducing these allowances stages by which these allowances came to be granted were as follows January 1918—15 per cent, January 1920—raised to 35 per cent february 1920—raised to 75 per cent for weavers and to 55 per cent for all other operatives, November 1920—raised to 80 and 70 per cent, respectively These allowances were on the basic" rates of 1914 or of some other year between 1914 and 1917—rates which were not only not standard for all mills in Bombay City but which actually varied widely as between mill and mill For example the results of the 1926 enquiry conducted by the Bombav Labour Office showed that in the 19 mills selected for the enquiry in Bombay City the average earnings (from basic rates plus allowances) of two loom weavers varied between Rs 1-9-1 and Rs 2-1-6 per day, of siders between Re, 0-14-3 and Rs, 1-2-11 per day, of warpers between Rs 1-10-3 and Rs 2-14-0 per day and for women grey winders between annas 8-3 and annas 15-5 per day winders Notwithstanding these wide variations it is, however, possible to state that wage levels in any particular textile mill in Bombay City were, on the whole, about 70 per cent higher than the pre-war year at the beginning of the year 1933 During the latter half of 1933 and in the beginning of 1934 all mills in Bombay effected considerable cuts in the dearness allowances and in some cases also in the basic rates If a later year be taken for purposes of comparison, say 1926, when the Bombay Labour office made a thorough survey of prevalent "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deducrates, the report of the Departmental Enquiry thous for fines and any payments which a work-conducted into wage-cuts by that office in 1934 man may have to make for the use of tools or

showed that wages in the Bombay mills as compared with July 1926 were lower by 21 per cent. in April 1934.

In Ahmedabad the war or dearness allowances paid in textile mills in that centre varied widely for different occupations and a general com-parison with the pre-war year is therefore not parison with the pre-war year is therefore not possible; but, as compared with 1926, wages at the beginning of 1934 were five to six per cent, higher This, however, was neutralised by the cut of 64 per cent which was brought into effect from 1st January 1935

In Sholapur, the increases in wages granted by judividual mills between 1916 and 1919 were consolidated with the rates prevailing in 1914. At the beginning of 1920, the Sholapur millowners gave their flist separate dearness allowance in the form of wages in kind-certain quantitles of grain—to all those workers who did not remain absent for more than four days in a month Workers who failed to put in the required attendance were deprived of this benefit and the agitation of both these and the other workers for higher rates led to the Sholapur millowners conceding dearness allowances in cash of 35 per cent over the rates of 1919 to weavers and of 30 per cent to all other operatives.
The value of the grain allowance varied with fluctuation in prices. The existence of several conflicting factors in the wages position in Sholapur prevents the estimate of an accurate comparison with 1914, but, as compared with 1926, wages at the beginning of 1934 were 17 per cent. lower Owing to the lack of the necessary data for the purpose, similar comparisons for other industries and for other provinces are not possible.

EARNINGS.

Whilst full and accurate information with regard to wage rates may be of great value for purposes of wage fixation, statistics of earnings alone are of value for the proper assessment and appreciation of the well being of the masses, provided however that the term "earnings" has one uniform meaning in its computation and application. In practice, the connotation of the term varies widely for it is commonly applied to one of three different values. (1) gross carnings, (2) net earnings, or (3) the amount which a workman receives in his pay envelope In correct statistical parlance it is none of these three Let us explain "Gross earnings" for any particular pay period are the total dues of a wage earner from his basic rates-time or piece-plus all the allowances, bonuses and perquisites-or the value of such where they are not in cash—to which he may be entitled by virtue of his contract of employment and includes wages given for any periods of leave with pay which may be granted during such pay period. The allowances may either be in the form of dearness allowances in cash or grain allowances or allowances for overtime work. Bonuses may be for good attendance and/or for efficiency. Perquisites may be in the form of free housing, travelling allowances, free medical attendance, free railway passes, etc "Net earnings" are gross earnings less deductions for fines and any payments which a work-

for the loss of or damage to articles in the process) of manufactine, cg, as in textile mills in Ahmedabad for damaged cloth. "The amount in the pay envelope" is net carnings less any further deductions which may be made by an employer for house rent, medical attendance subscriptions to provident funds, income tax refunds of advances payments for purchases from cooperative stores or cheap grain or cloth shops, repayments of loans from provident fund account or from co-operative credit societies, subscriptions to sports clubs or institutes, etc. amount in the pay envelope can never be reckoned as carnings because every worker is expected to pay for his meome tax, house rent and purchases and to liquidate his other liabilities and debts from his income In all cases where fining is widely prevalent gross earnings can also not be reckoned as income because these may be habitually hable to deductions for fines Net earnings' would most correctly approximate to earnings for statistical purposes were it not for the tact that in cases where deductions are made from wages for value of damaged material at cost or at selling price, the damaged atticle is handed over to the workman who is generally able either to use it himself or to sell Sufficient has been stated to show how difficult the computation of " earnings" can be Different statisticians and different bodies hold different views as to its correct computation and that is the leason why the term 'earnings' is so widely interpreted. The most frequent and general usuage of the term for statistical purposes is to take gross earnings in eash less fines and without valuating such perquisites as free housing, tree medical attendance and free railway passes in the case of railway workers and to include travelling allowances where these are paid for conveyance between place of work and home but not when they are paid for transport to some other temporary sphere of work This is the basis on which figures for "earnings" were collected by the Bombay Labour Office for the purposes of the General Wage Census, and, subject to minor modifications, for its other as to what should or should not be included in the averages to which they relate.

Two sets of figures may be compiled for "earnings": (1) average daily earnings ascertained by dividing the total earnings for a group of workers in any occupation by the total of the number of days actually worked by all the individuals in the group, and (2) average monthly earnings ascertained by dividing the total earnings of the group for a period of one month by the number of persons in the group. In cases where statistics have been collected for wage periods of less than a month, monthly averages can be reckoned by ascertaining the weighted average of the number of days worked by all the units concerned in the month in which the shorter period is contained and by multi-plying the figure for average daily earnings by the weighted average less the figure for average absence as shown by the figures for average percentage attendance for the group Average percentage attendance is the percentage ratio of the total number of days actually worked by all the individuals in a group to the possible working days in the pay period for the group

Part I of the General Wage Census covering all perennial factories in the Bombay Presidency covered nearly a thousand occupations in nearly twenty industries Of these, the reports covering the engineering and printing industries alone were published before this issue of *The Indust Year Book* went to piess. For the purposes of the census the Bonthay Presidency was divided into ten territorial areas and the reports contain the averages of daily and monthly earnings in all the occupations concerned in each of these ten It is obviously not possible for us to areas reproduce the figures here but for purposes of general interest we give below—(1) the average of monthly earnings for six of the most important occupations which are to be found in all factories, but particularly in engineering workshops, (2) the general averages for men in all engineering and common occupations in all factories, (3) the average monthly earnings in six of the most important printing occupations, and
(i) the general averages for all "process" compiles into wages. It is of the utilized initial presses which are portained that in the conduct of every enquired into wages, all the persons who are entiristed with the work of filling up the required returns should have a clear and thorough conception tables show the numbers of workers covered by as to what should or should not be included in

1. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers in Six Important Graded Occupations-All Factories.

	Area	Moulders	Black- smiths	Fitters	Machinists (turners).	Carpenters	Painters
		Rs a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p
1	Bombay City	42 4 9 (592)	50 11 0 (534)	55 13 7 (3,985)	54 3 5 (1,614)	51 4 11 (2,544)	40 13 8 (1,177)
2	Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnaguri .	27 1 5 (11)	52 13 4 (34)	51 11 9 (404)	49 3 0 (89)	39 14 10 (135)	31 7 11 (29)
3	Ahmedabad City	36 1 2 (154)	51 0 10 (113)	49 8 6 (773)	44 10 1 (815)	54 4 10 (415)	38 15 9 (24).

I. Average Monthly Earnings of all Workers-contd.

	Area.	Moulders.	Black- smiths.	Fitters.	Machinists (turners.)	Carpenters	Painters.
4.	Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Panchmahals.	Rs a p 70 12 10 (94)	Rs a. p 70 8 5 (64)	Rs a p 71 11 0 (411)	Rs a p 56 4 10 (249)	R ^q a p 51 1 9 (35)	Rs a p 37 8 0 (23)
5.	Broach and Surat	40 8 0	46 3 3 (8)	63 2 8 (66)	54 5 5 (18)	41 10 5 (18)	Nul
6	East and West Khandesh	36 0 7 (14)	38 13 5 (21)	40 4 8 (284)	34 14 0 (66)	36 6 8 (42)	34 1 9 (7)
7	Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	31 4 9 (70)	38 4 6 (64)	43 7 5 (473)	42 6 9 (183)	34 14 11 (154)	31 7 5 (53)
8	Sholapur City .	25 9 2 (14)	33 10 2 (22)	36 5 4 (143)	32 15 8 (31)	29 0 11 (63)	24 15 1 (10)
9.	Sholapur and Satara	20 3 9 (49)	29 1 8 (17)	40 15 4 (58)	33 13 0 (33)	33 1 3 (23)	33 8 1
10	Belgaum, Dharwai and Bijapur	41 1 4 (57)	52 2 2 (93)	46 1 8 (466)	45 4 8 (174)	47 3 7 (228)	43 7 0 (88)
Pre	sidency Proper .	41 10 3 (1,059)	50 6 0 (970)	53 4 9 (7,063)	51 1 4 (2,772)	49 9 0 (3,657)	40 3 0 (1,420)

II. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Men in all Engineering and "Common" Occupations excluding Unskilled Labourers—All Factories.

	Area	Number of workmen returned	Average percentage attendance	Average darly carnings	Average monthly earnings
				Rs a p	Rs a p.
1	Bombay City	35,720	87 7	1 12 2	41 8 5
2.	Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri	2.735	90 0	1 11 6	43 2 11
3.	Ahmedabad City .	8,426	92 4	1 4 10	33 7 4
4.	Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panchmahals	2,136	87 1	2 4 9	52 12 7
5	Broach and Surat	703	89 1	1 4 1	32 1 10
6.	East and West Khandesh	2,142	89.4	1 0 11	26 7 9
7	Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	4,811	87.5	1 3 11	29 1 7
8.	Sholapur City	1,850	92 7	0 14 2	22 1 4
9.	Sholapur and Satara	531	89 8	0 15 11	24 2 1
۱0.	Belgaum, Dharwar, Bija- pur and Kanara .	3,887	91.2	1 7 2	34 13 7
· re	sidency Proper	62,941	88 8	1 9 5	38 3 3

III. Average Monthly Earnings in Six Important Printing Occupations.

Area.	Proof Readers	Composi- tors	Letter Press Machine- men.	Ballers.	Binders.	Type Casters.
	Rs a. p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rsap	Rs. а р	Rs. a. p
Bombay City	62 9 7 (164)	38 3 0 (1,272)	47 2 9 (265)	21 7 10 (692)	29 11 8 (362)	28 8 11 (90)
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagırı.	25 0 0 (1)	22 11 3 (18)	26 11 1 (5)	14 7 3 (62)	20 15 0	25 3 7 (5)
Ahmedabad City .	29 8 0	27 5 2 (97)	39 8 11 (17)	19 1 7 (21)	29 5 8 (9)	15 5 3 (25)
Broach and Surat	47 0 0 (1)	23 3 10 (59)	34 14 0 (9)	16 10 2 (7)	23 3 8 (11)	••
Poona, Nasik and Ahmed- nagar	38 5 1 (34)	23 2 11 (350)	31 14 2 (66)	13 15 7 (140)	25 2 2 (62)	23 15 3 (32)
Presidency Proper .	57 10 4 (204)	34 0 6 (1,796)	43 7 0 (362)	19 12 6 (922)	28 13 10 (447)	25 4 10 (152)

IV. General Averages of Percentage Attendance and Earnings for Process
Operatures in Printing Concerns—Men only.

Area	Number of persons employed,	Average percentage attendance	Average daily earnings	Average monthly earnings	
			Rs a p	Rs a p	
Bombay City	5,705	91.7	182	37 4 10	
Bombay Suburban, Thana, Kolaba and Ratnaghi	249	92 8	1 0 4	25 4 2	
Ahmedabad City .	237	87.9	1 1 8	26 2 2	
Broach and Surat	108	92.2	0 14 9	22 14 11	
Poona, Nasik and Ahmednagar	1,650	91 8	1 1 6	27 2 2	
Presidency Proper	7,949	91.7	1 6 2	34 4 9	

The Textile Industry.—The General Wage in the Bombay Presidency are those contained Census Report on the textile industry is not in the Report of the Departmental Enquiry expected to be ready till the end of the year conducted by the Labour Office early in 1934.

The latest figures for the average earnings in ten of the most important occupations earnings for these occupations in the six terri-

torial areas into which the textile mills of the Presidency were divided for the purposes of that enquiry -

Average Daily Earnings in Textile Mills in the Bombay Presidency.

Occupation	Bombay	Ahmeda- bad	Gujarat excl Ahmeda- bad.	Sholapur	Khandesh	Southern Mahratha.
	Rs a: p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p	Rs a p
Drawing Tentersmen .	1 2 8	1 3 11	0 14 5	0 12 11	0 13 9	0 11 0
Slubbing Tentersmen	1 3 10	1 5 11	1 1 8	0 14 8	0 13 10	0 13 1
Inter Tentersmen .	1 3 2	1 1 5	1 0 0	0 13 2	0 13 1	0 12 1
Roving Tenters .	1 2 4	1 3 10	0 14 6	0 12 3	0 11 11	0 11 1
Ring Siders* .	0 14 10	1 0 10	0 12 9	0 10 7	0 10 4	0 8 1
Tarwallas*	0 13 2			0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 7
Doffers*	0 10 10	0 11 7	0 7 11	0 7 3	0 6 0	0 5 2
Two Loom Weavers	1 8 10	1 14 11	1 10 6	180	1 4 2	0 15 3
Winders-Women	0 11 9	0 11 11	086	0 5 8	0 7 2	0 6 3
Reelers-Women	0 11 0	0 12 2	0 9 8	0 5 6	0 8 3	0 6 8
					1	

^{*} In the case of these occupations the averages in most cases are for men only and in some for both men and women workers

weavers and spinners in some other provinces are as follows Central Provinces and Berar Rs 30 and Rs 15, Bengal Rs, 25 and Rs 14, Punjab Rs 28 and Rs 20, and Madias Rs 27 and Rs, 20 In the Jute mill industry, single shift hessian weavers earn 31 per month and the ave-lage for both warp and weft spinners is Rs 17-4-0 per month. The earnings of women workers in jute mills vary between R5 11 per month for most occupations and Rs 15 per month for twisters

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour have made several important recommendations m connection with the income of industrial workers and the question of their indebtedness In discussing the possible application to India of the minimum wage Convention adopted at the 1928 session of the International Labour that the Convention, "in referring to trades in which wages are exceptionally low, must be legarded as having in view trades in which wages are low, not by comparison with western

Provincial factory administration reports ed " If the principle of the minimum wage were show that the monthly earnings of cotton to be applied to India, they considered that it would first be necessary to create machinery for fixing minimum rates of wages in those trades in which wages are lowest and where there is no question of collective bargaining The industries indicated for a careful study of The industries indicated for a careful study of conditions are mica, wool cleaning, shellac, bidl (the indigenous cigarette) manufacturing, carpet weaving and tanneries and those in which there is a strong presumption that the conditions warrant detailed investigation. Full information re, wages and conditions should be collected and if the trades conditions should be collected surveys indicate "sweating" the trades should be demarcated and the number and the composition of wage boards should be decided In the setting up of wage boards important criteria for consideration should be the cost of enforcement, and the policy of gradualness should not be lost sight of. If the investigations appear to warrant minimum wage fixing machinery, the necessary legislation for setting up such machinery should be undertaken. These recommendations are under the consideration of the various Provincial Governments and reference has already been made to the action taken by the Government of Bombay in instituting a General Wage ('ensus to be completed other foreign standards but by comparison in about five years in order to collect all possible with the general trend of wages and wage levels information on the subject of wages in all types in kindred occupations in the country concern- of industrial concerns in the Bombay Presidency

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

compensation for an injury sustained by him is the course of his employment if the injury in proved to have been caused by the personal negligence of his employer. In addition, the Indian Fatal Accidents Act of 1855 permitted the award of damages to the dependants of a deceased workman if the accident resulting in his death was due to the wrongful act, neglect or fault of the person responsible for the accident The procedure in connection with the recovery of damages under both the common law and the Fatal Accidents Act was, however, extremely cumbersome This together with the ignorance financial disability in undertaking extensive higation had placed them in a very disadvantagious position in suits for compensation Moreover, with the growing industrialisation of the country, accidents were annually becoming more numerous than before and, in their results, were responsible for considerable hardship on the workers and their families Disabilities similar to these had been removed in most of the industrialised countries of the world by the passing of workingn's compensation providing for easy and speedy relief to workmen injured as a result of industrial accidents and to their dependents in cases where the accidents resulted in death The necessity for such legislation in India was obvious and the Government of India drew up proposals for a Workmen's Compensation Act which they circulated to all local Governments in 1921. The proposals met with a fair measure of approval and the Government of India drew up a Bill which they introduced in the Legislative Assembly m September 1922 After its reference to a Select Committee, the Bill was passed in March 1923 and the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into operation with effect from the 1st July 1924. This was the first piece of legislation in the field of social insurance in Indm

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923.

In its main principles, the Indian Act follows the British model but its precision and rigidity and the special machinery set up for its administration are some of the features which distinguish it from the British Act. In its scope—type and classes of workers covered—the original Act of 1923 fell far short of the British Act but it was necessary for the Government of India to adopt a policy of gradualness in the matter so as to secure the support of vested interests to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed

Under the ordinary common law an injured gence and injured workmen or the dependants of workman is entitled to recover damages of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal mury has been caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment and where the accident is not directly attributable to misconduct, breaches of rules or orders or disregard of safety devices. Besides bodily muries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident, provided however, that the worker concerned was in and the illiteracy of Indian workers and their the service of the same employer for more than six months Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 m order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925 This list was further expanded in 1933 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelac of such poisoning. (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelae, and (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its

> The Royal Commission on Indian Labour made a long series of recommendations for the improvement of the Act, firstly, to extend its scope so as to cover all types and classes of workers who were likely to be most affected by the increased risks of modern industry, secondly, to enhance the scales of compensation payable and to facilitate the methods for their payment, and, thirdly, to effect various changes designed to improve the administration of the measure. It is not necessary for the purposes of this note to trace the evolution of the legislation in connection with workmen's compensation in India since the passing of the first Act in 1923 and it will be more useful if we gave the main provisions of the Act as it stands today because that is what is most needed in a compact work of reference such as the Indian Year Book

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act -These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (n) and in schedule II In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earning capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 300 are excluded. Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways, factories, mines; seamen, docks; persons employed in the construction, repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height, or of dams so as to secure the support of vested interests storey or of twenty feet in height, or of dams to the original measure. The original limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 work, the setting up, repairing, maintaining and 1933 and the Act as it stands to day covers or taking down any telegraph or telephone over seven million industrial workers in the country. Under the Act, payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all empensation has been made obligatory on all empensation has been made obligatory on all empensation has been within its scope, for winning natural petroleum or natural gas, even in cases where there has been no negli-

boat services, cinchona, coffee, rubber or parent other than a widowed mother, a minor stations, ighthouses, cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers, elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and chauffeurs. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered. As far as seamen are concerned, both seamen on ships registered in India and those on ships registered in foreign countries are included Not only workmen employed within the pre-cinets of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using inechanical power and employ-ing more than fifty persons are covered. The Governor-General in Council is empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are of a hazardous nature

Amounts of Compensation Payable -The amount of compensation payable depends on the average monthly wages of an injured or deceased workman. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, tree quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reterence to schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of eventeen wage classes. The amounts of compensation payable in the case of injured workmen whose monthly wages are not more than Rs 10 are Rs 500 for death, Rs 700 for permanent total and half his monthly wages for temporary disablement For a workmen whose monthly wages are between Rs 50 and Rs 60, the corresponding figures are Rs 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs 15 respectively
The maxima for persons carning over Rs 200 per month are Rs 4,000 Rs 5,600 and Rs 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensaiton for death and for permanent total dis-ablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement. No com-pensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the mjury was caused

Permanent total disablement meansuch disablement which permanently mapa-citates a workman for all work which he was apable of performing at the time of his accident Any combination of injuries totalling 100 per ent loss in earning capacity is regarded as permanent total disablement even if the combination of injuries does not arise in one accident.)

boat services, cinchona, collec, rubber of parent other than a without mount, a minor tea plantations, clectricity or gas generating illegitimate son, an unmarried illegitimate stations, lighthouses, cinematograph picture daughter, a minor legitimate or illegitimate producing and exhibiting; divers, elephant and daughter if interried or widowed, a minor brother, an unmarried or widowed sister, a widowed daughter-in-law, a minor child of a deceased son and a paternal grandparent

> General —The interests of dependants in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner, (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner, and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependants get the information neces-sary to enable them to judge if they should make a clann or not

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman

An employer is permitted to make to any dependant advances on account of compensation not exceeling an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependant is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs 25 from the amount of compensation for the timeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred

Administration —The Act is administered entirely on a provincial basis by Commissioners to be appointed by Local Governments. The Bengal and Madras Presidences have one Comissioner each for the whole province. The Boinbay Presidency has one Commissioner for the more important industrial areas and for the other areas sub-judges have been appointed as ex-officio Commissioners for Workmen's Compenpensation—In the other provinces, the Instrict Magistrate or the District and Sessions Judge or the Senior of Sub-Judge is the Commissioner within his jurisdiction,

STATISTICS OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

The statistics regarding cases disposed of under the Act have been collected and published since 1st July 1924 on which date the original Act came into force. These statistics relate to the more important classes of workers, i.e., workers in factories, mines and docks and on railways and tramways. The total amount of compensation paid to these classes of workers Who are Dependants.—These are defined in 1926, 11 lakhs of rupees in 1925, 84 lakhs in 1926, 11 lakhs each in 1927 and 1928, 12 lakhs in 1928 and 1930, 104 lakhs in 1931, ally all cases actually dependants, and secondly 84 lakhs in 1932 and 8 lakhs in 1933. The hose who may or may not be in that position. The first includes a wife, a minor legitimate son, classified by nature of injuries and the amounts in marked lagithment depulsive and a widowed of compression. mmarried legitimate daughter and a widowed of compensation paid in each year since nother. The second includes a husband, a 1924:—

Workmen's	Compensation	Statistics—All	India	1924-35.
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## ## ·*	Year.	N	umber of cas	es,	Amount of compensation paid for		
-100.		Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Total.	Fatal cases	Non-fatal cases	All cases.
					R4	Rs	Rs
1924*— Adults Minors		249 2	3,898 19	4,147 21	82,085 375	66,248 1,516	1,48,33 3 1,891
1925— Adults Minors		. 583 7	10,751 30	11,334 37	3,45,995 200	$2,95,535 \\ 2,391$	6,41,530 2,591
1926— Adults Minors 1927—		661 3	13,387 45	14,048 48	1,25,935 460	3,94,385 695	8,20,321 1,155
Adults Minors 1928—		777 6	14,397 36	15,174 42	5,81,400 840	5,27,984 1,030	11,09,384 1,875
Adults Minors 1929—		819 9	15,898 42	18,717 51	5,21,510 2,494	5,69,741 1,985	10,91,251 4,479
Adults Minors 1930—		886 2	17,942 34	18,829 36	5,87,190 200	6,70,573 2,201	12,57,763 2,401
Adults Minors 1931—		. 867 4	22,656 47	23,523 51	6,59,302 1,100	7,85,750 612	12,45,05 2 1,712
Adults Minors 1932—		696	16,764 26	17,460 29	4,44,246 600	6,20,885 625	10,65,131 1,225
Adults Minors 1933—		600	13,641 19	$^{14,241}_{20}$	3,60,164 200	4,62,093 688	8,22,25 7 888
Adults Minors 1934—†		. 526	14,015 18	14,541 18	3,31,357	4,82,477 115	8,13,834 115
Adults Minors	••		: 1				

- * The figures for 1924 relate to only the SIX months from 1st July to 31st December
- † Not available as we go to Press

EFFECT ON INDUSTRY.

A compulsory system of workmen's compensation enhances the cost of production but not to any appreciable extent In the case of coal mines, the increase in cost has been estimated to be not more than annas four per ton of coal (Vide para 39 of the Report of the Indian Coal Committee, 1925) However, the owners of many of the smaller coal mines were compelled to close down their mines but this was due mainly to the severe depression with which the industry was faced. In the Punjab, the proprietors of the coal mines in the Jhelum District were reported to be not satisfied with the privileges enjoyed by the miners under the Act as some of them had to pay as compensation on a single accident more than they could carn during a month An unexpected increase in the number of serious and fatal accidents may undoubtedly make a big hole in the profits of a concern but the remedy for this lies in accident insurance

provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta and Madras The Calcutta Claims Bureau which represents many of the leading insurance companies operating in India deals with a large number of claims and offers valuable co-operation to the authorities in settling compensation claims In Bombay, insurance companies were concerned with half the number of cases that came up before the Commissioner Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned In these provinces insurance to air concerned. In these provinces insurance is widely lesorted to by the employers especially in the textile industry. The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against hability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, Facilities for accident insurance are now being arising out of or in the course of employment.

TRADE UNIONISM AND TRADE UNION LAW.

(1) The Bombav Millhands' Association, a loose organisation formed in 1890 for the purpose of memorialising Government for improvements in factory law and which soon became moribund after the passing of the 1891 Act, (2) The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma formed in 1897 by Anglo-Indians and Domiciled Europeans employed on railways, more as a friendly society than a combination for securing concessions, and (3) The Bombav Postal Union which was formed in 1907 The Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha, Bombay, which came into existence in 1910, was a body of social workers who were interested in questions connected with the general welfare of labour and was an association rather for the workers than of the workers Apart from the cases cited, the trade union movement, as this is known in the West, did not begin in India till almost after the end of the Great War Trade organisations were, however, not unknown and trade or craft guilds had a definite place in the social economy of the village communities Each trade or craft was the monopoly of a particular caste, and the organisation that existed for each occupational caste was known as a 'guild'. The two main functions of these guilds were (1) to regulate the relations between the members inter se, and (2) to deal with questions affecting the relations of the caste as a whole ris-a-ris the The panchayats, as the executives community of these guilds were called, enforced then decisions on their members by means of social sanctions, and their demands on the community by means of hartals, i.e., withholding of service. These guilds differed from modern trade unions in that they did not consist of wage earners, were not open to members out-ide the particular castes concerned, and that they had no written rules or regulations background was more social than industrial and they were a type of 'close trade unions' Contact with the West and the gradual industrialisation of the country, however, introduced cleavages in the solidarity of the village communities and consequently into the homogeneity of the old craft guilds which began to disintegrate and disappear only to emerge later in a form more suited to modern industrialism

The decade following the end of the World War witnessed rapid developments in the field of trade unionism in India, but it must be regietfully admitted that organised association of the workers in the country is far below the stage of development which it has reached in Great Britain and in many of the other industrialised countries of the world. The reason for this can be put in a nutshell, lack of a will to organise as far as the workers are concerned and organised opposition to association by workmen from their imployers Such success as the movement has met with is due largely to a series of entirely ortuitous circumstances. The origin of the leost-war movement is clearly traceable to the "stant lag in wages behind prices and the con-

The earliest known trade unions in India were | workers were compelled, through sheer inability to make ends meet, to strike work. After they had struck work they were unable to formulate their demands and to offer organised resistance without outside assistance. Here is where the outsider who had no knowledge of industry got his chance to step into the movement and to become a labour leader Some of these labour leaders were men who had the good and welfare of labour genuinely at heart. But many went into the movement merely for the opportunities which it would give them for coming into the limelight Whereas the former went about affairs with a measure of considered moderation, the latter were mere tub thumpers who liked hearing their own voices and who strung together all kinds of impossible and preposterous demands in the hope that by doing so they would transport Indian industrial labour at once into an Arcadia Both these types of leaders together with some of the more intelligent of the workers constituted themselves into strike committees. These committees when they were first formed secured a considerable measure of success in so far as concessions in wage rates were concerned; but, whereas many of these self-appointed committees fell into a state of inanition on the conclusion of a dispute; a good few of them, emboldened with the success they had met with, set themselves to the task of creating permanent associations or trade unions of the workers These were the beginning of the trade union movement in India, and within a period of five years (1919 to 1923) scores of unions were formed in all parts of the country. As there are no official records to show the names of and the memberships claimed by these earlier bodies, nothing definite can be stated with regard either to their number or to their total membership, but it can be safely asserted that the movement had made a fair penetration on the railways, in postal and telegraph departments, among seamen and in the textile industry in Ahmedabad City, and in some other centres. If an estimate may be attempted, it would perhaps not be incorrect to say that at the beginning of the year 1924 there were about 150 unions in India with a total membership of about half a million workers.

The pressing need for a co-ordination of the activities of the individual unions was recognised at a very early stage of the movement and both central and provincial federations were formed. A central organisation at the apex was also necessary because only such a body could make recommendations with regard to the personnel of the labour representation on Indian delegations to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference
Thus, the All-India Trade
Union Congress was formed in 1920 on a
national basis The Central Labour Board,
Bombay, and the Bengal Trades Union Federation were formed in 1922 The All-India Railwaymen's Federation, co-ordinating all unions of railwaymen on an industrial basis, was formed in the same year and this was closely followed by the creation of both provincial and quential heavy fall in real wages Large central federations of unions of postal and asses of ignorant and illiterate industrial telegraph employees. These bodies received a

very generous measure of recognition both from the Railway Board and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in India In the former case, half-venrly conferences are held between the representatives of the Railway Board and the Railwaymen's Federation and at these con-ferences all the more important questions connected with railway establishments are discussed and as great a measure as possible of agreed solutions are arrived at

Although there are a few umons of rute mills workers in Bengal and four or five unions of textile workers in Bombay City, the trade union movement has not made any appreciable progress in the two chief centres of these two important industries in India The main reason for this is that the leaders at the head of these unions hold widely diverging views and cannot compose their differences sufficiently enough to enable them to meet on a common platform Another important reason, in the purely personal opinion of the compiler of the note, is the existence, in these industries, of the all-powerful jobber whose interests in the labour which he brings to his mill would be severely undernined if the workers began to feel that they were independent of him in the matter of the removal and redress of their inmor grievances It is true that the Bombay Girm Kamgar Union —a communist organisation formed at the commencement of the general strike of six months in the cotton mill industry in Bombay (lity in 1928—claimed a membership of over 50,000 at the end of that year, but this union lost its membership almost entirely after the disastrous general strike which it conducted in The latter strike killed the movement in the cotton mill industry in Bombay and although such of the existing unions as were left have been making trantic efforts to regain their hold on textile labour, they have entirely failed to do so and the present umons are carrying on a purely nominal existence with very small figures of membership A third reason is organised opposition to trade unionism by employers and the victum-sation of workmen who take the lead in trade union activities,

In an earlier section it was stated that had employers in Indian industry had the sagacity and the foresight towards the end and im mediately after the close of the Great War to have taken the trouble to adjust wage rates to the increases in the levels of prices and so to balance real wages, the history of industrial strife in Indus round about and during the third decade of the present century might have been entirely different. To a limited measure the history of the trade union movement in India too might have been somewhat different Trade unionism was bound to come. The Treaty of Versailles in providing for the creation of an International Labour Organisation and the hold ing of periodical international conferences had laid down that the delegates representing labour and down that the delegates representing labout that some legislation for the protection of trade from the States Members should be chosen by national labour organisations. Representative to findian labour organisations. Representative to findian labour had attended the earliest of these conferences and had had an opportunity of studying the growth and the powerful position of workinen's associations in the West, and on their return to India they had set themselves to for the registration and protection of trade

the task of forming trade unions in the country. This was an entirely new development in the eyes of the Indian employer. One powerful group of employers who had hitherto not organised set themselves to form an association whose primary object was to be to combat trade unionism. Every possible move to frustrate combination by their workmen was adopted and where departmental orders against taking interest in trade union activities were disobeyed, the workmen concerned were either dismissed or, in cases where the larger organisations had other branches, were transferred to one or the other of such branches Victimisation of the Victimisation of the trade unionist, except in the city of Ahmedabad where a strong union had been formed in the spinning section of the cotton textile industry in that centre under the leadership of Mr. M K Gandhi whom the Ahmedabad millowners could not possibly displease on political grounds, was rampant. The trade union movement, therefore, instead of getting its most important support from within the ranks of labour itself, was thrown by Indian employers into the waiting hands of the outside agitator, and, unfortunately for Indian trade unionism, no body of outsiders versed in proper trade union methods and principles was available Such outsiders as could collect some of the hot-heads among the workers in particular units or industries, formed umons in those units or industries; but again with the exception of Ahmedabad and also of certain sections of railways which were manned by a more intelligent and literate type of persons, these unions were hardly representative of the workinen in the organisations concerned owing to the smallness of their membership as compared with the total number of workers employed.

As far as recognition by the employers was concerned, trade unions were faced with a threeedged weapon. On one side workmen taking interest in trade union activities were victimised, on another, the majority of the employers refused to recognise unions whose executives were composed of outsiders, and on the third, an amendment passed in the Indian Penal Code in 1913 for the purpose of dealing with criminal for the purpose of dealing with criminal conspiracies was such as to make trade unions doing the only kind of work for which they are generally formed illegal bodies in the eyes of the law. We have already dealt with the first two of these three questions. As far as the third is concerned, the matter was brought to a head by the historic Buckingham Mill case of 1920 in which the Madras High Court granted an interim injunction against the strike committee of the Madras Labour Union forbidding them to induce certain workers to break their contracts of employment by refusing to return to work This was a bolt from the blue for the trade union movement in the country. Trade union leaders suddenly discovered that they were liable to prosecution and imprisonment for bona fide union activities and it was at once apparent that some legislation for the protection of trade

unions. Opposition to such a measure from rules of every registered union should make associations of employers was, however, so great that it was five years before the necessary legis-lation could be placed on the Statute Book. The Indian Trade Unions Act was passed in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT. 1926.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1925 makes provision for three groups of matters (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations which a trade union is subject to after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers, and persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union

Registration,-Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6, and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent, of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover. The registration of a union may be cancelled or with-drawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registral to register. it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the local Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations Imposed on Registered Unions.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but, the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited state-ments of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a topy of the rules corrected up to date Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence. Failure to carry out hese obligations may result either in the cancelition of a union's registration or by the imposi-

adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union.

Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions —The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both inovable and iminovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom It also enjoys immunity from civil sints in certain cases. As this immunity is not enjoyed by unregistered trade unions, Mr. N. M. Joshi introduced a private Billin the Legislative Assembly in 1927 to amend the Indian Penal Code with the object of protecting such unions from the law of criminal conspiracy. The Bill was circulated to the varions Provincial Governments in India for opinion but was stoutly opposed, mainly on the grounds that it would discourage registration The Government of India concurred with this view and as a result of Government opposition to it, the Bill was defeated on the 8th September 1928 on a motion for its reference to a Select Committee

The administration of the Act is entirely on a provincial basis and each local Government is required to appoint a Registral of Trade Unions Unions are to be registered in the province in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another province, the registration has to be transferred to that province. All provincial Governments are empowered to make inles for the manner in whih the annual audit of registered unions should be carried out, for prescribing the forms and the manner in which unions may apply for registration and in which registered unions should forward the required notices, etc., to the Registrar, and for the fees payable for registration and inspection of the register and other documents pertaining to any registered union. Unlike the various other pieces of labour legislation in India which have been subjected to frequent revision, there has been no amendment of the Indian Trade Unions Act, except for a slight modification which was made in 1928 in Section 11 regarding appeals in order to clarify the provisions of that section, and the present law on the subject continues to remain the same as it was when that Act was first passed in 1926.

EXTENT OF REGISTRATIONS UNDER THE ACT.

Trade unions were at first slow to seek registration under the Act. There had been no prosecutions under the 1913 amendment of the Indian Penal Code for crimmal conspilacy in the case of strikes conducted by umons since the Buckingham Mill case of 1920 and with the enjoyment of this immunity in practice, most of the existing unions thought that registration involved obligations re maintenance of proper books and accounts, audit and the submission of notices and statements of annual accounts and ion of a fine. The Act further requires that the restrictions re, the framing of rules in accordance

with the requirements of the Act and on expenditure which could be incurred which were too disproportionate in comparison with the rights and privileges which registration conferred impetus to registration however came from the employers who in many cases insisted on regis-tration prior to recognition—in many cases even registration did not secure recognition-, and the first organised move in this direction came from the railways and the Bombay Millowners' Association who, on the breaking out of the general strike in the Bombay cotton mills in April 1928, refused to enter into any negotiations except with the representatives of regisunions The Bombay Textile Iabour Union which had been formed in 1926 by Messrs, N. M. Joshi and R. R. Bakhale was among the first to seek registration under the new Act, but three other unions of cotton mill workers in Bombay City had not registered and these at the end of each financial year together with the once applied for registration as soon as the membership and income of those which furnished Bombay Millowners made registration a condition of recognition. After this, several unions registration.

all over India sought registration under the Act. but in many cases registrations were short-lived because they had to be cancelled owing to failure to submit annual returns or for non-compliance with the other requirements of the Act. It is of interest to observe that the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union which is the biggest and best organised trade union in India refrained, on purely political grounds, from registering until the end of 1935 and it only did so then on account of the probable decision of the Delimitation Committee to make registered textile unions in Ahmedabad as basic constituency for the return from that centre of labour representatives to the Bombay Legislative Assembly which would come into being as the result of the new Government of India Act of 1935 The following table shows the numbers of registered unions on all the provincial registers in British India at

Registered Trade Unions in British India.

Year.	Number of registered	Unions furnishing returns			
acm,	trade unions	Number	Membership	Income	
a not provide agreement agreement on				Rs (In lakhs)	
1927-28	29	28	100,619	1 64	
1928-29	75	65	181,077	3 17	
1929-30 .	104	90	242,355	4 33	
1930-31 .	119	106	219,115	4.07	
1931-32	131	121	235,693	4 78	
1932-33 ,	170	147	237,369	5 57	
1933-34	191	160	208,071	5 03	

above figures is very small indeed. In 1927-28 it was 1,166, in 1932-33 it was 5,090 and in 1933-34 only 2,999 or less than 1.5 per cent of the total membership in that year Out of the 191 registered unions on the 31st March 1934, 46 unions were in Bengal, 45 in the Bombay Presidency, 38 in the Madras Presidency and 28 in the Punjab. No other province had more than a dozen. Ajmer-Merwara had only one with a membership of 59 The figures given in the above table for membership and income are theoretical because they include persons who have not paid their subscriptions and income which has not been recovered. If the membership of 208,071 in the 160 unions which furnished returns for the year ending 31st March 1934 is analysed it is found that 98,682 were employed on railways and that 45,691 were seamen. The membership in 22 registered unions of textile workers was only a little over twenty thousand

The percentage of female membership in the | The Bombay Presidency is the only province in India which regularly collects information and statistics in connection with all trade unions The following table shows the growth of the trade union movement in that province .-

Growth of Trade Unions in the Bombau Presidency.

Year		_	Number of unions	Membership	
1923		.	19	46,037	
1926	٠.	· 1	56	74,875	
1929		- 1	99	196,748	
1930		- 1	93	128,393	
1932		. 1	102	111,354	
1935			128	111,891	
		1	1		

If the figures contained in the above table for the year 1935 (1st December) are analysed by industries, the results are as set out below -

Distribution of	Membership	of Bombay	Unions.
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Class of industry	Number of unions	Membership	Percentage to total membership.	
Textile	17	36,411	32 54	
Seamen	3	25,568	22.85	
Railways	12	22,302	,19 93	
Posts and Telegraphs	35	7,874	7 04	
Municipal	9	3,821	3 42	
Miscellaneous	52	15,915	14 22	
Tota	1 128	111,891	100 00	

Of the 17 unions of textile workers with a | membership of 36,411, six 'vertical' unions of cotton mill workers in Ahmedabad which are under the control of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union claim a membership of 25,164 Of the remaining unions, five with a total membership of only 9,575 are in Bombay City

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

The recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in connection with the existing law relating to trade unions were as follows

- (1) The Act should be re-examined in not more than three years' time and all limitations imposed on the activities of registered unions and their officers and members should be reconsidered so as to ensure that the conditions attached to registration are not such as to prevent any well conducted and bona fide union nom applying for registration,
- (2) All umons should be able to Secure, free of charge, the conduct of their andit by officials of Government.
- (3) Section 22 of the Act should be so amended as to provide that ordinarily not less than two-thirds of the officers of a registered trade umon shall be actually engaged or employed in in industry with which the union is concerned, and
- A registered trade union should not be precluded from mitiating and conducting cooperative credit or supply societies

the last recommendation and have deterred ution on the first and the third The second thers.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

In the absence of any reliable statistics and information on the growth and activities of trade umons in India outside the Bombay Presidency, it has not been possible to deal with the development of the movement from an all-India point The Labour Office of the Government of view of Bombay has collected tull information re all trade unions in the Bombay Presidency once in every three months since the middle of 1922 and this information has been incorported in Quarterly Reviews in the Labour Gazette published monthly by that office, but similar information is not available for the other provinces in India Every province, however compiles an annual administration report on the working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, and the Government of India publishes a general report based on the information contained in the provincial reports These reports are unfortunately confined only to questions in connection with the administration of the Act—numbers of registrations and cancellations of registration membership of registered unions and consolidated statements of their accounts—and they contain little, if any, information about the activities of the unions themselves

We have so far dealt with the development of the trade union movement in India until the coming into operation of the Trade Unions Act. Up-to-date statistics based on such figures as are available have also been given. now proceed to conclude this review with a rapid survey of the main events in the movement The height of the movement was since 1927 The Government of India have not accepted reached in 1928-29 when communists sat on the top of the world of Indian labour Communist leaders had captured almost every important ecommendation re-free official audit has been umon in India except the textile union in 4Nen effect to in some provinces but not in Ahmedabad and they had succeeded in securing a membership of over 50,000 textile workers in

Union. The membership figures of the Government of India Labour Conference, the various other unions which they controlled Union Federation as the body competent to also showed remarkable increases. Their main object in getting into the trade union movement, Labour Conference. however, was to use it as a tool for the furtherance of their revolutionary principles and doctrines for the overthrow of the existing Government and the uprooting of capitalism. The success which they had met with as the result of the general cotton textile strike of 1928. in Bombay was, as subsequent events have proved, purely adventitious. The doctrines they had preached to the masses during that and the oil strike of the winter of that year were responsible for rioting in Bombay City on a scale previously unknown. Thirty-one of the ring-leaders of the movement were arrested early in 1929 on charges of organised conspiracy and were taken to Meerut for trial This has been dealt with in an earlier section. Such of the communists as remained unarrested engineered the general cotton textile strike in Bombay of the year 1929 This lasted for more than three months and was called off only after the publica-tion of the report of a Court of Enquiry appointed by Government and which allocated the whole of the blame for this unwarranted strike to the Bombay Girni Kamyar Union. The publication of this report and the effects of the 1929 strike dealt a blow to the trade union movement from which it has not yet recovered. The workers were left thoroughly disillusioned and they lost all faith in the bona fides even of genuine trade unionism

The communists not content with the mischief they had wrought in the ranks of individual trade unions made a successful attempt in 1929 either to capture or to break the All India Trade Union Congress They affiliated the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union with a membership of 54,000 and the GIP. Railway Workers Union with a membership of 41,000 to that body dur-ing the year and with the assistance of the voting strength which these two unions together with some of their other unions gave them, they captured both the Congress and its Executive Committee at the tenth session of the Congress which was held in Nagpur in that year Resolutions were adopted favouring the affiliation of the Congress to international communist organisations and for the boycott of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, the International Labour Conference and the Round Table Conferences on Indian Reforms Moderate trade unionists under the leadership of Mr N M. Joshi thereupon seceded from the Congress and formed a new organisation called the Indian Trades Union Federation

At the eleventh session of the All-India Trade Union Congress held at Calcutta in July 1931, a further split occurred in its ranks and the extreme left wing under the leadership of Messrs, S. V. Deshpande and B. T. Randive broke away to form the All India Red Trade Union Congress. By this time, however, trade unionism in India was at a thoroughly low ebb and none of the three national organisations

Bombay City for their Bombay Girni Kamgar the International Labour Conference

With a view to bring about unity in the ranks of Indian labour, a committee called the Trade Union Unity Committee was appointed at a representative conference held in Bombay on the 10th May 1931 under the auspices of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. This Committee found that three different and distinct sections of labour were in existence in India-(1) the communist group; (2) the liberal group; and (3) the rest—and that the gulf which divided the communists from the other sections was not the communists from the other sections was not bridgeable. The Committee, therefore, recom-mended a platform of unity for the remaining sections of labour in India. It was proposed to organise and unite all unions which accepted this 'platform of unity' under a new federation to be called the National Federation of Labour At a joint meeting between the General Council of the Indian Trades Union Federation and the Provisional Committee of the National Federa-tion of Labour held at Calcutta in April 1933, the two federations were amalgamated on the basis of the platform of unity as finally evolved by the Trade Union Unity Conference but subject to certain modifications and the new amalgamation was named the National Trades Union Federation. In 1935, the two sections of the All-India Trade Union Congress composed their differences and it was agreed that the parent body should be recognised as the central organisation of the working classes in India In the month of February of the same year an agreement was reached between the representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress and the National Trades Union Federation by virtue of which a Joint Committee of the two organisations was to be formed with a view to exploring the possibilities of common action with the assistance of the affiliated unions of both. Another direction in which an effort towards common action on agreed matters was made was the agreement entered into between the National Federation of labour and the All-India Congress Socialist Party for joint action on specific political and economic issues

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF LABOUR UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The question of representation of labour in the central and provincial legislatures has in recent years assumed considerable importance owing to the growing interest taken by the general public in labour matters Under the constitution established by the Government of India Act, 1919, both the Governor General and the provincial Governors had powers to make a certain number of nominations to the Central Legislative Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Councils The majority of such nominations were to be from the ranks of Government officials but both the Governor-General and the Provincial Governors were permitted to sould by any manner of means make a claim to and the Provincial Governors were permitted to speak on behalf of Indian labour; but, as exercise their option in nominating persons from the Congress had already decided to boycott other outside interests in order to remedy inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were reserved for representatives of labour. The Governors of Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam followed suit and nominated one member each for labour interests in their respective Councils. A little later, the labour representation in Bengal was increased to two and in Bombay to three seats.

The question of the enfranchisement of labour under the new constitution has received considerable attention from every Commission and Committee appointed in connection with the reforms—(1) the Provincial Franchise Committees set up by the various Provincial Governments in India in 1931, (2) the Franchise Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference, (3) the Indian Franchise Committee; (4) the Provincial Delimitation Committees set up by local Governments in India; and (5) the Indian Delimitation Committee set up in 1935 under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrie Hammond Several alternative schemes of representation were considered. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour were of opinion that the method which was likely to be most effective in securing the best representation of labour was that of election by registered trade unions. The Indian Franchise Committee were, however, unable to accept trade unions as the sole basis of representation and they recommended representation through constituencies composed of registered trade unions and also through special labour constituencies composed of workers in factories employing a minimum of ten persons in selected areas and centres On the basis of a combination of these two methods, the Committee recom-mended 38 seats for labour in the Provincial Legislatures-eight each for Bombay and Bengal, six for Madras, four each for Bihar and Orissa and Assam, three each for the United Provinces and the Punjab and two for the Central Provinces. With regard to the representation of labour in the Federal Assembly, the Indian Franchise Committee recommended that labour should get the same extent of representation as commerce, viz., eight seats. Election should as far as possible be through registered trade union except in the case of provinces such as Bengal and Assam where trade unions in the two chief industries of jute and tea are either too weak or non-existent. In such cases the method of representation should be considered at the time of the delimitation of constituencies. These various proposals were accepted by the Third Round Table Conference and by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Constitutional Reforms with the exception of a slight reshuffling of seats consequent on the decision for the separation of Sind and Orissa These two new provinces were to get one seat each at the expense of Bombay and Bihar and Orissa and the number of seats in the Federal Assembly was increased from eight to ten of which one was to be a non-provincial seat and the temaining nine to be distributed among the provinces, Bombay and Bengal getting two each and one seat each going to Madras, Bihar, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Asam

inequalities of representation. In pursuance of this power one nominated seat in the Legislative report was published in February 1936, have Assembly and one nominated seat in the Legislative Councils of Bengal and Bombay were trade union should fulfil before it can be reserved for representatives of labour. The included in the electorate—

- It should have been in existence for two years and have been registered for one year before the date fixed for the preparation of the electoral roll.
- (2) Its membership should not have fallen below 250 during the year preceding the preparation of the electoral roll,
- (3) It must have complied with any rules made under the Indian Trade Unions Act for the inspection of books by the Registrar and for professional audit; and
- (4) Its fulfilment of the preceding conditions should have been attested by a tribunal to be appointed by the Governor.

The Committee further recommended that the Indian Trade Unions Act should be so amended as to invest local (fovernments with the power of inspecting the registers of registered trade unions and to make Government or professional audit of their accounts compulsory. As regards the qualifications of an elector in a labour constituency, the Committee recommended that (1) he must have attained the age of 21 years; (2) he has had a place of residence in the province for six months immediately preceding a date to be fixed by the local Government; (3) in the case of a made union constituency, he belongs to a registered trade union included in the constituency and has paid up his subscription for the twelve months preceding the date of the preparation of the electoral roll; (4) in the case of a special labour constituency he has been in continuous employment in a factory or a mine for a period of not less than 180 days in the year preceding the date of preparation of the electoral roll, and (5) he is not employed in a clerical, supervisory, recruiting or administrative capacity. The qualifications laid down by the Committee for a candidate are that he should have attained the age of 25 years, satisfied the conditions laid down in the Fitth Schedule to the Government of India Act and that he should be an elector either in the constituency for which he stands or in any other labour constituency in the province concerned. As far as the method of election is concerned, the Indian Franchise Committee were of opinion that where a trade union constituency is confined to a single area voting might be direct but where it covers two or more different centres election should be through an electoral college composed of delegates elected in each union in the proportion of one for each group of 100 workers. The Indian Delimitation Committee were, however, strongly in favour of direct election, whether in trade union or in special labour constituencies, unless there are quite decisive practical difficulties in the way but they have favoured the principle of electoral colleges in the case of certain unions of railway workers.

As far as the actual constituencies for the Provincial Legislative Assemblies are concerned the Indian Dellmitation Committee recommonded that out of the eight seats given to labour in Bengal, two seats should be with trade union constituencies for registered unions of railway imposition of these further restrictions on the and water transport workers and six for special labour constituencies as follows. Registered factories in Calcutta and suburbs, Howrah Barrackpore and Hooghly (one scat each), one seat for coal mines in the Asansol sub-division of the Burdwan District and one seat for tea garden labour in the Jalpaiguri and the Darjec-ling Districts In the Bombay Prosidency Ahmedabad textile unions and railway unions in Bombay get two seats cach, the Bombay textile unions and unions of seamen and dock workers get one seat each and textile labour in Sholapur City gets one seat on the basis of a special labour constituency. Of the six seats in Madras, all railway unions in the presidency and unions of textile workers in the Madras District get one seat each and the four remaining seats are divided between special labour constituencies of (1) textile workers in Combatore and Malabar, (2) Madras City dock and factory labour (excluding railways and textiles), (3) Vizagapatam dock and factory labour, and (4) West Godavarr Kistna and Guntur factory labour In the United Provinces all registered trade unions get one seat and the two remaining seats are allocated to industrial factory labour in Cawnpore and industrial labour in Lucknow, Agra, Aligarh and Allahabad. In the Punjab, the North Western Railway Union gets one scat and the two remaining seats have been allocated to industrial labour in special labour constituencies composed of certain districts of East and North Punjab In Bihar, registered mining unions in Dhanbad are allotted one seat and three go to special labour constituencies for (1) Jamshedpur factory labour. (2) Monghyi and Jamalpur ractory ration, and (3) Hazaribag mining labour. In the Central Provinces, trade unions in Nagpur City get one seat and the remaining seat goes to a special labour constituency of industrial labour employed in certain areas in the rest of the provinces. The one seat in Orissa will be for a special constituency for the whole province and the allocation of the four seats in Assam will vary at successive elections between tea gardens in different districts As far as representation in the Federal Assembly is concerned, the proposals vary between the allocation of the two seats for the Bombay Presidency between all registered unions in Bombay and Ahmedabad, to the Governor of the Province acting at his own discretion at each successive election in Assam.

THE FUTURE OF TRADE UNIONISM IN INDIA.

The proposals of the Indian Dehmitation Committee with regard to the formation of certain constituencies for the leturn of representatives of labour to the Federal Assembly and to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies on the basis of registered trade unions are bound to have some effect on the tormation of new umons and the registration of such of those as have not yet registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act. It is also probable that registered unions will make better endeavours than they have lutherto done in maintaining proper books of accounts and registers of members in view of

conduct of the affairs of registered trade unions might very well tend to dissuade several interested outsiders from continuing at the helm of affairs of their respective unions, and it is quite possible that in the absence of such leadership many unions will tend to disintegrate and disappear As far as the workmen in Indian industries are concerned, trade unionism has not taken on anywhere near to the extent which it has with workmen in the West, and, as has already been stated above, the will to organise unfortunately lacking Things might have 14 unfortunately lacking. Things might have been different had the labour franchise been limited entirely to registered trade innons but in most provinces outside the Bombay Presidency the majority of the constituencies are special labour constituencies with which trade unions are in no way concerned this also very doubt-ful whether an Indian industrial worker will part with a monthly quota of his already meagre meome for union subscriptions merely for the right of a vote The experience of the last fitteen years shows that most of the muons which became defunct went to the wall owing mainly to the fact that their officials have not been able to collect the necessary subscriptions from the members for the reason that the India workman will not part with money for a purely proble-matic advantage He wants a return for his outlay in the form of an increase in his wages and if he does not get this within a reasonable period he pays no union subscriptions. The Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union is, happily, in a somewhat different position because in addition to its having an excellent conciliation and arbitration machinery for the redress of minor grievances and the discussion of major issues, it provides a host of welfare schemes in the form of hospitals and dispensaries, education and facilities for recreation, co-operative stores and cheap gram shops, etc., and its members get more than value tor their money. In addition, the union is under the control of extremely disinterested, able and zealous officials who have made the union their life-work The office of the union with its hundred or more clerks is a beenive of industry

Unfortunately for the trade union movement in India, there are tew, if any, unions which are run on the model of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union The vast majority of those which have been kept alive through the zeal of interested outsiders are hollow structures with no funds and bolstered figures of membershipbolstered in order to convince the employers concerned re their bona fides for recognition No trade union movement can stand on foundations such as these. It is possible, however, that with the spread of education and literacy, Indian industries will attract a more educated type of workman who will be able to persuade his fellows of the advantages of organised combination and that a healthier movement built on more solid foundations will take the place of the hollow structure which exists to-day Whilst there are no indications for optimism there is. at the same time, no cause for pessimism in the matter but the hopes of all persons Government for the purposes of preparing in India are, as far as trade unionism is conelectoral rolls. At the same time, however, the

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

this country from its first beginnings in the seventies of the last century up to the present day we have dealt at some length with all the more important industrial disputes, and we have also given the findings and the recommendations of the various committees and departmental enquiries instituted in connection with them We have also given statistics of industrial disputes in India during certain periods of intense industrial strite and we have traced the growth of conciliation and arbitration machinery culminating in the passing, by the Government of Bombay, of the Bombay Trade Disputes Con-ciliation Act of 1934. In view of this, there is very little left to be said in this particular section and our remarks will therefore be confined to a brief description of the Indian Trade Dis-putes Act, 1929 and to the all-India statistics vears.

THE TRADE DISPUTES ACT, 1929.

With the exception of sections 1 and 2 which deal with short title, extent, duration, etc., and interpretations, and section 19 which deals with rule-making powers, the main body of the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, falls into three parts. The first provides for the appointment of Courts of Enquiry and Boards of Conciliation (sections 3 to 14), the second contains special provisions with regard to strikes in public utility services (section 15), and the third deals with illegal strikes and lockouts (sections 16 to 18). The first part of the Act relating to the establishment of tribunals for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes was based generally on the or trace disputes was based generally on the British Industrial Courts Act of 1919 and its detailed provisions were adopted for the most part from clauses in that Act. The main differ-cice is that whereas the British Act sets up a standing and permanent Industrial Court, the Conclusion Boards which the Indian Act makes provision for are intended to be appointed ad hor like the Courts of Enquiry, in order to deal with particular disputes.

The Governor-General in Council, in the case of railways or concerns under the control of the Government of India, and the local Government, in the case of all other concerns or groups ot concerns, have power to reter any matters appearing to be connected with or relevant to any trade dispute which exists or is apprehended between an employer and his workinen to a Court of Inquiry for report, or to refer the whole dispute to a Board of Conciliation for promoting a settlement thereof. Where no reference is made by either party or where a reference is made to Government by only one party, the appointment or otherwise of a Court or a Board is entirely at the discretion of Government, but where both the parties to a dispute apply either conjointly or separately for the reference of the dispute to a Court or a Board it is obligatory trade union disabilitie on Government to proceed to appoint a Court otherwise be subjected.

In the first part of this note on "Labour in or a Board, as the case may be, provided that India" in which we have given a complete Government are satisfied that the persons apply-survey of the growth of the labour problem in an expression the majority of each party. The objects of Courts of Inquiry which may be composed of an independent chairman and other independent persons or only one independent person would be to investigate and report on such questions connected with the dispute as might be reterred to them. The settlement of the dispute would depend on the the objects of Boards of Conclusion which may consist of one independent person or one independent chairman and two or four other members comprised of equal numbers of persons representing the interests of both the parties to a dispute and to be nominated by the parties concerned would be to secure a settlement of the dispute Provisions are contained in the Act to enable both Courts and Boards to enforce the putes Act, 1929 and to the all-linda statistics attendance of witnesses and the production of industrial disputes during the last fifteen documents. Neither party is under any obligation to accept the findings of a Court or the advice of a Board; but in practice both parties would be expected to do so

> The second part of the Act which covers public utility services makes it a penal offence for persons employed in such services to go on strike without giving fourteen days' notice in writing to the employer of their intention to do Penalties at also provided for persons abetting such an offence. This provision is based on the principle that persons whose work is vital to the welfare of the community generally should not be entitled to enter into a strike before sufficient time has been given to examine the merits of their grievances and to explore the possibilities of arriving at a settlement. Provisions of a somewhat similar type are also to be found in the Indian Post Offices Act and in a number of Muncipal Acts in India, and the principle is one which has been widely accepted mother countries. Among "nublic utility in other countries Among "public utility services" have been included railways, postal, telegraph or telephone services, undertakings supplying light or water to the public; and any system of public convervancy or sanitation.

Clauses 16 to 18 of the Act relating to illegal strikes and lockouts closely follow the provisions of sections 1, 2 and 7 of the British Trade Disputes and Trade Umons Act, 1927, but these provisions are only applicable in the case of those strikes and lockouts which satisfy both of two conditions in the first place, the strike or lockout must have objects other than the mere furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry to which the strikers or employers belong and, in the second place, the strike or lockout must be designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon the community and thereby to compel Government to take or abstam from taking any particular line of action. Persons turthering illegal strikes or lockouts are hable to punishment while those refusing to take part in them are protected from trade union disabilities to which they might

years but as a result of the recommendation made by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter an amending Act was passed in 1934 placing it permanently on the Statute Book During the period of nearly seven years for which the Act has been in operation, it has only been made use of on four occasions · once by the Government of Bombay when they appointed a Court of Enquiry in the year 1929 to enquire into the general strike in cotton mills in Bombay City in that year, twice by the Government of India who appointed a Board of Conciliation in 1930 in connection with a dispute in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway which arose over the question of the transfer of a number of workmen from the railway's workshops in Bombay to the new workshops which they were starting in Dohad, and another Court of Enquiry in 1931 to enquire into and report on the grievances of the large numbers of workers who were retrenched on all Indian railways during that year, and once by the Government of Burma The Government of India are considering a further amendment of the Act in connection with the Royal Commission's recommendations for the establishment of permanent courts in place of the ad hoc tribunals which the Act at present provides for With regard to action by provincial Governments, the Commission recommended that every local Government should have an officer or officers whose duty it would be to undertake the work of conciliation and to bring the parties privately to agreement. The Commissioner of Labour in Madras, the Director of Industries in the Punjab the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner in Burma and Deputy Commissioners and the Director of Industries in the Central Provinces have already been entrusted with powers as conciliation officers. As has already been stated at the beginning of this section, events leading up to the passing of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act in 1934 and the appointment of the Commissioner of Labour in the Bombay Presidency as the ex-officio Chief Conciliator have already been dealt with in the general survey. The scope of that Act has also been surveyed and statistics as to its working up to 31st March 1936 have been given Reference has also been made elsewhere elsewhere to the excellent private conciliation and

The life of the original Act was limited to five arbitration machinery which exists in the textile industry in Ahmedabad for the examination and settlement of all industrial disputes. It will be seen, therefore, that as in almost all the advanced industrial countries of the world, conciliation in India too has come to be regarded as a matter of first rate importance in the settlement of industrial disputes.

STATISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have only been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in each year since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days

Industrial Domitos on Indea 1001 94

Industr	ral Disputes	ın India, 1	921-34
Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,128
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934 .	159	220,808	4,775,559

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

liminary sections of this note to the creation, by the Treaty of Versailles, of an International Labour Organisation and to the work of the International Labour Conference of the first session of the Conference in Washington in 1919, eighteen further sessions have been held till the end of the year 1935 and a total of forty-nine Conventions have been adopted We give below, in serial order, the year and the place at which each of the nineteen sessions of the Conference were held, the composition of the delegations from India, and the titles of the different Conventions which were adopted at a Delegation.—Government—Sir Atul Chatterjee each session. In the notes on the composition of the delegations Government Delegates are Alexander Murray; Workers—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Reference has already been made in the pre-ninary sections of this note to the creation, by Employers' Delegates by the letter "E" and workers' Delegates by the letter "W". The abour Organisation and to the work of the Inter-tional Labour Conference Since the holding the first session of the Conference in Washingings and explanations of which are given at the end of this section) are placed beside the titles of the Conventions with regard to which action has already been taken by the Government of India. In all cases where no symbols appear alongside the titles, no action has been taken

Conventions.

- 1. Hours of Work (Industry)-(AB)
- 2. Unemployment—(AC)
- 3. Childbirth.
- 4. Night Work (Women)-(AB)
- 5. Minimum Age (Industry)-(D).
- 6 Night Work (Young Persons)—(AB)
 White Phosphorus—(D).

2nd Session (Geneva, 1920), G—Sir Louis Keishaw and Capt. D F Vines, E— Seamen's Delegate—Mr A. M Mazarello. Conventions.

- 7. Minimum Age (Sea)-(E).
- 8 Unemployment Indemnity (Shipwreck)—(E)
- 9 Placing of Seamen.

3rd Session (Geneva, 1921). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. I. N. Gupta, E—Sir Nowroji Saklatvala, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi, Secretary— Mr. A. G. Clow.

Conventions.

- 10. Minimum Age (Agriculture)
- 11 Right of Association (Agriculture)-(AC).
- 12. Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture)
- 13. White Lead (Painting).
- 14. Weekly Rest (Industry)-(AB)
- 15 Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers)—(AB).
- 16. Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea)—(AB).
- 4th Session (Geneva, 1922): G—Sir Bhupendra Basu and Sir Louis Kershaw . E—Sir Alfred Pickford . W—Mr. N. M. Joshi , Secretary—Mi C H. Silver.
- 5th Session (Geneva, 1923) G—Sir Dadiba M Dalaland Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Joseph kay, W—Mr. K. C Roy Chowdhury.
- 6th Session (Geneva, 1924). G—Sir Atul Chatteijee and Sir Louis Kershaw, E—Sir Alexander Murray, W—Mr. Joseph Baptista
- 7th Session (Geneva, 1925) G—Sii Atul Chatterjee and Sii Louis Kershaw E—Sir Thomas Smith: W—Mr N. M Joshi, Secretary —Mr. R. N. Gilchrist.

('onventions.

- 17 Workmen's Compensation (Accidents).
- 18 Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Disease)—(AC).
- 19 Equality of Treatment (Accident Comla usation)—(AB)
 - 20 Night Work (Bakeries).
- 8th Session (Geneva, 1926) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom, W—Mr. Lajpat Rai, Secretary

-Mr R. N. Gilchrist.

Courentrons.

- 21 Inspection of Emigrants-(AC).
- 9th Session (Geneva, 1928) G—Sir Atul hatterjee and Sir Louis Kershaw; E—Sir Arthur Froom: W—Mr. M Daud, Secretary h: R N Gilderits

Conventions.

- 22. Seamen's Articles of Agreement-(AB).
- 23. Repatriation of Seamen.

10th Session (Geneva, 1927) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee, Sir Louis Kershaw and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe (Substitute); E—Mr. G. D. Birla. W—Mr. V. V. Giri; Secretary—Mr. S. Lall.

Conventions.

- 24 Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc).
- 25. Sickness Insurance (Agriculture).
- 11th Session (Geneva, 1928); G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranjpe and Mr. J. C. Walton (Substitute), E—Mr. Narottam Morarjee, W—Mi. Diwan Chaman Lall; Secretary—Dr. R. C. Rawlley.

Conventions.

- 26. Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery
- 12th Session (Geneva, 1929) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Paranipe, and Mr. A. G. Clow (Substitute), E—Mr. Kasturbhai Laibhai, W—Mr. N. M. Joshi; Secretary—Mr. A. Dibdin

Conventions.

- 27 Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels)—(AB),
- 28 Protection against Accidents (Dockers)
- 13th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Sir Geoffrey Corbett and Mi, C W. A. Turner (Substitute), E—Mr Jadunath Roy, W—Mr. M Daud; Secretary—Mr. C W. A. Turner.
- 14th Session (Geneva, 1930) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Dr. R. P. Pananjpe and Mr. A. Latiff (Substitute), E—Mr. A. L. Ojha, W— Mr. S. C. Joshi, Secretary—Mr. G. Graham Dixon.

Conventions.

- 29. Forced Labour.
- 30 Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices). 15th Session (Geneva, 1931) G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mi A G, Clow; E—Mr, Walchand Hirachand, W—Mr R R Bakhale, Secretary—Mr. N A, Mehrban.

Conventions.

- 31. Hours of Work (Coal mines)
- 16th Session (Geneva, 1932). G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Milaa and Sir Atul Chatterjee, E —Mr Shanmukham Chetti, W—Mr Diwan Chaman Lall, Secretary—Mr. K. R Menon.

Conventions

- 32 Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised, 1932)—(D)
- 33. Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment).
- 17th Session (Geneva, 1933). G—Sir Atul Chatterjee and Mr. J F. Gennings. E—Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, W—Mr. Aftab Ali; Secretary—Mr. K. R. Menon.

Conventions.

- 34. Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.
- 35. Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.).
- 36. Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture)
- 37. Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.).
- 38. Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture).
- 39. Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.).
- 40 Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture).

46.

18th Session (Geneva, 1934). G—Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra and Mr A. G. Clow; E—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, W—Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, Secretary-Mr. A. Dibdin

- 41. Night Work (Women) (Revised)—(AD)
- 42. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) (Revised).
 - Sheet-Glass Works.
- Unemployment Provision

19th Session (Geneva, 1935) G -Sir Bhupendra Nath Muta and Sn Joseph Bhore, E—Mr H A Lalljee, W—Mr V M Ramaswamy Mudaha, Secretary—Mr S R Zaman Conventions.

45. Underground Work (Women).

Hours of Work (Coal Mines) (Revised).

Forty-Hour Week. 47.

Maintenance of Migrants, Pension rights. 48. 49 Reduction of Hours of Work (Glass-Bottle Works).

A = Unconditional ratification.
B = Legislative or other measures passed

since the adoption of the Convention Legislative or other measures anterior to the adoption of the Convention by the Conference.

Legislation passed.

E = Legislation in progress or in prepara-

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION OF LABOUR **OUESTIONS.**

The central co-ordinating authority in India (certain powers to him to make the powers confor questions connected with labour in most ferred on Local Governments subject to his industries is the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India with a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council holding the portfolio. Questions connected with the labour employed in docks and the mercantile marine are dealt with by the Department of Commerce. All railway workshops and running sheds employing twenty or more persons are factories subject to the Indian Factories Act, the central executive authority for which is the Department of Industries and Labour, but, apart from the control which this Department and the Provincial Governments exercise over railway workshops and running sheds, all classes of railway labour are under the control of the Railway Board which is itself under the control of the Department of Commerce Under the Devolution Rules made under the Government of India Act, 1914, 'Regulation of Mines' and 'Inter-Provincial Migration' are central subjects wheteas industrial matters included under the head 'factories' and 'welfare of labour' fall within the scope of the provincial legislatures and although the Government of India has passed central legislation in connection with most questions affecting the welfare of labourin order to secure unformity of treatment in all provinces—the administration of the various Acts connected with factories, workmen's compensation, trade umons, payment of wages, the pledging of child labout, etc., falls on the local Governments who have to bear the entire cost of administration, as it is not permissible under the constitution for the central Government to incur any expenditure from central revenues on the administration of provincial subjects constitutional position is perhaps, to some extent, responsible for the opposition shown by some of the local Governments to labour measures on which their views have been invited by the Government of India during recent years Governor-General in Council exercises control over the administration of the Acts passed by the central legislature in two ways in the first place he is vested by Statute with the general power of superintendence, direction and control and, secondly, these Acts in most cases reserve stances permitted, he was to conduct special

ferred on Local Governments subject to his control The general principle observed by the Government of India, however, has been to grant to the provinces as free a hand as possible in the administration of the various all-India Acts. The central Government in the Department of Industries and Labour however maintams control in connection with the Indian Mines Act.

Reference has already been made to the establishment by the Government of India of a special Labour Bureau in 1920 and to the abolition of this office in 1923 in pursuance of recommendation made in the matter by the Indian Retrenchment Committee. The Department of Industries and Labour has, however, endeavoured to carry on as much as possible of the work of that Bureau but owing to its limitations in staff and personnel it is not in a position to initiate and conduct all-India enquiries into wages and conditions of employment in Indian industries The present executive staff of the Department of Industries and Labour is as tollows

Member-in-charge The Honourable Sir FRANK NOYCE, KCSI, CBE, ICS.

Secretary The Honourable Mr MITCHELL, CSI, CI.E., ICS

Joint Secretary The Honourable Mr A G CLOW, CSI, C.IE., ICS.

Mr E M JENKINS, I C S Deputy Secretary Mr M IKRAMULLAH, I C S Under Secretary

BENGAL.

The Government of Bengal appointed a labour Intelligence Officer in the year 1920 laws were to be administered in the Commerce Department, but the Revenue Department continued the administration of the Assam Labour Immigration Act The Labour Intelligence Officer was to keep a record of industrial disputes in the Presidency and also of labour organisations. From time to time, as circum-

He was, however, not provided with an adequate staff for the purpose. The Labour Intelligence Officer was also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Commerce Department and after the coming into effect of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, he was also appointed Registrar of Trade Unions. The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Bengal should have a properly staffed Labour Office on the same lines and with at least the same staff as the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay, but owing to financial stringency this has not yet been possible A beginning has, however, been made by the creation of a special post of Labour Commissioner who is also to be the Registrar of Trade Unions. He has been given a sufficiently adequate staff to enable him to administer the different laws placed under his jurisdiction.

Labour Commissioner and Registrar of Trade Unions. R. N. GILCHRIST, Esq , C.I.E., I E S

MADRAS.

The Government of Madras appointed a Labour Commissioner in the year 1920 to watch and study at all times the conditions of labour, particularly industrial labour, throughout the Presidency and to keep Government informed by periodical reports of its movements and tendencies and of the existence of any disputes between employers and employed. The settlement of labour disputes and prevention of strikes are features of his work but his interference in such disputes is limited to tendering his offices to settle them. In the case of disputes affecting the Internal administration of a railway he may Interfere only if both sides agree to his intervention but he must obtain the previous sanction of Government in each case He is also the Protector of Depressed Classes in which work most of his time is occupied On a par with the Labour Commissioner, Bengal, the Labour Commissioner in Madras has also no special statistical office to deal with labour statistics and no reports have been published of any special inquiries into questions connected with industrial labour in the Presidency. Since the creation of the office the conduct of periodic censuses into agricultural wages has, however, been placed in his hands

Commissioner of Labour T. G. RUTHERFORD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. This officer is also Chief Inspector of Factories, Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Umons

BOMBAY.

Of all the Provincial Governments in India, the Government of Bombay have always maintained a progressive lead in their zealous and earnest solicitude for the welfare and well-being or the industrial labour employed in the pro-complete and up-to-date information on Indian vince, and the real pioneer work in the field of labour conditions and especially the conditions labour information and statistics in India during existing in the Bombay Presidency, and to supply the last fifteen years has been done by the to local readers the greatest possible amount of BOMBAY LABOUR OFFICE which was estab-information regarding labour conditions in the lished in 1921 by Lord Lloyd, then Governor of loudside world. The Labour Gazette circulates to Bombay In the Government resolution and in any different countries and is perhaps the only nouncing the establishment of this office the publication of its kind in India from which following were declared to be its functions. of the industrial labour employed in the profollowing were declared to be its functions .-

- "(1) Labour Statistics and Intelligence -These relate to the conditions under which labour works and include information relating to the cost of living, wages, hours of labour, family budgets, strikes and lockouts, and similar matters .
- "(2) Industrial Disputes -As experience and knowledge are gained and the activities of the Labour Office develop It will promote the settlement of industrial disputes when these arise;
- "(3) Legislation and other matters relating to Labour —The Labour Office will advise Government from time to time as regards necessary new legislation or the amendment of existing laws."

When the Labour Office was first started it was placed in charge of a Director of Labour. The post of the Director of Labour, was, however, abolished in 1926 and the Labour Office was placed under the charge of the Director of Information whose designation was changed to Director of Information and Labour Intelligence. With a view to implementing the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in the matter, the Government of Bombay in May 1933 again changed the designation of the Director of Information and Labour Intelligence to "Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information." With this change in designation With this change in designation the administrative control of the Factory and Boiler Departments was transferred from the Collector of Bombay to the Commissioner of Labour and the Commissioner of Labour was also appointed ex-officio Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and Registrar of Trade Unions Under the Bombay Trade Disputes Act, 1934, the Commissioner of Labour has also been appointed ex-officio Chief Conci-liator In addition to the Commissioner there are four gazetted officers attached to the Labour Office. Three of these are Assistant Commissioners of Labour at headquarters in Bombay and the tourth who is called the Labour Officer at Ahmedabad is stationed at that centre. There are also three full time lady investigators but these are not gazetted appointments. The office staff contains two Statistical Superintendents, three senior clerks, twelve junior clerks; two stenographers, one typist, one cashler, one despatcher and one daftari. The activities of the office comprise (1) prices and cost of living, (2) wages and hours of labour, (3) rents, (4) economic and social conditions of various communities, (5) unemployment, (6) industrial disputes, (7) trade unions, (8) other industrial and labour intelligence, (9) international labour intelligence, (10) labour legislation, (11) the Labour Gazette and (12) library.

The Labour (lazette has been published monthly since September 1921. It is intended to supply complete and up-to-date information on Indian foreigners interested in labour and economic

been practically the only medium through which the work and publications of the International Labour Office have been made regularly available to people in India.

In the Labour Gazette statistics are regularly published for working class cost of living index numbers for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur, wholesale prices index numbers for Bombay and Karachi, retail food prices for five important centies in the Bombay Presidency, for industrial disputes in the Bombay Presidency and for workmen's compensation, prosecutions under the Indian Factories Act, and the employment situation. A new working class cost of living index number has been compiled for Ahmedabad and statistics with regard to this have been published in the issues of the Labour Gazette since January 1930. A working class cost of living index number for Sholapur has also been published Quarterly information is also col-lected with regard to all known trade unions in the Bombay Presidency and full information is published in the Labour Gazete every three months.

A substantial grant is allowed by the local Government to the Labour Office for the purchase of books and the Labour Office has ac-cumulated a very useful and fully catalogued library on labour, industrial and economic matters. The Labour Office library is open to tesearch workers in Bombay. In addition to books, the library contains bound copies of all the more unportant periodicals received from Labour Ministries, and International and re-search organisations in various parts of the

The present staff of the Labour Office is as

Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Registra of Trade Unions.—J. F. Gennings, Esq., C.F. E., Bar-at-Law, J.P.

Assistant Commissioners of Labour.—S. R. Deshpande, Esqi., B. Litt. (Oxon.), N. A. Mehrban, Esq., B.A., F.S.S., and S. V. Joshi, Esq., B.A. (Cantab), Mr. Joshi is also Assistant to the Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency.

Labour Officer at Ahmedabad .- A. S. lyengai, Esq , B A., LL.B.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Department of Commerce and Industry is the administrative authority which deals with all labour questions. The Director of Industries is in immediate charge of all matters relating to labour. He is also Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies and Registrar of Trade Unions The Factory Office is also under his general supervision. There is no special Labour Office or Labour Officer in the Central Provinces but the factory staff is utilised for collecting such information on labour questions as may be required from time to time. A Board of Industries certain capitalists to endeavour to evade the consisting of representatives of the employers and the employed has been in existence since establishing mills or factories in the territories the year 1914 and all matters affecting the of Indian States.

conditions in India can obtain accurate and interests of labour are considered by this Board, up-to-date information. It has also hitherto but the Board acts purely in an advisory capacity.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Trade Unions; G. S. Bhalja, Esq., I.C.S.

BURMA.

In Burma, a Labour Statistics Bureau with a pecial officer in charge was set up in 1926 This Bureau conducted an extensive investigation into the standard of life and the cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon in 1927 and the results of this enquiry were published in the form of a special report in 1928. As a measure of economy, the Labour Statistics Bureau was placed under the charge of the Chair-man of the Rangoon Development Trust in 1935 and this officer was made an ex-officio Commissioner of Labour.

Commissioner of Labour: W. H. Payton, Esq., I.C.S.

UNITED PROVINCES.

In the United Provinces almost all department of the local Government dealt with various phases of questions connected with labour up to the end of 1934. Labour as such was with the Home Member, electricity was with the Finance Home Member, electricity was with the finance Member, the factory inspection staff was under the control of the Director of Industries, boiler inspection was under the control of the Public Works Department. The Registrar of Cooperative Societies was appointed ex-officio Registrar of Trade Unions. In 1935, however a more unifying policy was adopted and the Director of Industries was appointed Director of States of the Computations of Labour. Statistics and ex-officio Commissioner of Labour for the general administration of all questions connected with labour.

Director of Industries and Statistics : R T Shivdasani, Esq., I.C.S.

OTHER PROVINCES.

In Assam the main question connected with labour is that concerning the recruitment of labour for tea plantations from other provinces As inter-provincial migration is a central subject, the local Government are not very actively interested in the special consideration of other labour questions—Labour conditions in Bilar, labour questions Labour conditions in Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Punjab and the North West Frontier Province are not considered such as to justify the appointment of labour Commissioners.

LABOUR LAWS IN INDIAN STATES.

Few Indian States have any labour legislation but most of them are of little industrial importance. The only States which have more than 8,000 persons employed in factories and mines are Hyderabad, Mysore, Indore, Baroda, Jammu and Kashmir, Gwalior and Travancore. Most of these States have a Factories Act which, however, is much below the standard of the corresponding Act in British India. In recent years there has been a tendency on the part of

ROYAL COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that Labour Commissioners should be appointed both for the Central and in all the local Governments except Assam Labour Commissioners should be selected offcers who should hold the appointment for a comparatively long period. They should be responsible for the publication of labour statistics, should have the right to enter all industrial establishments and should be generally accessible both to employers and labour and should act as concilliation officers Where there is danger of establishments being transferred to Indian States in order to escape regulation, an effort should be made to obtain the co-operation of the adjoining States. The action taken by the various provinces on this recommendation has already been dealt with The most important recommendation made by the Commission in connection with Government administration of matters connected with labour was, however, for the setting up of an Industrial Council which would enable representatives of employers of labour and of Governments to meet regularly in conference to discuss labour measures and labour policy It was suggested that the Council should meet annually and its president should be elected at each annual session. The secretary of the Council should be a permanent official responsible to it for current business. The functions of the Council would be (1) the examination of proposals for labour legislation referred to it and also to initiate such proposals. (2) to promote a spirit of co-operation and understanding among those concerned with labour policy, and to provide an opportunity for an interchange of information regarding experiments in labour matters, (3) to advice Central and Provincial Governments on the framing of rules and regulations, and (4) to advise regarding the collection of labour statistics and the co-ordination and development of economic research. On the 7th March 1935 Mr. P. N. Sapru moved a resolution in the Council of State urging the establishment of the Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Commission. Mr. D. E. Mitchell speaking on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of

very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Commission and said they were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably altered since the recommendation had been made in 1931 and there was a possibility under the new constitution that labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislation passed in autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the centre. In view of this he thought that the creation of such a Council at this stage was not desirable. The resolution on being put to the vote was negatived by 22 votes against and seven for.

LABOUR LEGISLATION UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Royal Commission on Indian Labour recommended that the possibility of making labour legislation both a federal and a provincial subject should receive adequate consideration, and that, it tederal legislationwere not practicable, efforts should be directed to securing that, as early as possible, the whole of India should participate in making progress in labour matters For Indian States in which there was appreciable industrial development, the industrial Council which they recommended should be set up would offer a suitable channel for co-operation The whole question was discussed threadbare at the various Round Table Conferences which were held in London in connection with the new reforms and Mr N M Joshi who represented the interests of Indian labour at these conferences pressed that as far as possible labour legislation should be a federal subject. Owing largely to MI Josh's efforts the Joint Parliamentary Committee decided for concurrent legislation. The Government of India Act, 1935, lays down that the following subjects may be legislated for concurrently both by the Federal Legislature and by the Provincial Legislatures -

- (1) Factories, regulation of the working of mines, but not including mineral development.
- (2) Welfare of labour, provident funds, employers' hability and workmen's compensation,
- (3) Trade Unions, industrial and labour disputes

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

The Indian port for the direct journey to and from Europe is Bombay. There are ordinarily five lines of steamers by which the journey to and from the West via Bombay can be performed, either by sea all the way, or—and in some cases only—by sea part of the way and by rail across Europe. They are the P. & O., the Anchor Line, the City and Hall Line and the Llovd Triestino. The Dollar line steamers are available for Western passages only. There are ordinarily other services between Calcutta and the West, by steamers sailing round Ceylon,

and several lines connect Colombo with Europe. Of the latter the Orlent, the Messageries Maritimes, the Bibby Lines, N.Y.K., Australian Commonwealth, and Royal Dutch Lines are the chief besides the P. & O. The Bibby and Henderson services extend to Rangoon. The new railway between India and Ceylon greatly increases the impotance of the Colombo route for Southern India. The shortest time between London and Bombay is 13 days via Genoa or Venice. The following are the fares which are convertible at approximately current rates of exchange:—

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

Fabrs from Bombay or Karachi.					1st S	2nd S	aloon.					
							A	В	c	D.	A	в.
b	e passages etween Kara teamer.	(single av schiand F	nd re Bombs	eturn) ly by B	are gra ritish	anted India	£	£	£	£	£	£
To	Plymouth o	or London	by se	a, Sing	gle		78	72	66	60	48	42
	,,	,,		Retu	ırn	••	136	126	116	106	84	74
To	Marseilles,	Single	••		••	••	74	68	62	56	44	38
	**	Return					129	119	109	99	77	67
To	Malta,	Single			••		68	62	56	50	42	36
	,,	Return					119	109	99	89	74	64
To	Gibraltar,	Single					76	70	64	58	46	40
	,,	Return			_		133	123	113	103	81	71

By the British .ndia S. N. Co. Cabin class fares from Madras are:—

Cabin class from £38 to 49 Single and £67 to 86 Return to Marseilles and £40 to £52 single and £70 to 91 Return to London.

By the Anchor Line fares to Liverpool from Bombay or Karachi are:—1st saloon Rs. 800 single and Rs. 1,400 return. To Marseilles:—Rs. 747 and (return from Liverpool) Rs. 1,354.

By Ellerman's "City" and "Hall" Lines fares from Bombay or Karachi to Liverpool.

Cabin class (Minimum) Marseilles Single Rs. 403, Return Rs. 867, Liverpool Single Rs. 533, Return Rs. 933.

Calcutta to London :

Cabin class, Single Rs. 560 minimum, Return Rs. 987 minimum.

By Bibby Line fares from Rangoon to London:

1st saloon single Rs. 910, return Rs. 1,560. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon single Rs. 840. Rangoon to Marseilles, 1st saloon return Rs. 1,470.

The Bibby Line fares from Colombo are as follows:—

Colombo Marseilles single Rs. 710, return Rs. 1,240. Colombo London single Rs. 760, return Rs. 1,335.

The Bibby Line steamers carry 1st class passengers only.

By Henderson Line fares from Rangoon to Liverpool, 1st saloon are —single Rs. 775, return (available for 4 months) Rs. 1,150, (available for 2 years) Rs. 1,375.

By Lloyd Triestino Line fares from Bombay to Brindisi, Venice or Trieste are:—

1st class £65, 2nd class £45, 2nd Economic £30. Return rates available for 2 years at one and three-fourth fares. 100 days return tickets. 1st class, £86 and 2nd class, £85, 2nd Economic £42.

Sailings from Bombay Monthly

INDIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The distances and railway fares from Bombay to the principal centres of other parts of India are as follow :--

	Miles.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Delhi, B. B. & C. I. Railway, via new Nagda-Muttra direct route Delhi, G. I. P. Railway, via Agra Simia, via Delhi Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Jubbulpore & Allahabad Calcutta, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Nagpur Madras, G. I. P., from Bombay, via Raichur Lahore, via Delhi	865 957 1,220	Rs. a, p. 88 4 0 88 4 0 132 14 0 130 15 6 123 1 6 90 2 0 120 13 0	Rs. a. p 44 2 0 47 2 0 67 2 0 65 8 6 61 9 0 45 1 0 60 6 0

CIVIL AVIATION.

in India was first essayed by Lord (then Sir their great desire was to prevent it following in George) Lloyd, during his Governorship of the wake of the mercantile marine and the Bombay (1918-23) Lord Lloyd succeeded in commissioned ranks of the army, in which securing the manguration of a postal mail Indians came to the fore under modern condisecuring the manufacture of a service between Karachi and Bombay. This service between Karachi and Bombay. The use of these aeroplanes complicated the matter from the outset. The service was not warmly supported by the public. The effort failed.

The general attitude of the Government of India for some time after this was that as no air services in the world had yet been run without a Government subsidy and as India had no money available for such a purpose, a general development of air services in India must await more prosperous times. The pressure of external conditions in favour of Indian aerial enterprise gradually increased. The maugura-tion of French and Dutch air services across India, as well as the institution of a regular weekly service between England and Karachi, and the general increase of civil aviation in all parts of the world and of visits of flyers of different nations to India, stimulated both Government and public opinion India had become a party to the International Air Convention and under this was under a moral obligation to provide ground facilities for aircraft from other countries.

The problem of internal air services was freshly taken up by the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour when Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was member of Government for that portfolio Force of circumstances had already necessitated the appointment of a Director of Civil Aviation and the first holder of the post was Lt.-Col. F. C. Shelmerdine, O.B.E.

Non-official members of the Assembly, under the leadership of Dr. Moonje, then an elected member, for some time strongly pressed Govern-a course in oxy-acetylene welding and of the ment to institute a practical system for the remainder two were to be trained in aircraft training of young Indians in Civil Aviation. and two in engine manufacture. The course is They foresaw that the development of civil for a period of 2½ years.

The development of internal aviation services aviation in India was only a matter of time and tions only in time to be faced with competition by Britishers who were first in the field. upshot of this agitation was an arrangement by which young Indians might be sent to England for training with a view to their future employment in the Civil Aviation Department as aerodrome officers, inspectors of aircraft and engmes, etc. Eight lads were dispatched for the opening of this system Others followed and results have been successful. These men are not trained primarily as commercial pilots, but a development of their training, if they show special aptitude and desire to adopt a pilot's career, is always in view. This is a wise precaution and some of them take pilot's certificates. All of them receive a certain amount of training as pilots and they also go through a post-graduate course at the Imperial College of Science and Technology and a period of attachment to selected aircraft works and to the London Terminal Aerodrome at Croydon. The The course lasts for two years and three months, during which time the men receive scholarships amounting to £240 per annum. A condition of eligibility for these scholarships is that appli-cants must possess a B Sc. degree in engineering or physics.

> Eight Indians were trained as Government Scholars and are at present employed in the Civil Aviation Directorate Of these, 6 are imployed as Aerodrome Officers at Karachi, Allahabad, New Delhi, Calcutta, Akyab and Rangoon, the remaining two as Assistant Aircraft Inspectors at Karachi and Calcutta. In 1933 a further batch of ground Enurgers In 1933, a further batch of 5 ground Engineers was sent to England for training in advance aeronautical engineering One was to undergo a course in oxy-acetylene welding and of the

498 Aviation.

Internal Air Services.—Sir Bhupendranath Mitra was in due course obliged to reconsider the question of assisted internal aerial sesvices in India. An arrangement was made by which the Imperial Airways' Service between Croydon and Karachi was, on 30th December 1929, extended to New Delhi, mails from and for Europe being carried to and for each week. This conveyance of mails between New Delhi and Karachi was performed under a special arrangement, the chief point of which was that the service was conducted by the Postal Department of the Government of India and that Imperial Airways chartered to them machines for the purpose. This menat, in effect, that the Western service of the Airways Company continued to Delhi, but that technically the service from Karachi eastwards, belonged not to them but to the Government of India Passengers as well as mails were carried. On the expiration of the period for which the contract on these lines was arranged, the Government of India decided not to renew their charter with Imperial Airways and adopted the alternative course of contracting with the Delhi Flying Club to carry the weekly Karachi-Delhi air mails to and fro. Passengers were also carried by this service. This, like the earlier special arrangement with Imperial Airways, was obviously a transitional plan. It came into operation early in 1932. It filled the need of the moment, pending the development of a permanent scheme.

Before Sir Bhupendranath Mitra could critically develop the matter, he was succeeded in charge of the Departmental portfolio by Sir Joseph Bhore and the latter entered with enthusiasm into the problem. Its solution was largely assisted by a great deal of spade-work carried out by Col. Shelmerdine before he resigned his appointment as D C.A. in order to take up the corresponding one in England. A scheme was worked out under the direction of Sir Joseph Bhore for the institution of a weekly air-service between Karachi and Calcutta in connection with the weekly arrivals and departures of air mails conveyed by Imperial Airways, Ltd., from and to Jingland. If the Government of India had at this time taken no steps towards the organisation of a service of the kind, they would have been unable to prevent Imperial Airways or some other non-indian concern from establishing one and the authorities in India were determined that civil aviation within India should be Indian in character, either through the development of private enterprise or through the institution of Government-owned services

The arrival of acute financial stringency following on the world depression, necessitated the abandonment of the Government Karachi Calcutta service in 1931. Four Avro-10 aeroplanes had already been purchased for the service and they were sold, one of them being retained for the use of Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Willingdon, who had newly arrived in India on the appointment of the Earl to be Viceroy. The machine continued in their Excellencies' service until 1934, when a new up-to-date aeroplane was purchased for their use and their old one was sold to Indian National Alrways, Ltd.

Efforts to attain the desired result were revived successfully in 1933. Arrangements were made with the British Government and Imperial Airways, Ltd., for the extension of the London-Karachi air service across India from Karachi to Singapore, as a link in the England Australia air service. A private company Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd., was formed with rupee capital and a majority of Indian Directors, in which shares are held by Imperial Airways Ltd. 51 pc.; Indian National Airways, Ltd. 25 pc.; and the Government of India 24 pc. This Company operates jointly with Imperial Airways, a weekly service from Karachi to Singapore, where it now connects with Qantas Empire Airways' weekly service from Singapore to Australia.

Indian National Airways Ltd. was established largely through the efforts of Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, C.B.E., to participate as a shareholder in Indian Trans-Continental Airways, and to develop feeder and other internal air services in North India. They opened a bi-weekly service between Calcutta and Rangoon and a daily service between Dacca and Calcutta with prospects of extension to Assam. Under a teypar contract with the Government of India, they also instituted a weekly service from Lahore to Karachi, to link with Imperial Airways London-Karachi services. The Rangoon and Dacca services from Calcutta were abandoned in 1935, owing to talk of public support.

Before all these developments, however, the first move had taken place in Western India Through the enterprise of Tata Sons Ltd., under a ten year contract with the Government of India, a feeder service was started in 1932 between Karachi, Bombay and Madras, connecting at Karachi with the London-Karachi service It now includes Hyderabad in its schedule. An extension of the service to Colombo is contemplated. Aerodromes for it in the extreme south of India are shortly to be organised and the Ceylon Government have recently provided one at Colombo

In Burma, Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways Ltd. operate a weekly service between Rangoon and Mandalay and hope to extend it to Moulmein and Tavoy.

From the beginning of 1935, the Imperial Anrways Londion-Karachi service, and with it, the Trans-India service up to Calcutts and the feeder services Karachi-Lahore and Karachi-Bombay-Madras, have been operated twice weekly Proposals for a further development of the trunk air line between England and Australia, across India, and for the carriage of all first class Mail matter by it at low charges are now on the tapts.

Instruction is Aviation.—Instruction in Aviation is given in India through Clubs founded for the purpose. There are eight of these. Above them is the Aero Club of India and Burma, Secretary, Mr. Southern. The Aero Club is wholly independent of Government, having financially supported by the other clubs and acts as a co-ordinating body for those others, taking up with Government points of interest to them all and so on. The eight instructional clubs are the Delin Flying Club, Bombay Flying

Club, Bengal Flying Club, (Calcutta), U P Flying Club (Lucknow), Madras Flying Club (Lahore), Madras Flying Club, Madras Northern India Flying Club (Lahore), Jhodpur Flying Club Karachi Aero Club The eight instructional clubs are under the direct control of the director of Civil Aviation Indian National Alrways, Ltd have also established a Flying School in Rangoon for the training of pupils in aviation The aeronautical Training Centre of India, Ltd, formed by a number of leading Indians, opened an extensive School at the Civil Aerodrome, New Delhi, in October 1935, for the training of aeronautical engineers (Lapt. A T E Eadon, tormerly Assistant Director of Civil Aviation with the Government of India was appointed first Governor & Principal, with a staff of highly qualified directors, and at the beginning of 1936, workshops with the most modernequipment are in course of erection. The centre is for the accommodation of 80 students, Its training courses last four years The cost to each student is about Rs. 6,000, including the fees for the whole course and keep.

The Club movement dates from March 1927, when, as a result of the interest taken in the subject by Sir Victor Sassoon, Bt., M.L.A., it was discussed by the Indian Legislative Assembly An encouraging atmosphere was thus created and in the same month Aero Club of India was formed, composed of about 40 members of the Assembly. Its first meeting was held in Simla in September of the same year and during the next three months 100 more members of the Assembly and 197 other members joined. Strong committees were then formed in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Allahabad, with the object of developing interest in the movement and in order to utilise the Government giants which were at this time proposed and the tormation of local clubs followed. The Aero Club of Great Britain and thereby became its official representative in India and Burma

Legislation.—Air navigation in British India was till recently governed by the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911. It was found to be very much out of date in the torce of the rapid development of aviation and in August 1934 the British Indian Central Legislature passed the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934, replacing the old Act and giving powers to the Government of India to make rules to meet modern developments and to enable them to implement the provisions of the International convention for the Regulation of Actial Navigation, 1919, to which India is a party. During the same session, legislation (the Indian Carriage by Air Act) defining the law of Carriage by air in India was also carried out.

Indian Air Races—The Government of India, in December, 1927, received from Sir Victor Sassoon a letter saying that subject to a grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Aero Club for the year 1928-29 and a grant of Rs. 20,000 to each club formed, he would bear any deficit between the Club's income and expenditure until the grants became available. This they agreed to and they further announced that they would provide for each club an initial quipment of two aeroplanes, a spare engine and a contribution towards the cost of a hangar

where no hangar was already available. These grants commenced as from the 1st April 1928 and were to continue for two years The Club subvention terms, after extension, were revised by the Government of India late in 1935. Under the new terms the Aero Club of India receives nothing from Government Each club receives a fixed subsidy of Rs 12,000 a year if it maintains three machines, Rs 10,000 for two machines or Rs 8,000 for one machine, plus Rs 300 for each 'A' pilot trained ab unito and Rs 100 for each A license renewed The maximum subsidy payable to any club is Rs 20,000 The terms are for three years

The first Indian air-race was flown over a Delhi-Agra-Jhansi-Lucknow-Agra-Delhi course in February 1932, and was very successful There was a similar race over approximately the same course in February 1938, when the entries were good and included two competitors who specially came out from England for the contest and the event was again completely successful.

The origin of these two races was the offer by Their Excellencies the Viceroy (the Earl of Willingdon) and the Counters of Willingdon, of a Challenge Trophy for such a race.

There was no race in 1934. One was programmed for December, 1934, to be flown from grammed for December, 1952, to be nown from Calcutta to Bombay with a halt for one night at Cawnpore. Six months' notice was given and substantial cash prizes, in addition to the Viceroy's Challenge Trophy, were offered, but only six entries were received. The Aero only six entries were received. The Aero Club Committee in their announcement to this effect said that in their opinion the program-me was too ambitious for the class of competitors who had hitherto entered, most of whom could not afford to fly to the start, race over 1,200 miles and then fly home again. They They added, "Air racing, like every other form of racing, costs money and can only be encouraged by the patronage of wealthy sportsmen and in India this has been the exception rather than the rule up to now". The funds annually available to pay for the race are limited and as soon as the length of the race and the number of stops are increased the cost of organisation rapidly increases. The running of the first race cost Rs. 5,600 and that of the second Rs. 5,354 The only funds regularly available. Rs 5,354 The only runds regularly available for the purpose are the interest on one lakh of rupees given by Sir V. Sassoon to form an Irwin Flying Fund, for flying sport prizes. The Fund is held by a Trust, the members of which are the Director of Civil Aviation and the Chairman of the Aero Club.

The Club are holding in February, 1936, a two-day rare from Madras, via Bombay to New Delhi and at the time of writing nine entries had been received.

Director, Civil Aviation.-Mr. F. Tymms, C.I.E., M C.

Deputy Director, Civil Aviation .- Mr. G. I.. Gandy.

Chref Inspector of Aurcraft.-Mr.A. S. Lane, M.B. zi.

Engineer Officer 1 .- Capt. A. G. Wyatt, R.E.

Engineer Officer II .- Mr. H. J. Paterson, I.S.E.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Although the activity of production and of water than that available in ports east of international trade, after its slight increase of Suez. It is claimed that, with the exception 1933, had remained since then practically stationary, the Canal traffic for the whole of last year exceeded that of 1933 by approximately 31 per cent. Owing to this shipping activity and in spite of the reduction in dues of 25 centimes put into force on April 1, 1934, the total transit receipts exceeded those of the previous year.

The canal traffic rose in 1934 to 5,663 transits. representing a net register tonnage of 31,751,000 tons. It thus exceeded in tonnage the result of 1930 and showed over 1933 an increase of 3.5 per cent., so the recovery in traffic, which began to show itself during the third quarter of 1932, had continued. However, progress had not been so regular in 1934 as in 1933, the increase from the one year to the other had been far more important during the first six months, and had even been replaced in the tourth quarter by a slight set-back

The weight of goods passing through the Canal amounted to 28,448,000 tons, exceeding the figure for 1933 by 5.7 per cent, but remained 17.6 per cent. below the maximum recorded in 1929.

Improvement Schemes.—It was announced in 1914 that from and after January 1st, 1915, the maximum draught of water allowed to ships going through the Suez Canal would be increased by 1 ft., making it 30 ft. English.

The maximum permissible draught of ships using the Canal was 24 4 feet in 1870; in 1890 ships drawing 25 . 4 feet could make the passage; and during the following 24 years the increase has been at the average rate of about 1 foot every six years, thus bringing the maximum draught authorized to 29 feet.

The scheme of improvement adopted by the The scheme of improvement adopted by the Company on the recommendation of the International Consultative Committee of Works, the British representatives on which are Sir William Matthews and Mr. Anthony Lister, is a comprehensive one, and the details suggest that it will meet the needs of the big ship.

of Sydney, there is no eastern port which at low tide has a greater depth of water than that now provided in the Canal throughout the full length of nearly 105 miles. In any case the work in hand should meet the needs of any ship likely to be built for the eastern trade during the next few years.

When the Canal was opened in 1869, the width was 72 feet and the depth about 26 feet 2 inches, in June, 1913, the width at a depth of 32 feet 8 inches had been increased to a minimum of 147 feet 6 inches over a length of about 85 miles, and to a width of 328 feet over a distance of about 20 miles. The latest scheme makes provision for a depth of 40 feet throughout and for a widening up to 196 feet 8 inches in the south section, and the cutting of an appropriate number of sidings in the north and central sections, where a minimum width of 147 feet 6 inches is believed to be sufficient for the requirements of the immediate future.

The work of eniarging the capacity of the Canal presents no special difficulty on the engicantal presents in special uniformly of the consistently driven into the channel at Port Said during storms, but a remedy for this will be found in extension of the west breakwater by about extension of the west breakwater by about 2,700 yards at a cost of over £6,000,000. The construction of this extension, which has been in hand for the past two years, is making satisfactory progress. The Suez Roads are being adequately dredged in accordance with an agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Company.

Almost up to the end of 1915 the works for extending the jetty to the west of Port Said, works of capital importance for the protection of the entry to the Canal were pushed on uninterruptedly. In November, however, for want of hydraulic lime, the manufacture of artificial rocks for this jetty was interrupted. The submarine foundations in stone and rubble of the new jetty were, as a matter of fact, com-pleted to a length of 2,500 metres; the protective blocks were laid for 1,040 metres, and cemented A 40 Feet Channel.—The deciared policy of for over 800 metres. The protection of the the Canal Company in regard to the despening Channel is thus secured, and there is no need of the Canal is to offer a slightly greater depth of any apprehension as to its future.

Travel in India.

Thirty years ago, a tour in India was possible observation such as the customs, religions, only to the wealthy, the leisured and those philosophy and art of one of the oldest civilisa-who had friends in the country. The cost tions. of the journey was very high, the methods of transportation were very slow; and the faci-lities for travel were so indifferent that he was a bold man who consigned himself to the mer-cies of the country without a sheet of letters of introduction. Now the mail which is posted in London on Thursday night, reaches Bombay in 14 days, and the passenger can travel by the same route and with the same speed as the mail. It is also possible to reach Bombay in 11 days from Genoa or Venice by means of the Lloyd-Triestino line. A dozen lines have covered the sea route between Europe and India and Ceylon with a plexus of regular services while Imperial Airways have a weekly service from Croydon to Karachi and from there the Indian State Air Service takes you to Delhi and before long it is hoped to Calcutta The Indian Rallways provide facilities on the trunk lines equal to many of the best services in Europe and the Indian hotel has grown into a really comfortable caravanserai.

The traveller to India has a choice of many ports by which he may enter To the majority of visitors from Europe and the West, Bombay provides their first glimpse of India, while others enter by Calcutta, Madras and Karachi and via Colombo.

Owing to its geographical position Bombay is known as the Gateway of India through which for more than a century, the import and export trade of India has largely passed. Ash-purple against the dawn, the spurs of the Western the inner sanctuary of Bombay Harbour Among and above these mountain heights Among and above these mountain heights Wellington fought the battles which earned for weinington lought the battles which earned for him his early military greatness. Every schoolboy knows the story of the Mahratta-campaigns; they are but one—the Mahrattas—of the races within races that populate this vast country where two hundred and twenty-two different vernaculars are spoken. There is never an end to the land of India. You will find the in its roct unto-duta form and next. find life in its most up-to-date form and next to it the customs and habits of a nation which have not changed for hundreds of years Life will surge past you in a picturesque procession.
You will hear a medley of strange sounds—
the tinkle of the temple bells, the throb of the
drum, the chant of the 'muezzin' announcing that God is Almighty and Mohammed is his Prophet, the song of the Sharma, the cry of the wild beast in the jungle The tropical sun blazing like a ball of molten gold in a turquoise sky, the silver moon sailing across the purple vault of heaven will awaken in you feelings which you have never known before If the visitor seeks variety and picturesqueness, there is no region in all the world so full of vivid colour, of populous cities, of buildings designed by master architects of bygone days, of diverse races, of absorbing subjects for study and

To the true lover of nature, the botanist and the naturalist, India can offer every charm in forest, mountain, valley, cultivated plain, and wild waste.

To the sportsman, it can furnish sport such as few countries can give, the tiger in the forest, the great mahseer in many rivers, the wily snipe on the jheels, the strong winged duck, the jinking pig and many another kind.

To the mountaineer, the Himalayas offer the highest mountains in the world and some of the few famous peaks which are still unclimbed.

To the statesman, businessman or politician who seeks rest and change without idleness, India presents a sense of busy administration, a nation in the making and an experiment such as has never before been tried

Bombay itself is cosmopolitan like many of the world's great ports and in it you will find jostling each other in the streets representatives of half the races of mankind The Towers of Silence and the Caves of Elephanta are among the sights to be seen. Elephanta is one of those delightful islands which are freely scattered upon the waters over which Bombay reigns as

But Bombay is a gateway and through it many interesting trips await the visitor and northwards to Delhi he has the choice of two routes either by the G I P. Railway ma the Filtra and Ajanta Caves, Sanchi, Gwallor, Agra and Muttra or by the H B & C I. Railway via Baroda and through Rajputana with its famous cities of Mount Abu, Udaipur, Ajmer and Jaipur to Agra and Muttra. If you deede to go by the G I. P. Railway route, you will find at Ajanta frescoes which rival many of the old frescoes found in Eurone while at Ellora old frescoes found in Europe while at Ellora are the most wonderful caves in the world, mountains cut into colossal sanctuaries Von will be able to compare the work of the Buddhists, the Jams and the Brahmins and learn more of Indian mythology than many hours of study will give you. At Sanchi are Buddhist buildings dating back to 150 B.C. The stone carvings are remarkable and are well worth a visit. As you proceed further north, Gwalior is reached. The great Fort of Gwalior has been described by Fergusson as "the most remarkable and interesting example of a Hindu palace of an early age in example of a hindu palace of an early age in India." Seventy miles further on lies Agra and of all the romantic cities of India, Agra must surely come first for it contains that crowning glory in marble, the Taj Mahal. Generations have come and gone since that far day when that most splendid of emperors Shababah bound his bead has force his wife's Shahjehan bowed his head before his wife's coffin in the vault of the finished Taj The building is better known than any other in the world. Visit it by moonlight and 'ater by

daylight if you must. By moonlight its seduction is irresistible. Sit on the steps by the entrance gate and watch the moon drift above the trees and the ring of silver light stealing round the base of the dome and creeping gently upwards to the pinnade. See it also in the fading evening light when amber and rose and gold, the sun sinks in the west behind the crenelated ramparts of Agra Fort If you must visit it in the broad light of noonday then forget the first view from the gateway and wander awhile about the gardens where you will find exquisite glimpses of snowy structures so light and graceful that they seem to rest on air; of buoyant cupola and elimbing campanile. Here is grandeur as well as beauty

The Taj Mahal, however, is only one of the many interesting sights of Agra, and its Fort, Itmad-ud-Daulah's Tomb, Akbar's Tomb, 5 miles from Agra, and Fatehpur Sikri, the deserted city of Akbar about 23 miles distant are all well worth a visit. No other fortress in the world presents so great an appearance of knightly splendour, of proud and noble dignity or, with a more sovereign grace, crowns its red bastions with so wonderous a collection of palaces, mosques, halls of state, baths, kiosques, balconies and terraces as Agra Fort, a mile and a half in circumference, with walls 70 feet high faced with red sandstone. The vigorous style of decorative architecture that Akbar introduced into his red sandstone palaces was embellished by his grandson Shah Jahan who was largely responsible for the delicate inlay work and the low reliefs in white marble. There are no buildings to equal these except those found in the Palace in Delhi Fort which Shah Jahan built when he transferred his headquarters to Delhi. Akbar's vigorous but supremely attractive style appears at its best in Fatehpur Sikri which he built in his joy at the realisation of his fondest hopes when his son Jahangir was born.

There in the year 1569 A.D. on a lonely eminence, Akbar fo inded his city and there began to rise as if by magic those great battlemented walls, the magnificent palaces and courtyards, the great mosque and the other superb specimens of the skill of the Moghul stone-masons which stand to this day a source of endless wonder and admiration to visitors.

The traveller moves northward past Muttra and Brindaban, famous places of Hindu pilgrimage due to their association with the birth and early life of Lord Krishna, until Delhi is reached. Delhi, the capital of India, in days gone by and now the Imperial Capital of India, has no rival in greatness, as all men know that he who holds Delhi holds India. Here the visitor will find much that will interest and enthrall him. Here he can trace the growth and fall of dynasty after dynasty, here he will find some of the best examples of the work of the Moghal Period at its zenith as he wanders with muffled feet in the greet courtyard of the largest mosque in India, the Juma Masjid, or in Shahjahan whose halls rival those of the palace in Agra Fort with their delicate inlay work in marble and their gardens. Here are crumbling memorials of the Mutiny, Hindu Rao's house, the Kashmir Gate beneath which some still

salute dead Home and Salkhed as they pass, the tree enoumbered sites of redoubt and battery, Nicholson's grave, Asoka's pillar, the site of the great Durbar.

Kutab, the first of the so-called seven cities of Delhi with its Kutab Minar, 238 feet in height, erected in the 12th century A.D. of red and cream sandstone overlooks the plain where many of the pages of history were written. The Kutab Minar, tapering from the base to the summit, is divided by five corbelled balconies while on the fluting is carved an intricate design in which are introduced verses from the Koran. In the main courtyard stands the famous pillar of solid wrought iron devoid of rust and dating back to about 400 A.D. Visitors to Delhi should not miss seeing the Kutab for its unique in India.

New Delhi, the eighth city of Delhi, is worthy to rank with its seven predecessors, Kutab, Siri, Tughlakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Puarana Qila and Shahjahanabad, the present day Delhi. Here you find an example of town planning carried out by some of the leading architects and engineers in the world on a site where they could start with a free hand.

If you decide to take the route northwards from Bombay via Rajputana, then you will see another but equally interesting side of India. Rajputana, the land of chivalry, attracts the visitor as few places do. Alone at **Udaipur** is there, in its perfection, the fairy palace of one's childhood, just such a long cataract of marble terraces and halls falling into the waters of a mountain encircled lake, as the illustrator of an Andrew Lang fairy book delights to draw.

Mount Abu, the Rajput Olympus, combines the delights of a hill station with one of the historic homes of the gods. The Dilwara Temples, the masterpiece of Jain architecture, contain some of the finest carvings in India. Forests of marble columns, carved and polished till they resemble Chinese ivories, are linked by flying arches that twist and twine from pillar to pillar like exquisite creepers, softening outlines and producing the effect of a symphony of graceful movement.

Northwards from Delhi is the Punjab and the North-WestFrontier Province whence most of the recruits for the Indian Army come. Here you will find Amritsar, the home of the Sikhs, Lahore, one of the most ancient and famous cities of India, the Khyber Pass, the historic gateway into India from the North, the flourishing cities of the Canal Colonies which have risen up since British Engineers have harnessed the waters of the Punjab "the Land of the Five Rivers" which formerly ran to waste and many another city. Through the Punjabalso you will travel to reach Kashmir, famous since the days of the Moghul Emperors.

The glory of Amritsar is the Darbar Sahib (the Golden Temple). The pavements of the sacred tank are all of marble from Jaipur and the tank itself contains a sheet of water 510 feet square. In the midst approached by a marble causeway, rises the Golden Temple, nearly cubical in form and decorated with wonderful richness.

Lahore grew in importance with the dawn of Moghul supremacy when Babar, the founder of that dynasty, made it a place of Royal Residence, reminiscences of which are to be found to-day in the pleasure gardens, tombs, mosques and pavillions of Moghul architectural beauty which have won undying fame for that dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

Khyber Pass, the great natural highway into India through the almost impregnable mountain barrier of the North-West Frontier, is rich in historical association and has from time is rich in historical association and has from the immemorial been the route by which conquering hosts have passed into India to disturb the peace of her people and continually alter their destiny. It is still the great trading route between India and the Central Asian States On Tuesdays and Fridays when the continual string of caravans of great shaggy camels laden with merchandise, accompanied by stern, strong and picturesquely dressed men with their women and children from Central Asia are moving to and from Afghanistan, the pass presents a most interesting and unique sight.

Kashmir, described by poets as "an emerald set in pearls" is a land of rich forests and upland pastures, of slow flowing rivers and glittering mountain torrents, ringed with an almost unbroken girdle of mountain snow capped all the year. If you can imagine Venice set in the heart of Switzerland, that is Srnnagar, the capital of Kashmir. Life is good as you gold a long the face of the lakes in a househoat. glide along the face of the lakes in a houseboat when the lotus flower is out and the banks are one mass of colour with the snow-capped mountains in the background. When days are warm on the lakes, a trip can be made up the valleys and you can live in Arcady and see the bear in his native haunts and the mountain deer on the hill tops.

For those who have arrived at Delhi via Bombay an interesting return trip can be made via Benares and Calcutta. Many visitors, however, enter India via Calcutta and from here also many interesting tours can be made.

Calcutta, one of the first trading ports of the Calcutta, one of the me stading lands, was founded by Job Charnock; it is now the second largest city in the Empire. Its public buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, buildings, the Indian museum, the Fort, the Jain Temple, the Hindu bathing ghats along the river front, the Hindu shrines, are all worthy of attention.

Before winding your way towards Delhi trips should be made to Darjeeling to see the roof of the world and Mount Everest, the highest mountain and to Puri, the home of the famous temple of Jagannath. The ambition of every visitor to Darjeeling is to see Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, and, in order to do so they must travel some 7 miles away, past Ghoom station to Tiger's Hill (8,514 ft.) as from Darjeeling the mountain is not visible The best time to see sunrise on Mount Everest is in the early Spring or late Autumn. Then at the end you will find a view unequalled in any other part of the world. Twelve peaks over 20,000 feet with the awe-inspiring Kan-chanjunga in the centre are spread out before

Puri also is an easy run from Calcutta. There in front of the gate of the temple is the famous black marble pillar, one of the most beautifully worked things in India with a tiny figure of the it during the Mutiny against terrific odds

Dawn on its capitol. Incongruous as it may seem, in Puri all caste vanishes. The significance of this can be understood only by those who know India. Once a year the image of Vishnu is carried in procession upon the famous Jagannath cars to the Garden Temple. These cars, 45 feet high, standing on solid wooden whecis, seven feet in diameter, are dragged along by the devotees.

Twenty miles north of Puri, along the sea coast, or 54 miles by motor road stands the Black Pagoda at Konarak, the temple of the Sun God Surya

On the road to Delhi, the visitor will travel through the Gangetic plain, one of the most fruitful areas of India. Here he will find cities sacred to the Hindus such as Budh Gaya and Benares, cities intimately connected with the mutiny like Lucknow and Cawnpore and other flourishing cities

Budh Gaya is one of the most famous and most interesting of all the sacred sites of the Buddhists for it is the scene of the "Great Renunciation" and the Enlightenment of Gautama afterward named Buddha. It marks the site of his long penance and his final victory over worldly desire.

Benares is reputed to be the oldest city in India, but there is no authentic record how old it is except that it is mentioned in those two great Hindu epics, the Mahabharata and the Ramayana, which deal with events long before the Christian era. Benares is, however, one of the most holy cities in India for the Hindu, and its spiritual significance is shown in the quotation. "Happy is the Hindu who dies in Benares, for he is transported at once to Siva's Himalayan Paradise on Mount Kailasa, north of Lake Manasa, where the great three-cyed ascetic seeing the past, the present and the future, sits in profound meditation."

Benares rests on the banks of the Ganges and floating down the river in a boat the sight of Aurangzeb's Mosque and the many picturesque temples and ghats recalls to one's imagination through the dim vistas of time the endless processions of devout people wending their way down the narrow lanes to the temples with fragrant garlands to hang round the necks of the gods or to wreathe in solemn devotion the

emblem of Siva's divinity.

About 4 to 5 miles away from Benares lies Sarnath where Buddha preached his first sermon after obtaining divine wisdom at Gaya and in the adjoining Deer Park is a Museum of Archæology of vivid interest.

Lucknow is a city hallowed by memories of a grim struggle, of heroic deeds and noble sacrifice; its appeal to the Westerner is influenced by its historical connections, its beautiful buildings and the mysterious glamour so closely associated with the East Legend connects the founding of the city with Lakshronners the founding of the city with Laken-mana, son of King Dasaratha of Ayodhya and brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Ramayana, the epic poem of the Hindus: but Lakshmanpur or Lucknow as it is now called was at its greatest under the five Kings of Oudh (1732-1856).

All visitors wend their way to the Residency and pay homage to the gallant band who keld until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell. The deeds of Lawrence who was in command until he was killed and of Havelock who made his historic but unsuccessful attempt to rescue the garrison and was himself besieged are well-known

Cawnpore is one of the most important industrial cities of India and here you will find up-to-date factories, a symbol of the West with the teeming bazaars where business is still carried on as it has been done for generations.

Northern and Central India is, however, not the only interesting part of India and the South can show you sights unlike those in any other part of the World South India is a land of temples, full of the most wonderful carving while Mysore, one of the most progressive Indian States, can show you fine buildings, falls higher than Niagara and wonderful scenery.

Madras is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third largest town in India, and the Presidency includes that part of India which was one of the first in which English and other foreign nations settled. The visitor will still find in the large houses belonging to the merchant Princes with their far spreading compounds, in the conveyances still used by the local inhabitants and in the secency, which is the India of the old picture books, traces of what India used to be when first the English settled there.

Mysore commemorates in its name the destruction of Mahashasura, a minotaur or buffalo headed monster by Chamundi, the form under which the consort of Siva is worshipped as the tutelary goddess of the ruling family. Mysore State is a picturesque land of mountain and forest presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. The Capital which bears the same name as the state is a city with many fine buildings and a visitor to India who wishes to see the working of an up-to-date Indian States situated among wonderful scenery cannot do better than visit Mysore. Elephants range throughout the southern forests and from time to time keddah operations are undertaken when wild elephants are captured in stockades Tigers, leopards and bears are numerous and bison are found in certain forests. The famous Gersoppa Falls present one of the most beautiful sights of wild untarnished nature to be found ir India Many of the temples contain examples of the finest carving, and Seringapatam famous as the capital of Tippu Sultan and about nine miles from Mysore is well worth a visit. For those who are travelling from Bombay to Colombo an interesting trip can be arranged via Mysore.

At Madura and Trichinopoly will be found examples of some of the best and most interesting work in South India.

Madura has been aptly described by European scholars as the "Athens of South India" and from time immemorial has been the abode of South Indian culture in all its aspects

It contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples the tourist is allowed to wander without restrictions over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the hall of Mantapam of a Thousand Pillars can be seen some of the finest carving in stone in all the world. The workmanship is so fine, the chiselling so delicate that one is lost in silent admiration as one looks at the representations of the Hindu Pantheon and at the graceful figures of men, women and animals.

Trichinopoly is noted for its rock temple and about three miles away is Srirangam with its famous temple which is claimed as the earthly abode of Vishnu the Lord of Creation.

No one visiting India should miss the opportunity of seeing Burma for it is a country of extraordinary charm, a country of contrasts. Whatever be your hobby, whatever be your interest, be it sport, history, ethnology or botany, or should you be merely fond of beautiful scenery you will find a greater variety in Burma than in probably any other country. You can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled with rhodoendrons and flowers unknown to science. You can find magnificent jungles almost impenetrable to man, bordering rushing torrents, or yet against you can see emerald green paddy fields and great winding rivers in the plains Should you be adventurous and seek the wilder regions, you will find great gaps in the fronter unvisited by civilised men and peopled by head hunters. Chins, Nagas and the fierce Black Lisu Yet you will also find olivilisation in the big citres like Rangoon and Maymyo Rangoon, the capital, is of special interest in that it possesses the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda, the Sacred Golden Pagoda visited by more pilgrims than any other Buddhist Temple in Indo-China.

This short account of India is not intended to be comprehensive and does not even mention many of the interesting places to be visited, but it is hoped that it will give some indication of the wonderful pageantry, the magnificent buildings of an older age, the sport, and the many things of interest which India and India alone can offer

December, January and February are the most pleasant months for a visit to India. The days are pleasantly cool and except on the seaboard the nights are cold India speaking broadly has no winter except in the far north It is a land of sunshine and colour. But the traveller arriving before November or staying in the country beyond the month of March must expect to find the tropical sun asserting its sway unless he wends his way to fair Kashmir or to one of the hill stations of India, Simla, the summer capital of India, Darjeeling the delightful or one of the many others situated among the hills of India.

Standard Tours.

The planning of an itinerary for an Indian or Burman tour will depend upon the port of arrival, the port of departure, personal desires of the party and the time available. Any of the leading tourist agencies such as Thos Cook & Son, Ltd., the American Express Co, Cox's & King's (Agents) Ltd., Army & Navy Stores, Grindlay & Co., Messrs. Jeens & Co., Bombay, etc., and the Publicity Officers of all the more important Railways as well as the Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau,

57, Haymarket, London, and the Resident Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, "Delhi House", 38 East 57th Street, New York, will work out tours to suit the convenience of individual parties Many of the leading tourist companies will also arrange for inclusive and conducted tours. There are certain places, which are very well-known such as Delhi, Agra, Benares, Darjecling, Jaipur, the Khyber Pass,

Kashmir and Mysore, but there are innumerable other places almost as well known containing sights which cannot be equalled in other parts of the world. Puri, Lucknow, Amritsar, Udaipur, Mount Abu, Gwallor, Ellora and Ajanta Caves and Madura are a few of them while in Burma, Mandalay and, the famous old cities of Ava and Amarpura nearby are well worth a visit.

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA,

AGRA.—Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Imperial,

AHMEDABAD,-Grand.

ALLAHABAD .- Grand.

BANGALORE.—New Cubbon, West End, Lavender's, Central.

BARODA .- The Guest House.

BENARES,-Clark's, de Paris.

BHOPAL.—Bhopal Hotel.

BOMBAY.—Grand, Majestic, Taj Mahal, Regent Calcutta.—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern,

CALCUTTA.—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern Spence's.

CAWNPORE.—Civil and Military, Berkeley House COONOOR.—Glenview.

DARJEELING.—Grand (Rockville), Mount Ever est, Park.

DELHI -Cecil, Clarke's, Maidens, Swiss.

GWALIOR .- Grand.

GULMARG (Kashmir)-Nedou's.

JAIPUR,-Jaipur, Kaiser-i-Hind, New.

JODHPUR - Jodhpur State Hotel.

JUBBULPORE. - Jackson's.

KARACHI.—Carlton, Bristol, Killarney, North Western.

KHANDALLA .-- Khandalla.

KODAIKANAL -- Carlton, Wissahickon.

KURSKONG .- Clarendon.

LAHORE. - Faletti's, Nedou's.

LUCKNOW.—Carlton, Burlington, Hiltons, Royal.

MADRAS.—Connemara, Bosotto, Spencer.

MAHABLESHWAR .- Race View.

MATHERAN .- Rugby.

MOUNT ABU .- Rajputana .

MUSSOORIE-Cecil, Charleville, Hakman Grand Savoy.

MYSORE -Metropole, Carlton.

NAINI TAL -Grand, Metropole, Royal.

OOTACAMUND .- Savoy.

PATNA .- Grand.

PESHAWAR -Deans Hotel.

POONA .- Napier.

PURI.-B. N. Railway Hotel.

QUETTA .- Stanyon's.

RAWALPINDI.—Flashman's.

SECUNDERABAD —Montgomery's, Percy's.

SHILLONG-Pinewood.

SIMLA,-Cecil, Grand, Clark's, Corstorphan's.

SRINAGAR (Kashmir).-Nedou's.

SHIVAPURI - Shivapuri

UDAIPUR .- Udaipur.

Burma.

RANGOON.—Allandale, Minto Mansions, Royal Strand.

MAYMYO .- Lizette Lodge.

KALAW .-- Kalaw.

Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA. - Grand.

BANDARAWELA .- Bandarawela , Grand .

COLOMBO.-Bristol, Galle Face, Grand Oriental.

GALLE .-- New Oriental.

HATTON.- Adam's Peak.

KANDY .- Queen's, Suisse.

NUWARA ELIYA.—Carlton, Grand. Maryhill St. Andrew's.

MOUNT LAVINIA .- Grand.

Malaya.

IPOH .- Station, Grand.

KUALA LUMPUR .-- Empire, Station.

PENANG.—Eastern and Oriental, Runnymede. SINGAPORE—Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-View Riviera.

ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

Afghanistan.-Amir's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

Austria -Standard Building, Hornby Road.

Belgium .-- 19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Brazil - Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate

China -- "Homelands," 1, Central Road, Colaba.

Cuba -Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao.

Czechoslovakia - Khatau Mansion, 1st Floor, 17, Cooperage, Fort

Denmark .- Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.

Finland -Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort

France.-11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba

Germany.-Narandas Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate

Greece .- 25, Waudby Road.

Iran .- Warden Bungalow, opp. P. O., Colaba.

Italy -9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba

Japan -Patel House, 10, Church Gate Street, Fort

Latvia-Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort

Luxenburg .-- 17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

Netherlands .- 214, Hornby Road, Fort

Nucaragua -Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Norway -Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road

Panama.—American Consul looks after Panamanian interests

Poland,--Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road

Portugal,-17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba,

Roumania .-- Matthew Road, Chowpatty.

Siam -- C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street, Fort

Spain -17, Cuffe Parade.

Sweden .-- Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate

Switzerland - Volkart Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate

Turkey —Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests

United States of America. - Bombay Mutual Life Building, Hornby Road.

Uraguay .- Sea Face, Chowpatty.

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

Argentine Republic .- 5, Fairlie Place.

Bolivia .-- 7, Old Court House Street.

Columbia. - C/o Messrs. Henry Williams, India, 1931. Ltd , 2; Fairlie Place.

Dominica .- 16, New Park Street.

Ecuador.-6, Lyons Range (C/o Messrs, Turner Morrison & Co)

Hungary.-Royal Insurance Buildings, 26, Dalhousie Square.

Panama .- 9, Esplanade Mansions.

Peru .- 8, Harrington Street.

Turkey .- C/o Mousell & Co., Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar.

Venezuela:--C/o Messrs. Henry William, India, 1931, Ltd., 7, Church Lane

N. B.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica, Liberia, Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta.

The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

Air Routes.

Three Air Services pass from Europe through India and onwards to the East Imperial Airways and K. L. M., maintain a regular biweekly service between Europe and India. and Air France maintains a regular weekly service Air France maintains a regular weekly service between Europe and India. Imperial Airways Eastbound aircraft arrive at Karachi each Monday and Thursday, and Westbound aircraft depart from Karachi each Wednesday and Saturday

- 2. K L M Eastbound aircraft arrive at Karachi each Friday and Monday, and West-bound alteraft depart from Karachi each Saturday and Tuesday The journey between Karachi and London by Imperial Airways is made in 5½ days, and the journey between Karachi and Amsterdam by K L, M is made in 2½ days
- 3 Air France Eastbound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday, and Westbound aircraft depart from Karachi each Wednesday The journey between Karachi and Paris by Air France is made in 4 days

- 5 Indian Air Services -There are two Companies operating scheduled air lines in India
 - I Tata Son Ltd , and
 - II Indian National Airways, Ltd.
- A Tata Sons Limited (Aviation Department) of Bombay commenced operating a weekly airmail service in 1932 connecting at Karachi with Imperial Airways The route is from Karachi via Ahmedabad, Bombay, Hyderabad (Deccan) to Madras, During the monsoon, June to September this service is operated Tata Sons Limited (Aviation Department) via Poona instead of via Bombzy owing to the fact that Juhu Acrodrome becomes unserviceable during the wet weather From the 1st of January 1935 this service was duplicated and now runs bi-weekly In 1935 Tata Sons Ltd established a weekly service from Bombay via Goa, and Cannanore to Trivandrum. Thie service operates during the six winter months every year and closes during the monsoon. Both services carry mails and passengers, Negotiations between Tata Sons Ltd and the Government for the establishment of a Madras-4 The particulars of fares, weight of baggage Colombo service are continuing and it is expected allowed and conditions of carriage may be that this service will become established during obtained from any travel agent.

Karachi-Madras Service.

South Bound.

			Oct	ober to	May				
Karachi Ahmedabad Bombay Hyderabad Madras	. 1	Dep. Arr Dep Arr Dep. Arr Dep. Arr	Tuesdav ,, ,, ,, ,, Wednesday	6-30 10-20 10-50 13-40 14-10 18-10 6-30 9-55	hrs	Dep Arr Dep. Arr Dep. Arr Dep. Arr.	Friday ,, ,, ,, Saturday ,,	6-30 10-20 10-50 13-40 14-10 18-10 6-30 9-55	hrs
			June t	o Septen	nber.				
Karachi Ahmedabad Poona' Hyderabad Madras .	: i	Dep Arr. Dep Arr. Dep Arr Dep Arr.	Tuesday '' '' Wdenesday No	6-00 10-00 10-30 14-45 15-15 18-30 6-30 9-55	11 21 21 22 22 23	Dep Arr Dep Arr Dep. Arr Dep. Arr	Fridav ,, ,, ,, Stuidav	6-00 10-00 10-30 14-45 15-15 18-30 6-30 9-5 5	hrs
			Octo	ber to I	Iay				
Madras Hvderabad Bombay Ahmedabad Karachi		Dep Arr Dep Arr Dep. Arr Dep Arr	Monday Tuesday ,,, ,, ,,	14-00 17-25 6-30 10-30 11-00 13-50 14-20	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	Dep Arr. Dep Arr Dop. Arr. Dep. Arr.	Thursday Friday ,, ,, ,, ,,	14-00 17-25 6-30 10-30 11-30 13-50 14-20 81-10	hrs.

tember.

		•			•			
Madras	Dep	Monday	14-00	hrs	Dep.	Thursday	14-00	hrs
Hyderabad	Arr.	,,,	17-25	,,	Arr	,,	17-25	,,
,,	Dep.	Tuesdav	6-30	,,	Dep.	Friday	6-30	,,
Poona	Arr	,,	9-45	,,	Arr	,,	9-45	,,
,,	Dep	,,	10-15	,,	Dep.	,,	10-15	,,
Ahmedahad	Arr	,,	14-30	,,	Arr	,,	14-30	•••
,,	Dep	,,	15-00	,,	Dep.	,,	15-00	,,
Karachi .	Arr		19-00		Arr	**	19-00	

Bombay-Trivandrum.

South-Bound:

(Every Wednesday)

Bombay Goa	Dep Arr	6-30 hrs 9-30 ,,
Cannanore	Dep Air	9-30 ,, 12-15 ,,
Trivandrum	Dep Arr	12-45 ,, 15-21 ,,

North-Bound:

(Every Monday)

Trivandrum Cannanore	Dep Air	8-00 hrs 10-35 ,.
Goa "	Dep A 11	11-05 13-45
Bombay	Dep Arr	14-15 ,, 16-51 ,,

B Indian National Airways, Ltd with headquarters at Delhi commenced operating duplicated to connect with the duplicated Imperial Airways services at Karachi, and the between Calcutta and Rangoon, Calcutta and Perial Airways services at Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and the route now runs from Karachi, and Thirsday and South-to lack of support in 1935. In December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive Karachi each Sunday and South-to lack of support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive support in 1935 in December 1934 bound aircraft arrive support in 1935 i

Lahore-Karachi Service.

North Bound.

l.ahore Multan Jacobabad Karachi	Dep Arr Dep Arr Dep . Arr	Saturday Sunday	15-00 hrs 17-00 17-15 19-30 05-00 08-00	Dep An Dep Arr Dep. Arr.	Tuesdav Wednesdav ,,	15-00 hrs. 17-00 ,, 17-15 ,, 19-30 ,, 05-00 ,,
		2	South Bound.			
Karachi Jacobabed Multan Lahore .	Dep Arr, Dep, Arr Dep , Arr,	Sunday Monday ,,	17-00 hrs 20-00 05-00 07-15 07-30 09-30 ,,	Dep A11 Dep Arr Dep A1r	Thuisday Friday	17-00 hrs. 20-00 ,, 05-00 ,, 07-15 ,, 07-30 ,, 09-30 ,,

Foreign Consular Officers in India. Corrected up to 31st January 1936.

Name.		Appoint		Station	
Afghanistan. Sardar Salah-ud-Din Khan Monsieur Abdur Rahman Khan		Consul			Delhi. Bombay.
Monsieur Md Shafi Khan	•	Do.			Karachi.
Argentine Republic					
Vacant		Consul Vice-Consul		:	Do.
Austria.					
Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw	, Kt.,	Consul	••	••	Aden.
Mr. D. H. C. Dinshaw (acting) .		Do			Do.
Mr. R. W. Plummer		Do	•		Calcutta.
Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw M.V.O., O.B.E. (on leave) Mr. D.H. C. Dinshaw (acting) Mr. R. W. Plummer Mr. C. N. Caroe (on leave) Mr. Paul Urban (Acting)		Do Do.			Bombay. Do.
Belgium.					
Monsieur M. Ulser Monsieur T. J Clement Mr. A. E. Adams Mr. A. S. Larkin		Consul-General	••	• •	Calcutta.
Monsieur T. J Clement		Do	• •		Rombav.
Mr. A. E. Adams		Consul .	• •	• •	Aden. Karachi.
Mr R S. Larkin		Do		• •	Madras.
Mr Villiam Wright, () B E		Do	••	•	
Monsieur R. Bernek	• ••	Do. Vice-Consul	••		C 1
Ionsieur Hipp-Cools		Do	••	•	Bombay
Bolivia.					
Mr. B. Matthews		Consul-General			Calcutta.
Mr. J. A. Johnston (on leave)	• ••	Consul		•	Rangoon
Mr K. R Binning (Acting on leave) Mr G Gauld (Acting)	• • •	Do	• •		Do. Do.
Brazil.	•	Do			ъо,
Drazu. Dr. Manoel Agostinho de Heredia	•••	Consul		1	Bombay.
Mr Warnando Managag Braganas			••		Unlcutta.
Senhor Jaime N. Heredia		Do. Vice-Consul	••		Bom bay.
Mr. H V Simmons (on leave)		Do.	••	. 1	Calcutta.
Mr. H V Simmons (on leave) Mr. C. F. Pvett Mr. W. Smith Hepburn		Do. Consular Agent	::	::	Rangoon Do
China.				1	
fr Chen Chang Loh		Consul-General			Calcutta.
fr. Tsai Hsien-Chang		Consul		. \	Rangoon
Mr. Chang-pei Liang Mr. D J Lee	'	Do	••	1	Calcutta.
		Vice-Consul	••)	Bombay.
Colombia. *Mr. H Aldridge		Consul			Calcutta.
Cuba.		Содоці			VALUE UVA.
		0 - 1 5 - 1		1	Cl- loude
Monsieur F Bonachea		Consul-General			Calcutta.
*Senor W. F. Pais		Consul		1	DOMINAY.

Na	me.			_	Appointme	ent.		Station.
Czechoslov	ak Rep	ubl	ic.					
In Alexander Wland					Coneul			Aden
Pater Klamans	36	• •	••	•••	Do.	••	- 111	Hombay.
Togef I nek	••	• •	••	•••	Do	•••		Calcutta.
cant.	••	••	••	•	Do	-	- 11	Karachi.
r. Alexander Klaude Peter Klemens Josef Lusk cant r. G. S. Mahomed	••	::	::	••	Consular Agent	:.		Bombay.
Den	mark.						l	
r. Stanley Nicholas r. B. A. Thorstenso r. A. L. B. Tucker r. A. Hamen r. W. M. Browning r. C. A. K de Casto r. A. N. Wardley r. G. N. R. Morgan	Dav				Consul			Aden.
B. A. Thorstenso	n	• •	• • •		Do.			Bombay
r. A. L. B. Tucker		••	• • •		Do.			Calcutia.
r. A. Hansen	••	•••			Do.			Calicut.
W. M. Browning	•••	••			Do.			Madras.
C. A. K. de Casto	nier	••	• •	•	Do	••		Rangoon.
A. N. Wardlaw		••	••	• •	Vice-Coneni	••		Calcutta
G N R Morgan	••	••	••	• •	Do Domani	••	•••	Karachi
G. M. IV. MUIGHI		•	•		ъ.		•••	Ralaulli.
	nica.							
.P.C. Sen	• •	••	••		Consul	••		Calcutta.
Ecu	ador.							
. J. Morshead (Act	ing)				Consul			Calctuta.
	ıland.				1			
C. H. A. R. Hard Carr Joakim R. W. Plummer C. G. Alexander	icastle				Consul			Bombay.
. Carr Joakim					Vice-Consul			Rangoon.
R. W. Plummer		• • •			Do.		-	Calcutta.
. C. G. Alexander	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			•	Do.	• • •		Madras.
Fra	nce.				1			
naieur P. Dubois onsulate-General) naieur E. P. F. Cha naieur E. Didot naieur E. Rodenfus ant r. J. A. Oliver r. T. C. Beaumour r. J. A. Ruinat r. R. B. Howison (cr George Howison cant	in-	cha	rge of	th				. 6. (6)
onsulate-General)		• •	• •		Consul	•		Calcutta.
asieur E. P. F. Cha	ant	• •		•	Do.		• •	Bombay.
asieur E. Didot					Vice-Consul			Calcutta.
sieur R Rodenfus	er				Consular Agent			Aden.
int	••		• •		Do.	•		Akvab.
. J. A. Oliver			• •	•	Do.			Chittagong.
.T.C. Beaumour	it		• •		Do.	••		Karachi.
.J. A. Ruinat					Do.			Wadras.
r. R. B. Howison (on leave)	••		100,			Rangoon.
George Howison	(acting)				Do.			Do.
ant	••	••	••	•	. Do.	••	•	Tellicherry.
Gern	nany.							
ron Wernher Von er Karl Kapp err Edwin Oscar E . H. Richter (Tran	Ow-Wac	hen	dorf		Con-ul-Generai			Calcutta. Bombay.
rr Karl Kapp			• •		Consul			Bombay.
rr Edwin Oscar B	loech		• •		. Do			Rangoon.
							•	Rangoon. Bombay.
he time being.) E. Von Selzam rr F. Hornemann (••		. Do.	••		Calcutta.
rr F. Hornemann (acting)	••	••	•	· Consul	••	••	Calcutta. Ports S. India
	eece.							
fr. M. Presvelos fr. Philon N. Philon fr. F. A. Archdale fr. N. Pantaropolo	••				. Consul-General			Calcutta.
te Dhilon N Dhilor					. Consul			Bombay.
. TIMOR IV. EMIOR								
r. F. A. Archdale	•		•		. Do	••		Karachi.

^{*} lionorary.

Foreign Cons	sular Officers	511
Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Hungary		
Temporarily closed) Monsieur Akos Milko	Consul Do.	Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
Iran.		
Monsieur Issa Maham Mon, Abdossamad Ali Abadi (on leave) Vacant Monsieur Abdool Hussein Esfandiari Vacant	Do	Delhi. Do Bombay. Calcutts. Karachi Madras. Moulmein.
Iraq. Monsieu Ibrahım Begal Khedauyr in charge of the Consulate-General)	Consul	Bombay
Italy.		
Cav Nobile Renato Galleani d'Agliano, Count di Caravonica.	Consui General	Bombay.
Signor Guido Sollazzo	Do	Calcutta. Aden. Calcutta.
PDr. G. R. Secco	Do	Aden. Bombay. Calcutta
Vacant Signor R. Stuparich	Consular Agent Do	Akyab. Karachi. Madras
Mr. Carlo Minto (acting)	Do	Rangoon
Japan. Vacant Vacant Vacant Mr M Ishikawa Mr. K. Yutani Mr. M Nonomura (acting Consul-General) Mr S Mochidzuki	Consul-General Consul Do Do. Vice-Consul Do	Calcutta Do. Bombay Rangoon. Calcutta Bombay
Luxemburg. *Monsieur Alphonse Ais (on leave) Mr. T. J. Clement, (In charge)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Nepal.		
Pravala Gorkha Dakhina Bahu Lieutenan Colonel Daman Shumshere Jung Bahadu Rana.	Consul-General	Delhi.
Netherlands.	l V	
Mr Ph C Visser (on leave) Monsieur M J Van Schreven (acting) Mr W Meek (on leave) Mr R C Forsyth (acting) Mr G Velthorst Mr A D Charles Mr C Voegeli Mr A Mrayer Mr J A Mayer	Consul-General Do Consul Do Do Do Do Do Vice-Consul	Calcutta Do Aden Do, Bombay Madras Karachi Rangoon Calcutta
Nicaragua.	Congri	Pombay
Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle	Consul Do	Bombay. Calcutta

Name.	Appointr	Station.					
Norwa)
Moneieur G. Tiichen				Consul-General			Calcutte
Mr. W. Meek (on leave)	::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Consul	•	::	Aden.
Mr. R C Forsyth (acting)				Do .			Do.
Mr. Torleif Ahsland	••		• •	Do	• •		Bombay.
Mr. A. S. Todd	• •	• •	••	Do	• •	• •	Madras.
Mr. W Gardiner .				Vice-Coneu)			A trueb
Mr H. B. Marden-Ranger	••		••	Do	••		Rassein
acant	••		• • •	Do		• •	Rombay.
Mr R S Larkin			•	Do.			Karachi.
Mr. W. Meek (on leave) Mr. R. C. Forsyth (acting) Mr. Torleif Absland Mr. A. S. Todd Mr. W. Gardiner Mr. W. Gardiner Mr. W. Johnston Mr. H. B. Marden-Ranger acant Mr. R. S. Larkin Mr. P. G. G. Salkeld	••	••	••	Do	••	••	Moulmein.
Pana							
J. S A			••	Consul-General	in char	ge	Calcutta.
Peru.							
				Consul-General		İ	Calcuita
Monsieur Cesar Gianella	••	••	• • •	Consul	•••		Do.
acant	••	••	••	Consul-General Consul Do	••	••	Rangoon,
Polan							
Pr. Eugene Banasinski Mr. Rajendra Singhi			••	Consul	••		Bombay.
Portuge							
enhor C. P. I c Mesquita For Hormusiee Cowasjee	Blistis India		K+	Consul-General	••	•••	Bombay.
M.V.O., O.B.E. (on leave).	T. TITEL	w ,	ш.,	COMPUS 00	••	••	Audii.
hr. F. H. C. Dinshaw (actin	g)	••	••	Do	••		Do.
Mr. G. C. Moses.				Do	••		Calcutta.
Rev. Alberto Lone (activa)	v erae (on lea	we)	Do	••	••	Madras.
Senor P. L. Ferrow				Do			Rangoon
Senor A. P. J. Fernandes	•••	• • •	•	Vice-Consul	•		Bombay.
Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee M.V.O., O.B.E. (on leave). Mr. F. H. C. Dinshaw (actin Mr. G. C. Moses. Bev. Avelino deSouza Vila- Rev Alberto Lopes (acting) Senor P. L. Ferrow Senor A. P. J. Fernandes Dr. J. T. Alfonso	••	••	••	Do	••	•	Karaohi.
Roumania.							
MUUMAHIA.		La v		Consul			Bombay.
	S. (re	u)					
Major S. A. Paymaster, I.M.	S. (re	va)					
Major S. A. Paymaster, I.M. Siam.							
Major S. A. Paymaster, I.M. Siam.				Consul-General			Calcutta.
Major S. A. Paymaster, I.M.				Consul-General	:: ::		Calcutta. Bombay. Rangoon.

Name.	Appointment.				Station	
Spain.						
enor Don Felix de Iturriaga (on leave	Consul Vice-Consul .			ŀ	Bombay.	
Monsieur R. Rodenfuser				ľ	Aden.	
or D S Fraser (in-charge of the Const	mate) .	Do.			1	Bombay.
Dr. D. D. Chose	• ••	Do.		•		Calcutta.
Mr. W. Young		Do.		• •		Karachi.
Mr. A. Ruinat		Do				Madras.
monsteur R. Rodentuser or D S Fraser (in-charge of the Const Dr. D. D. Ghose. Mr. W. Young Mr. A. Ruinst Mr. F. W. D. Allnn	• ••	Do		••		Rangoon.
Sweden.						
Monseicur Gustaf Lowenhard		Consul-Ger	neral			Calcutta.
Mr. A. E. Adams		Consul				Aden.
Mr. S. O. Sundgren Mr. E. W. Elmstedt (on leave)		Do.	•		- 1	Bombay.
Mr. E. W. Elmstedt (on leave) .		Do.	•	• •		Karachi.
Monsieur C. G. Hylten-Cavallins (acti	ng)	Do.	• •	•	ł	Do.
Mr C. W. Wood Mr Ivar Thomsen		Do.	• •		•••	Madras.
		Do. Do.	•		- 1	Rangoon
facant		Do.	••	••		Moulmein.
Switzerland.						
Dr. H. A. Sonderegger (Acting)		Consul-Ger	nctal			Bombay.
*Monsieur M. M. Staub		Consul			••	Calcutta.
Monsieur F Hofmann .		Cunsul-Ag	ent			Madras.
Monsieur W R Oretle .		Do.				Rangoon
Monsieur F Hofmann Monsieur W R Oretle Monsieur C. Voegeli		Do				Karachi.
Turkey.						
Mr. L. C. Mousell (on leave)		Consul	_			Calcutta.
*Monsieur E. Edelmann (acting)	• ••	Do	··	•	•	Do.
United States of America	1.					
Vacant		Consu!-Ge	neral			Calcutta.
Mr. Edward M. Groth (In charge	of the	Consul		•	••	Do.
Mr. Rufus H. Lane, Jr. Mr. Henry S. Waterman (on leave)		Do.				Do.
Mr. Henry S. Waterman (on leave)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Do.	::	::		Bombav.
Mr. J. G. Groeninger		Do.	::		1	Karachi.
Mr. Curtis C. Jordan	-	Do				Madras.
Mr. W. T. Crass (on leave)		Do.				Rangoon
Mr. L. J. Callanan	:	Do.				Aden.
Mr Charles M Carrity		Vice-Cons	u)			Bombay.
Mr. T J. Hohenthal	-	Do.	-		1	Do.
Mr N Lancaster (incharge of the Cons	sulate)	Do.				Do.
Mr. John J Macdonald		Do				Calcutta.
Mr. T J. Hohenthal Mr. N Lancaster (incharge of the Cons Mr. John J Macdonald Mr. Robert D Coe		Do.				Do.
Mr. F. W. Jandrey		Do.				Do.
Mr. F. W. Jandrey Mr. Lloyd E. Riggs Mr. Leland C. Altaffer Mr. Lyle C Himmel (in-charge of the C		Do.		•••		Karachi.
Mr. Leland C. Altaffer	·· ··	Do.	::	::		Madras.
Mr Lyle C Himmel (in-charge of the Co	onsulate)	Do.				Rangoon.
Vacant	••	Do.				Aden.
••••						
Uruguay.						
Varant		Consul				Bombay
*Mr. J. B. Turnbull			ul	••	•	Calcutta.
Venezuela.						
*Mr. H. Aldridge		Consul				Calcutta.

Hill Stations.

In India especially during the months of April and May, and at Christmas time, everybody tries as much as possible to take a hohday in the hills. Being anything from 2,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea and difficult of access for motor traffic, the hill stations are delightfully cool and peaceful. Here one can usually ride, walk, play tennis and golf, or simply laze in beautiful surroundings and forget all about the trials of work and prickly heat. These are the principal hill retations in alphabetical order:—

Darjeeling. (8,000 ft.)—From Darjeeling the highest mountain peaks in the world can be seen. The temperature averages 2° above that of London all the year round; that is, it neither exceeds 80° in summer nor falls below 30° in winter. Darjeeling is the summer seat of the Government of Hengal. To reach it, the traveller must start from Calcutta by taking train to Siliguri, a journey of 10 hours From Siliguri the journey is completed either by motor or hill railway in about 6 hours. The principal hotels in Darjeeling are the Mount Everest, the Grand (Rockville), and the Park.

Kangra Valley.—The Kangra Valley is situated about 100 miles east-north-east of Lahore at the foot of the Dhaula Dhar Range of the Himalayas. There are magnificent landscapes and many historic temples and buildings. The visitor must take train from Lahore to Pathankot where he changes over the newly-opened narrow-gauge railway running between Pathankot and Jogindarnagar in Mandi State. Places to stay at are Dalhousie, Dharmsala and Kangra. The best hotels at Dalhousie are Stiffies Grand View and the Arraumoor; and at Dharmsala the Switzes's.

Kashmir.—Perhaps the most famous beauty spot in the world can be reached by taking train (either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I.) from Bombay to Rawalpindi (about 48 hours) whence the remainder of the journey is accomplished by motor. The average height of the valley is about 6,000 feet, and it is entirely surrounded by the lofty, snowy outer ranges of the Karakoram and Himalaya. Visitors usually stay either at Srinagar or Gulmarg. At Srinagar one can live at Nedou's Hotel or in boarding houses, or one can hire a houseboat and live on the River Jhelum. At Gulmarg Nedou's is the only hotel. As at Srinagar visitors usually take up their quarters in wooden huts rented through the Srinagar agencies or in tents.

Kodaikaral. (7,000 ft).—Regarded by many as the most beautiful of South India's hill stations, is situated on the precipitous southern side of the Paini Hills overlooking the plains. Reached by metre-gauge from Madras to Kodaikanal Road and thence by a 4 hours' motor run. The Carlton is the principal hotel. There are also boarding houses.

Matheran. (2,500 ft).—The nearest hill station to Bombay, ideal for walkers and any body wanting rest and quiet. Reached by taking train from Victoria Terminus, Bombay, to Neral (about 1½ hours) whence Matheran may be reached by hill railway (2 hours) or by pony, rickshaw, or on foot by a good walker. Stay at the Bugby Hotel.

Mahableshwar. (4,500 ft.)—Until recently, when expenditure had to be cut down, the summer seat of the Government of Bombay. Those who do not motor the whole way from Bombay, a distance of about 180 miles, usually take train to Poona and then hire a car from Poona to Mahableshwar. Mahableshwar is noted for its delightful vegetation: orchids and lilies bloom in April and May. Hotels:—Race View and Frederick.

Mount Abu. (4,500 ft.)—An ideal place for combining the pleasures of a mountaineering holiday with the interests of an archæological excursion. Reached by B. B. & C. I. trains to Ahmedabad, thence by metre-gauge to Abu Road, whence the journey is completed by car. The Rajputana Hotel is recommended. There is also a Dak Bungalow containing four furnished rooms, permission to use which must be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu

Murree. (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters of the Northern Command. Magnificent views and walks. Visitors take train to Rawalpindi whence they complete the remaining 37 miles by car. The principal hotels are the Cecil and the Viewforth.

Mussorie. (7,500 ft)—Much frequented on account of its exceptionally fine climate. Reached from Bombay by G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. trains to Dehra Dun, a journey of 35 hours, where it is necessary to change over to motor which reaches Mussoorie about two hours later. The leading hotels are the Ceul, Charleville, Hackman's Grand, and the Savoy.

Naini Tal. (6,500 ft.)—Is the summer residence of the Governor of the United Provinces. From Bombay there are two ways of getting there. The first is to take either G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Muttra, thence by metre-gauge to Kathgodan, and thence by motor (2 hours). The second route which takes about 5 hours longer is to take G. I. P. train to Lucknow and then change over to the metregauge railway. The Grand, Metropole and Royal are the best hotels.

Octacamund.—Familiarly known as Ooty is situated on the famous Niigiri Hills at an altitude of 7,500 feet. The mean average of temperature for the year from sunrise to sunset is 57.33 degrees. Ootacamund is the administrative centre of the District and the seat of the Government Madras for six months of the eary from April to September. Reached either by taking train to Mysore (40 hours from Bombay) and then changing to motor-car for five hours, or by taking train to Metupalayam Via Madras and thence by hill railway to Ootacamund. The principal hotels are the Savoy and Cecil.

Pachmari. (3,500 ft.)—Situated on a plateau in the Mahadeo Hills, is the summer quarters of the Government of the Central Provinces. A delightful hot-weather health resort. Reached by G. I. P. railway to Pipariya Vaa Jubbulpore, and a two hours' motor journey. The best hotel on the Hill.

Simla. (7,000 ft.)—The summer headquarters | G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. train to Kalka and thence of the Government of India, is situated on several either by hill railway or motor. There are small spurs of the lower Himalayas. Towards the end of September, and in October and leading hotels are the Cecil, Clarks, Corstorphans, November Simla enjoys the best climate in Grand, Gables (at Mashobra) and Wildflower the world. Reached from Bombay by taking Hall (Mahasu).

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS.

cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only one, Kamet (25,447 ft) has been scaled, whilst there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest, which by latest measurements is 29,141 ft. Next come Kanchenjunga and K2, both about 28,150 ft., though which is the higher of the two is not certain.

Picneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some eighty years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these ploneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, whilst I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who in 1849 explobotanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Sir Martin (now Lord) Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, particularly in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a neak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of the Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountainering developed rapidly in the "nineties", and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost In 1899 D. W. Freshileld made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Vepal side of the mountain.

A New Phase.—Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadierdeneral Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Shorpas and Shotlas were trained for mountaineering and, Shotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first class porterage, Himalyan mountaineering entered on a new phase. In and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number had in the world, may be divided under three had mrs. Bullock Workman made a number had in the world, may be divided under three had a world with the world had a world with the world had a world with the

Owing to their immensity and the time and | Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru. 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas who got within a few feet of the top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal, Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingsby also attemptions of the control of the con ted Kamet at this time.

Attempts on Kanchenjunga—The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian Mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 25,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an International expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

In the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by Mr. F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Kamet (25,447 ft.) the highest mountain peak. though not the highest altitude ever reached by

A still further attempt is being made at the time of writing, in April, 1933.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest, carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt. Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with all the local authorities On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year under the leadership of Brig.-Gen. the Hon C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,800 ft During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalance swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,200 feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 28,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attemnt and were 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 27,000 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col J L R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain An Everest Committee was formed under the aegis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I C.S., accepted its invitation to take charge of an expedition. Included in it as members were Mr F.S Smythe leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene climbed Kamet with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The Expedition leached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The expedition established its base camp in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hinbad pre-monsoon weather which greatly nin-dered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Allpore. One installation was at Designing at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeelinig. one at the base camp and a third at Camp III. 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time

But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feethigher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V.
The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris approximately the same point as wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frostbites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters succeeded in reaching 21,000 feet. He then went on alone and nothing more has since been heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp 3, 21,000 feet, by Mr E E Shipton's party in 1935

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting aside to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L.V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chlef sildt. Wit. It. A. McIntyre second vilot and and in charge of its survey work, Lord Ulydesdale chief pilot, Fit. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through das reaches to the results of the contract through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnes, the Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds base of the expedition, across Nepal territory Camp V was not established until May 22nd, to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this good survey photographs as the somewhat via the Satopanth Pass and explored the head poor visibility at the time of the flight, in April, of the Gangotri glacier.

permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the E. A. F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by F. Lt. Isaac and was made dimalayan Club, especially expeditions into the Himalayas by members of the Mimalayan Club, especially expeditions into the Himalayas Dymembers of the Mimalayan Club, especially expeditions into the Mimalayan Club, especially expeditio 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs 5 mins. on the return journey From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakiot areas Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken.

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E Knowlton, of Boston, U.S A Scarpel detaymined attempts to see the Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merki returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzaro broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a rout during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wie-land and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frostbitten One or two spent a week without food or shelter.

This is the worst Himalayan mountaineering disaster that has yet occurred.

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr G. lythrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Wary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party tate it to be more than 1.000 feet higher.

In 1934 Messrs. E E. Shipton and H. W In 1934 Messrs, is E. Shipton and h. w. diman, by a magnificent place of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the shirer basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a moblem that had exercised the minds of Himala-" mountaineers for many years and completing In work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge. Messry, Shipton and Shan also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri

Licut J. Waller, Lieut J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of bliz-zards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated as 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In 1936 a French Expedition is planned to the Karakorams Its principal object is said to be an attempt to climb the Hidden Peak, one of the great peaks near the head of the Baltoro Glacier

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place trom June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr E, E, Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west: the trying out of new men for the summit attempt, physiological observations; a steriophotogrammetric survey; examination of ice tormations on the North Col

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col. During the course of this reconnaissance two

dozen peaks over 20,000 teet high were ascended dozen peaks over 20,000 teet high were ascenaed The 1936 Expedition is led by Mr. Hugh Rutledge It includes three of the 1933 climbersMessis Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris and one of the 1933 signals Officers, Lieut Smith Wyndham The party numbers 12 as against 16 in 1933 and of the climbing party of eight, six have Everest experience, only one Lieut. Gavin, being new to the Himalayas The attack will be largeled an Byrgodiar Norton's route

will be launched ria Brigadier Norton's route and an additional camp is planned which, it is hoped, will be pitched at 27,800 feet. Some idea of the difficulty of the ascent may be gauged from the climbers' estimate of 10 hours to climb the last 1200 feet. It is likely that the first attempt will be made without oxygen apparatus. If this fails an attempt will be made using oxygen.

The Himalayan Club.—Was founded on 17th February 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Eumalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to the Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India and to Mater Venneth Hoges M.C. P. India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, MC, R.E Assistant Surveyor-General. Its membership is over 350, including three lady members and its president is General Sir Kenneth Wigram. Major Gueterbock is Hon. Secretary.

The New Capital.

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi was announced at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province--the seat of the Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential its disadvantages had been recognised as long ago as 1868, when Sir Henry Maine advocated the change arious places had been discussed as possible apitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and the best of them all. its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour; and, as Lord Crewe said in his despatch on the subject, "to the races of India, for whom the legends and records or the past are charged with so intense a meaning, this resumption by the Paramount Power of the seat of venerable Empire should at once enforce the conrable Empire should at once enforce the con-tinuity and promise the permanency of Bri-tish sovereign rule over the length and breadth of the country.

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by the King Emperor on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi. on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from Hability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not manworn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi. A Committee consisting of Surgn.-General Sir C. P. Lukis, Mr. H. T. Keeling, C.S.I., A.M.I.C.E., and Major J. C. Robertson, I.M.S., was appointed to consider the comparative healthiness of the site and of an alternative one to the North of the existing city. Their report, dated 4th March, 1918, states that "the Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed in the above note, is bound to advise the Government of India that no doubt can exist a to the appeared by the lithium of the contents. as to the superior healthiness of the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site."

The Town Plan and Architecture.—A report by a Town-Planning Committee, with a plan of the lay-out, was dated 20th March 1918. Finally, to use the language of the architect, it work was begun in accordance with it and its main lines have been followed throughout. The central point of interest in the lay-out, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India

which gives the motif of the whole, is GovernmentHouse, and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre has been given a position at Raisma hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens is the architect for Government House and Sir Edward Baker for the Secretariats. The former building is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated to some Rs. 124 lakhs. The provision made in the design of the Secretariats for extensions in case if used has already partly been utilised. The Secretariat personnel has largely increased in the past few years and numerous additional rooms had to be provided to make room for Army Headquarters, which moved into the new capital at the end of the Simla season, 1929. To the east of the forum, and below it, is a spa-cious forecourt defined by an ornamental wail and linked on to the great main avenue or park-way which leads to Indrapat. Across this main axis runs an avenue to the shopping centre. Other roads run in different directions from the entrance to the forum. The axis running north-east towards the Juma Masjid forms the principal approach to the new Legislature Chambers. They are officially described as the Council House and the road is named Parliament-street. The railway station for the new city finds its place about half way between the old and new cities off the road through Pahargunj, which lies to the west of Old Delhi in the direction of The Ridge. The main roads or avenues range from 76 feet to 150 feet in width with the exception of the main avenue east of the Secretariat buildings where a parkway width of 1,175 feet has been allowed. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east to west axis.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area is 573 square miles. On the basis of the Census of 1911, the population of the area originally included in the Province was 398,269 and of the incurded in the Province was 398,299 and of the new area 14,552, or a total of 412,821. The population of the Municipal town of Delhi was 2,29,144. The plans of the New Capital allow for a population within it of 70,000. Its present population is approximately 40,000. Sites have been allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiles to build however for the course of t and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the new city, and several of these habitations have been

features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum wound be four minion sterning and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors after wards increased the amount, he chief of these being the immense rise in prices since the war, and the Legislative Assembly were informed by Government on 23rd March 1921, that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates. The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report published in January 1923, estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by Exof the main project

The Project Estimate contains certain items such as land, residences, water supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which re-coveries in the form of rate or taxes will, in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there are other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts is secured.
The project, after being completed and closed was re-opened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and tacilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature The population of the new City is now about 80,000, practically all the building sites within it are taken up and the tune for extending the layout has atmost

Progress of the work.—The construction of New Delhi was made at satisfactory speed, having regard to the curtailment of the Budget allotment in consequence of the war and the absence of officers and other establishments at the war The Secretariats were so far advanat the war The Secretariats were so far auvan-ced that there were transferred to them from Calcutta in October, 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India were also housed in them in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly com-pleted The whole of the civil side of Government moved from old Delhi into their quarters in the w Secretariats on coming down from Simla November, 1926. All Government Departments, including the Army Departments and

of which the New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but
they combine with it distinctive Indian
features without abandoning the architect's claim to avoid doing violence to the principles
of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of the Scheme.—It was a first
tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital

Which the builders have already had to carrymout the first section of the extension
to the Architects' plans. The
Members of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive
Collect, live in their new official residences
in the new official residence in the new Govremment. House there on 23rd December 1920. His Excellency until then resided in the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being intro-duced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhitili mid-April and bringing it down Simla from again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its change Actual expenditure upto approxi-residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being mately the end of 1929 was Rs. 14 crores. This higher than those for residences in Sinila. It may be taken as the figure for the completion remains to be seen whether the consequent profit remains to be seen whether the consequent profit will exceed the additional general expense of keeping staff down in the heat. An early descent from Simila to New Delhi was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October. But various factors, including especially the tirereasing length of the winter Legislative Session are tending to override argument and make prolongation of the Delhi Season in the spring necessary.

Art Decorations — The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encour-agement of Indian artists by providing facili-ties for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in by the beginning of March 1928 small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and, if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process in situ. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses paid in addition to a suitable honorarium Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but give no guarantee that the finished paintings will permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subrents, including the Army Departments and jects would be given preference over reliarmy Headquarters and R. A. F. Headquarters, glous ones, and English artists living in India to their offices in the new Secretariats, of were barred from competition, the work being

strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all. A great deal of painting has now been completed and the work is continually progressing. Government, meanwhile, instituted a scheme for sending selected artists to Europe for finishing studies to enable them the better to join in the work, and this is in operation.

All-India War Memorial.—H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on 10th February, 1921, laid the toundation stone of an All-India War Memorial at the southern end of the Central Vista. The place chosen is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park and the construction of the building was for economy's sake proceeded with slowly. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931.

George V Memorial.—It was decided last cold weather to erect a memorial statue to Histate Majesty, King Emperor George V, in Princes' place the large park like area lying between the All-India War Memorial and the Purana Qila The origin of this proposal was a movement started among the Ruling Princes, sometime previously, to erect a white memorial statue to His Majesty in the new city and this scheme had made considerable progress when His Majesty died. The matter was then considered in a broader light and in consultation between Their Highnesses and His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon. The Princes agreed to merge their scheme in a larger one for an All-India memorial to His Late Majesty H. E. the Viceroy issued an appeal for subscriptions to the major scheme and he and Her Excellency the Countess of Willingdon opened the general subscription list with a donation of Rs 5,000 Sir Edwin Lutyons was invited to submit a design for a memorial and His Excellency the Viceroy and the representatives of the Ruling Princes inspected Princes' place with a view to a statue being erected there and in particular had a temporary wooden structure erected so that they might judge low a statue of the same dimensions would appear from different view-points. The statue of His Late Majesty is to be in bronze and will show His Majesty seated under a lofty canopy

Public Institutions.—It was proposed during 1914 that a higher college for Chiefs should be established at Delhi and in this connexion a conference of Chiefs and Political Officers was held at Delhi at which the Viceroy presided. The proposal is still "under consideration." To implement it would require an estimated capital outlay of Rs. 12½ lakhs.

The Government of India further in the Spring session of their Legislature in 1922 introduced and carried a Bill for the establishment of a unitary. teaching and residential University of Delhi, the buildings for which would be erected in the new capital. The plan was to provide a local university on the model recommended for Dacca University

by the Calcutta University Commission. The provision of funds for the complete realisation of the university must be a matter of time and it was, therefore, decided to commence work with the existing colleges in their present buildings and to permit them gradually to modify their organisation. The initial work of organisation was quickly effected by the Executive Council. Unfortunately the unability of the Government of India to allot considerable funds was a severe handicap. It was hoped that H. E. the Viceroy would be able to lay the foundationstone of the university buildings in November, 1922, but this proved impracticable. The general question of the finances of the University was in 1927 the subject of inquiry by a special Committee appointed by Government For the time being the University was housed in the temporary buildings in old Delhi occupied by the Civil Secretariat until 1929 and in 1931 the old Viceregal Lodge was allocated to it for its future home.

The new city was the scene of notable inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones creeted in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presente i by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose. The second great ceremony was the inauguration of the War Memorial. This was performed in State by His Excellency the Viceroy in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators. A New Delhi Municipal Committee with its own permanent official chairman and Secretariat was established in 1932.

City Extension — The new city now, in the midst of its season, contains a population of approximately 80,000 the maximum number for which it was designed. Of the aumerous Ruling Princes who were allotted sites for residence, very few have yet responded by building. Otherwise the available residential building space is almost covered and the time has come to consider and plan extensions of the city. The man direction for this is southward where for some three miles beyond the limits of present development, Government have land in their possession and have placed it at the disposal of the City administration. The New Delhi Civil Acrodrome lies immediately southward of the existing new City boundary on the southern side and H E, the Earl of Willingdon in February 1936, opened alongside the high road there a fine new Willingdon Air Station which is furnished with the most modern equipment for day and night flying.

Freemasonry in India.

Grand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfrett, Esq., authorsing him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal" authorising him to "open a new Lodge in Bengal" of his personage nothing further is known but under Capt. Farwinter, who in the following year ucceeded him as Provincial Grand Master of India, a Lodge was established in 1730, which in the Engraved Lists is distinguished by the arms of the East India Company, and is described as "No. 72 at Bengal in the East Indies." The next Provincial Grand Masters were James Dawson and Zech, Gee, who held office in 1740; after whom came the Hon. Roger Drake, appointed 10th April 1755. The last named was Governor of Calcutta at the time of the attack made on the settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake settlement by Surajah Dowlah in 1756. Drake missed the horrors of the Black Hole by escaping and was accused of deserting his post, but, though present at the retaking of Calcutta by Admiral Watson and Clive, it is improbable that he resumed the duties of his masonic office. after the calamity that befell the settlement

The minutes of the Grand Lodge inform us that William Mackett, Provincial Grand Master of Calcutta, was present at the meeting of that body, November 17th, 1760, and we learn on the same authority that at the request of the "Lodges in the East Indies" Mr. Cullin Smith was appeared. W. O. M. in 1760. pointed P. G. M. in 1762 At this period it was the custom in Bengal "to elect the Provincial Grand Master annually by the majority of the votes of the members present, from amongst those who passed through the different offices of the (Prov.) Grand Lodge and who had served as Dep. Prov. Grand Master." This annual election as soon as notified to the Grand Lodge of England was confirmed by the Grand Master without its being thought an infringement of his prerogative. In accordance with this practice, Samuel Middleton was elected (P. G. M. circa) in 1767; but in passing it may be briefly observed that a few years previously a kind of roving commission was grantirmed October 31st, 1788, and, as the dispensation lorwarded by the Grand Secretary was looked upon as abrogating the practice of annual elections, he accordingly held the office of D. G. M. Unfortunately the records of the P. G. L. date back only to 1774, and thus much valuable information is lost to us. This Grand Lodge continued working until 1792 when it ceased to meet. It seems that the officers were selected from only two Lodges much to the dissatisfaction of the other Lodges, and resulted in most of the dissatisfied bodies seceding and attaching themselves to the Athol of Ancient Grand Lodge. In 1813 at the Union both the Ancients and Moderns La Calcutta combined and gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge of England and have since been working peaceably under the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which was revived in that year and in 1840 created a Instrict Grand Lodge.

In 1728 a dispensation was granted by the Three others were also established about 1766, rand Lodge of England to Geo. Pomfrett, Esq., In the same year Capt. Edmund Pascal was appointed P. G. M. for Madras and its Dependencies and in the following year another Lodge was established at Fort St. George. In 1768 the Athol (or Ancients) invaded this District and in 1782 established a Provincial Grand Lodge and both these Provincial Grand Rodies continued working peaceably side by side until the Union. Indeed, though not generally known, these two Grand Bodies made an attempt at coalition long before any such movement was made by their parent bodies, the Grand Lodge of England, and the Ancient Grand Lodge, and Malden in his History of Freemasonry in Madras states that in a great measure they succeeded. At the Union in 1813 all the bodies in Madras gave their allegiance to the United Grand Lodge. One event worthy of note was the initiation in 1774 at Trichinopoly of the eldest son of the Nawab of Arcot, Umdat-ul-Umra, who in his reply to the congratulations of the Grand Lodge of England stated "he considered the title of English Mason as one of the most honourable that he possessed ' This document is now stored in the archives of the United Grand Lodge.

Bombay.—Two Lodges were established in this Presidency during the 18th century, Nos. 234 at Bombay in 1758 and 569 in Surat in 1798, both of which were carried on the lists until the Union when they disappeared. A Provincial Grand Master, James Todd, was appointed but there is no record that he exercised his functions and his name drops out of the Freemasons' Calendar in 1799. In 1801 an Athol Warrant was granted (No. 322) to the 78th foot which was engaged in the Maratha War under Sir Arthur Wellesley. In 1818 Lord Moria was asked to constitute a Lodge to be known by the name of St. Andrew by eight Masons residing there and also to grant a dispensation for holding previously a kind of roving commission was grant- a Provincial Grand Louge for the purpose of ed by Earl Ferrars in 1762-64 to John Bluvitt, making the Hon. Mountstuart a Mason, he having Commander of the "Admiral Watson," Indiaman "for East India where no other Provincial Lodge further requested "that his name might be is to be found" Middleton's election was considered in the body of the warrant, authoristmed October 31st, 1768, and, as the dispensation ing them to instal him after being duly passed of the reply to this application no copy has been preserved. Lodge Benevolence was established in Bombay in 1822.

In 1823 a Military Lodge "Orion-in-the-West" was formed in the Bombay Artillery and installed at Poona as No. 15 of the Coast of Coromandel. It seems from Lane's records that in 1830 it was discovered that this lodge was not on the records of the United Grand Lodge of England. A of the United Grand Lodge of England. A Warrant was subsequently issued bearing date 19th July 1833. According to the early proceedings of this Lodge, members were examined in the Third Degree and passed to the chair in the Fourth Degree for which a fee of three gold mohurs was charged. In the following year a second Lodge was established at Poona by the Provincial Grand Lodge of Bengal which however left no Wadras.—The earliest Lodge in Southern of "Orlor" seceed and formed the "Lodge of Hope" also at Poons No 802

in the secession of some of its members, who jurisdiction in India. By far the largest is the obtained a warrant, on the recommendation of the first: the next largest is the third and the number Parent Lodge from the Grand Lodge of England Two years later it was discovered that no notification of the existence of "Orion-in-the-West" had reached England, nor had any fees been received, although these including quarterages had been paid into the Provincial Grand Lodge, Coast of Coromandel. It was further ascertained that in granting a warrant for a Bombay Lodge of the Provincial Grand Master of Coromandel had exceeded his powers. Ultimately a new warrant No. 598 was granted as already stated in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started in 1833. Lodge "Perseverance" was started the Bombay No. 2181, 1998 Unit of the time the in Bombay No. 818 in 1828. Up to this time the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of England in India had not been invaded; but in 1836 Dr. James Burnes was appointed by the Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. G. M. of Western India and its Dependencies. No Provincial Grand Lodge however was formed until 1st January 1838, A second Scottish Province of Eastern India was started which on the retirement of the Marquis of Tweedale was absorbed within the jurisdiction of Dr. Burnes, who in 1846 became Provincial Grand Master for all India (including Aden) but with the proviso, that this appointment was not to act in restraint of any future sub-division of the Presidencies. Burnes may be best described as being in 1836, in ecclesiastical phrase as a Provincial Grand Master "in partibus infidelium" for whatever Lodges then existed throughout the length and breadth of India were strangers to Section Meanury. But the time: to Scottish Masonry. But the times were pro-pitlous. There was no English Provincial Grand Lodge in Bombay and the Chevaller Burnes whom nature had endowed with all the qualities requisite for Masonic Administration, soon got to work and presented such attractions to Scottish Freemasonry that the strange sight was witnessed of English Masons deserting their mother Lodges, to such an extent that these fell into abevance, in order to give support to Lodges newly constituted under the Grand Lodge of Scotland. In one case, indeed, a Lodge "Perseverance" under England went over bodily to Scotland, with its name, jewels, furniture, and belongings, and the charge was accepted by Scotland. This Lodge still exists in Bombay and now bears No. 338 on the Register of Scotland. From this period, therefore, Scotlash Masonry flourished, and English Masonry declined until the year 1848 when a Lodge St. George No. 807 on the Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the solitary representative of English Masonry in the Province. In 1844 Burns established a Lodge "Rising Star" at Bombay for the admission of Indian gentlemen the result of which is seen at the present day. Thus the seed planted at Trichinopoly in 1774 by the initiation of Umdat-ul-Umra has borne fruit, resulting in the initiation of thousands of Indian gentlemen of all castes and creeds and which has gone tar. of all castes and creeds, and which has gone tar to establishing that mutual trust between West and Rast, a distinguishing characteristic of Speculative Freemasonry. A Provincial Grand Lodge was re-established in Bombay in 1860, and converted into a District Grand Lodge in 1861.

ed Grand Lodge of England, the Grand Lodge of defunct.

Here "Orion" unrecognized at home, aided | Ireland and the Grand Lodge of Scotland hold of Lodges under Ireland is as yet small. The Grand Lodge of England divides its rule under Five District Grand Masters independent of each other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed

Renaal.

Madras.

35 Lodges, Dis G. M., Rt. Wor, Bro, G T Boag, C1 E, 1 CS., P.G.D; Dy. D. G M., Dewan Bahadur P. M. Sivagnanam Mudaliar, P.G.D.

Bombay.

51 Lodges D.G.M. Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D.; Dy. D.G.M., R. H. Middleton.

Punjab

34 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro Rev. Canon G.D. Barne, M.A., C.I.E., O.B.E., V. D. Lord Bishop of Lahore, District Grand Master; H. L. O. Garrett P.G.D. Dy. D G.M.

Burma.

20 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Dr. N. N. Parekh, P.G.D., District Grand Master, Jivanji Hormusji, C.I.E., I.S.O, P.A G Reg., Dy. D. G. M.

The Grand Lodge of Scotland exercises its rule through a Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, who is nominated by the Lodges under the jurisdiction subject to confirmation by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Dr. Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt, is the present incumbent of the office, and controls 75 Lodges. Under lum the several districts are in charge of the following Grand Superintendents -

(Office vacant at present) G Supdt, Northern India.

G. Lindsay, G. Supdt., Central India. Morley Williams, Supdt., Southern India. W. G. McLean, G. Supdt., Eastern India F. B. Ady-Burma,

The Grand Secretary is R.W. Bro. Khan Bahadur J. C. Mistree, J. P., 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland granted a warrant to establish a Lodge at Kurnal in 1837, but it was short lived. An attempt was made in 1869 to establish a Lodge in Bombay, but on the representation of the Grand Secretary of England, to the Deputy Grand Secretary of Ireland that it would be objectionable to create a third masonic jurisdiction in the Province, there being two already, viz., English and Scottish, the Grand Lodge of Ireland declined to grant tue warrant. In 1911, however, a warrant was sanctioned for the establishment of Lodge "St. The Grand Lodge of England.—All three Patrick" and since that year three other Lodges Constitutions of the United Kingdom, the Unit- have sprung into being, one of which is now

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as Second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under ·--

Bengal.

31 Chapters, Grand Supdt. Most Ex. Comp. Eric Studd, M.L.A. (P A. G. Soj.)

Madras.

19 Chapters. Grand Supdt. Most Excellent Comp. G. T. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S.

26 Chapters, M. Ex. Comp. W. A. C. Bromham, Grand Superintendent.

Puniab.

22 Chapters, Most. Ex. Comp. Rev. Canon G. D. Barnes, C.I.E., O.B.E., V D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, Grand Superintendent Rurma

7 Chapters. Most Ex. Comp. D. N. N. Parckh, Grand Superintendent.

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The Separate Constitution to Calc Free Basony. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. E. Camp. Sir Shapoorjee B. Billmoria, Kt., M.B.E., J.P., under whom there are about 32 Chapters in India The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasoniy in India is also District Grand Scribe E of Scottish R. A. Masoniy.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

24 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Eric Studd, P. G. M. O., District Grand Master.

18 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, P.G.D., District Grand Master.

16 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. George Tounsend Poag, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Grand Master.

12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Lt.-Col. H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., f.R.H.S., District Grand

b Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee Parakh, M.D., District Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges Corresponding direct with the Grand Lodge in Oslecuta at Dublin. There are eleven Lodges, 6 in Calcutta 3 in Ceylon and 3 in Bombay.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Excellent Corresponding of the Correspon R.A.M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. C. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. Mark degree in Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master in S. C. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Other Degrees.—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

Roman Eagle Conclave No. 43, Bombay.

St. Mary's Commandery No. 43, Bombay.

R. A. Mariner, Nos. 80, 203, 207, 220, 232, 233, 298, 468, 474, 497 and 642, Bengal Dist.

R A Mariner, 72, 514, 662, Bombay, and 483, Jubbulpore, Bombay Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 106, Madras Dist.

R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279, Punjab Dist.

Secret Monitor, 14, 21, 36, 37, 40 and 42, Madras. 23, 46, 58, 60, 63, 65, 70, Bombay.

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educa-tional provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below :-

D G. S., Bengal

H. W. Barker, P. D. G. W., (Madras), 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S., Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., P.D.G.W, Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S., Burma.

H. Friedlander, D.G.S., E.C., Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. A. G. Reg. Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D. G. S., Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, R.A.G., D.C., Freemasons, Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution .- It has two Benevolent Funds known as, (1) Scottish Masonic Fund of Benevolence (India), and (2) Scottish Masonic Benevolent Association in For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangeer C Mistree, J P, 17, Murzban Road, Bombay.

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Office Bourers of the Grand Lodge A	S. F. I for the year 1935-36 :-
Dr Sir Temulji B Narıman, Kt, KH, JP Grand Master	Dr. Sohan Singh, P. M. 1281. Junior Grand- Deacon.
D. W. Ditchburn, J.P., P.M. 490 Grand Master Depute	B Shankar Rao, P. M. 1290 Junior Grand Deacon.
The Hon'ble Mr Justice CP Blackwell, PM 1041 . Subs. Grand	L. R. Rope, P. M 1305 Junior Grand Deacon.
C Lindsay, P. M 783 . Grand Supdt. of Central India	H. W. Hassanally, P. M 485 Grand Architect. W. E. Harris, P M. 363 . Asst. Grand Architect
Morley Williams, P M 568. Grand Supdt. of Southern India	J. J. Greenhalgh, P M 634 Asst. Grand Architect
W G McLean, P M 1205 Grand Supdt of Eastern India	D. G. Diwaker, P M 742 Asst. Grand Architect
F B Ady, P M in 1377 Grand Supdt of Burma	Nawab Syed Tajammul Hassan, R W. M. 787 . Asst. Grand Architect.
I H Taunton, I C S , P M 742 & in 1041 Senior Grand Warden	J Findlay, R W. M 834 . Asst Grand Architect.
R E Speechly, P M 1273 in 337 Semor Grand Warden	P D Tambat, P M 1101 Asst. Grand Architect
H. S. Jamieson, P M 813 Senior Grand Warden	S F. Dhalla, P M 1366 & in 342 Grand Jeweller.
Khan Saheb A C Jassawalla, PM 1031 and in 1163 Senior Grand Waiden	Dr D R Guiu, P M 475 Asst Grand Jeweller
Major Dr S K Engineer, O B E , J P , P M 342, 1297 and in	J. V. Everitt, P M 768 Asst Grand Jeweller Jeweller Asst Grand
1366 Junior Grand Warden	Jal M Vanfdar, P. M 1069 Asst. Grand Jeweller
V C Shete, P M 343 Junior Grand Warden M D. Marker, P M 389 Junior Grand Warden	S N Ramaswamy, P M 1148 Asst Grand Jeweller. A Dysart, P M 1208 Asst Grant
F Hilton, P. M 1205 Junior Grand Warden	A Dysart, P M 1208 Asst Grant Jeweller C P. Chowna, P M 1298 Asst Grand
Khan Bahadur J C Mistice, JP Giand Secretary	Jeweller A Sinclair Rose, P. M 1342 Asst. Grand
S W Povey, P M. 828 Grand Chaplain Sardar Gurdit Singh Anand, P M	Jeweller G Gibbs, P. M 735 Grand Bible Bearer
691 Grand Chaplain	A A Struthers, P M 1305 & in
F C Harper, P M 1127 Grand Chaplain H. J Maitland Jones, P M	1324 Grand Bible Bearer D S Parakh, P M. 569 Grand Zend Avesta
H P. Kharas, P M 506 and	P B. Behramjee, P M. 1363 Grand Zend
800 Grand Treasurer, E. J. C. Herring, J.P., P. M.	Nur Elahi, R W M 1364 Avesta Bearer Grand Koran Bearer
D N Mitter, P M. 371 . Senior Grand	His Highness Nawab Sved Raza Alı Khan R W M 1384 & in
Meher Ali Fazil, P. M. 569. Senior Grand Deacon	1041 Grand Koran Bearer Manilal M. Shah, P M 563 . Grand Gita
D McGeachy, P M 611 Senior Grand Deacon	Rai Saheb Labh Chand Mehra,
Rai Bahadur R P Varma, P M 844 Senior Grand Deacon,	P M 1281 Grand Gita Bearer J D. Barclay, P M. 1066 . Grand Dir. of
C R Kilroy, P M 735 . Senior Grand Deacon	H. Cavell, P M 338 . Asst Grand Dir.
G, D Pallonji, P M 1064 Senior Grand Deacon	of Ceremonies R D Lemmon, R W M. 473 Asst. Grand
Dinsha Cowasji, P M 475. Junior Grand Deacon	Dir of Ceremonies, Hashmatrai T Mansukhani,
H. Lyttler, P M 490 . Junior Grand Deacon.	P M 485 Grand Dir of Ceremonies Hatim E Shumsh, P. M. 587 Asst Grand
Rai Bahadur Dr N. Prasad Shrivastava, R. W. M 957 Junior Grand Deacon	Dr. P. R Satarawalla, P M. 800. Asst Grands
A. Clarkin, P. M. 1279 Junior Grand Deacon	Dir. of Ceremonies. Shamboonath Mulraj, P. M. 1273. Asst. Grand. Dir. of Ceremonies.

Office Bearers of the Grand Lodge A.	S. F. I. for the year 1935-36 -contd.
J K Metherell, P. M. 1342 . Asst Grand Dir. of Ceremonies	H. G Lee, R. W. M 490 . President of Grand Stewards
D. N Banerjee, P. M 404 Grand Bard	D P Mowrawalla, R W. M 506 in 1388 . President of Grand Stewards.
D E Sethna, P M 485 . Grand Bard	M Srikanta Srouty, R W M 582 President of
A K Kaul, P M 526 Grand Bard.	Grand Stewards.
W. H. George, P. M. 568 Grand Bard. Rai Harbans Chandra, R. W. M	Dr Dinsha J Doctor, R W. M 584 President of Grand Stewards.
569 Grand Bard	Manbhoy B Maniar, R W M
M. A. Bhavnani, P M 1064 . Grand Bard D. Kay, R W. M. 1324 Grand Bard	587 . President of Grand Stewards. Di H N Hukku, R W M.
General G R Rajwade, R W M 1101 Grand Sword Bearer	V S Vardi, R W M 363 Vice-Presdt. of
J. M Mistry, P M 475 . Asst Grand Sword Bearer	Grand Stewards. Rao Saheb A K Sunderesa Aiyar, R W M 661 Vice-Presdt of Grand
A Vorhaid, P M 490 . Asst Grand Sword Beater	Dr S M Khambatta, J P.,
Dr R D P Mody, P M 800 Asst Grand Sword Bearer	R W. M 800 . Vice-Presdt of Grand Stewards
G H Ford, P M 909 . Asst Grand Sword Bearer	F. L Peradon, R W. 828 . Vice-Presdt of Grand Stewards.
W J Nicoll, R W M 1127 . Asst Grand Sword Bearer	A R Tooke, R W M 1031 . Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards
H H Hammond, R W M 1163 Asst Grand Sword Bearer	D S Craik, R W M 1208 . Vice-Presdt of Grand Stewards
R P Conar, P M 1377 Asst Grand Sword Bearer T J Mercer, P. M 389 Grand Dir. of	A C J Elwin, R W M 1296 . Vice-Presdt. of Grand Stewards
Music	W J Air, R W M 153 Grand Marshal
W P Watson, R W M 526 . Asst Grand Dir of Music	L S Knox, R W 928 Asst Grand Marshal
K Hodgson, R W M 594 Asst Grand Dir. of Music	Dr Gade R Iyengar, R W M. 1065 Asst Grand Marshal
E. J. Barnes, R W. M 611 Asst Grand Dir of Music	II Llewellyn, R W M 1068 . Asst Grand Marshal
F Blick, R W M 634 Asst Grand Dir of Music	R D Umrigar, R W M 1069 Asst Grand. Marshal
Major J. P Williams, R W M 1090 Asst Grand Dir, of Music	Chukka A Swami Reddi, R W M 1108 - Asst Grand Marshal
J Lambeth, P M 1208 Asst Grand Dir of Music Capt. W A. F. Graystone, P M	J A Steedman, R W M 1131 Asst Grand Marshal
1364 Grand Organist G P Earshman, R, W M 813 Grand Standard	K R Gupta, R W M 1148 . Asst Grand Marshal
Bearer	Rao Sahib R N Navampalli, R W. M 1388 . Grand Inner Guard
R M Dallas, R W M 337 . Asst Grand Standard Bearer	G Cruickshank, R W M 1205 . Asst. Grand Inner Guard.
E B Ghaswalla, JP, R. W. M. 342 . Asst Grand Standard Bearer	Mohan L Vohra, R W. M 1281 Asst. Grand Inner Guard
J N Satarawalla, R W. M. 343, 702 Asst. Grand Standard Bearer	K N Guruswamy, R. W. M 1290. Asst Grand. Inner Guard
B M Mana, P. M. 1233 Asst. Grand Standard Bearer.	K J. Mody, R W. M 1298 & in 1069 Asst Grand Inner Guard.
K P. Nallaseth, P. M 1368 Standard Bearer. R P. Charde P. M 1368	C J J. Reed, R W. M 1326 Asst Grand Inner Guard. A Mackenia B W M 1349
B P. Gharda, P. M. 1366 & in 800 Asst. Grand Standard Bearer	A Mackenzie, R W M 1342 Asst. Guard Inner Guard.
Po Chu, P. M 1377 Asst Grand Standard Bearer.	F Carr, R W M 1365 Asst. Grand Inner Guard
Sudhir K. Mandal, R W M 404 President of Grand Stewards	

Daughter Lodges working under the Justisduction of the Grand Lodge of All Scottish Freemasonry in India —

Number of NAME OF LODGE, Lodge,	Number of NAME OF LODGE Lodge.
337 Hope Karachi	928 Heather Munnar.
338 Perseverance Bombay.	957 Coronation . Khandwa.
342 Rising Star of W I . Bombay.	1031 Elysium Simla.
343 St. Andrews in the East Poona.	1041 Imperial Brotherhood Bombay.
363 Victoria Belgaum.	1053 Hanthawaddy Insein.
371 St. David in the East Calcutta.	1064 Sir Charles Napier Hyderabad Sind.
389 St. Paul Mhow.	1055 Nicopolis Vizianagram.
404 St. Thomas in the East Calcutta.	1066 Forman . Bombay.
474 Endeavour Calcutta.	1068 St Andrew Lahore.
475 Barton Lonavla	1069 Beaman Bombay.
485 Harmony . Karachi.	1090 Gibbs . Bangalore,
490 Caledonia . Bombay	1101 Scindia Gwalior,
506 Rising Sun Bombay.	1108 Godavery . Rajahmundry.
526 Rajputana Neemuch.	1127 St. James in the East Calcutta
563 Salem Ahmedabad.	1131 Calcutta Kilwinning . Calcutta
568 Southern Cross . Oorgaum.	1148 Asoka . Madras.
569 Morland . Hyderabad (Dn).	1163 Imperial Delhi
582 Northern Star Guntakul	1205 Doric Calcutta.
584 Hamilton . Surat	1208 Universal Peace . Barrackpore.
587 Islam Bombay.	1233 Temperance & Benevolence, Karachi
594 Kindred Hope Nasırabad.	1273 Karachi . Karachi.
611 Bonnie Doon Colombo	1279 Wallace Kanchrapara,
634 Hope & Sincerity Ahmedabad	1281 Universal Brotherhood Amritsar.
644 Independence Lucknow,	1290 Star of the South Bangalore,
661 Caledonia . Meerut	1296 Wilson . Bannu.
691 Bolan Quetta	1297 Jennings Bombay.
702 Level Kirkee	1298 Bharat . Bombay.
735 Hubli Hubli	1324 Masjid-i-Suleman Maidani Nuftun, (S.P.)
742 Royal Jubilee . Sholapur	1326 Tawngpeng . Namtu,
756 Ekram Secunderabad.	1342 Madras Madras,
783 Charity Bandikui	1363 Sohrab Bharoocha Bombay.
787 Hyderabad . Hyderabad (Dn)	1364 Murree Murree
800 Zoroaster . Bombay. 813 Albyn . Calcutta	1365 Singu ('hauk, Burma,
-	1366 K. R. Cama Bombay.
	1377 Ady . Insein,
831 Clair Meerut	1384 Afghan Rampur.
834 Peace and Harmony Rangoon.	
909 Cataract Gokak Falls.	1388 Mother India . Bombay.

Scientific Surveys.

Zoological Survey of India.—It was Major James Rennel the first Survey or General of established in 1916, when the Zoological and Ronthropological Section of the Indian Museum East India Company's possessions, though there was converted into a Survey on a basis similar were earlier settlements in Madras and Bombay. to that of the Geological and Botanical Surveys. The Indian Museum itself dates back to 1875, and at the outset the Zoological and Anthropological collections consisted almost entirely of material handed over by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, whose members had been accumulating systematic collections since 1814. Organised zoological investigation in India has thus been in continuous progress for nearly 120 years. From the foundation of the Museum in 1875 to the time when the Zoological and Anthropological Section was established as a separate Survey, the Curator (or as he was subsequently termed the Superintendent) of the Indian Museum has been a zoologist, and among the officers who have held the appointment have been such well known members as Anderson, Wood-Mason, Alcock and Angandale.

The Survey is unique and that all its officers are Indians. The main functions of the Survey are to investigate the fauna of India and to arrange and preserve the section in the Zoological and Anthropological galleries of the Indian Museum. In addition the Survey issues two series of publications upon Zoological research, namely The Records and The Memoirs of the Indian Museum and an Anthropological work entitled "Anthropological Bulletins from the Zoological Survey of India"

Botanical Survey.-The Botanical Survey department of the Government of India is under the control of a Director who is also Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section. The Director holds administrative charge of the Government of India's cinchona operations in Burma, of quinine manufacture in Bengal and of the distribution of cinchona products to the Government of India's area of distribution in Upper India.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquamt itself with the physical lact of the area it administers, and although apart from the cinchona operations, the activities of the Survey cannot be said to have much immediate economic applicability—consisting as immediate economic applicability-consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, physiology, ecology, and histology of plant life—the work accomplished in pure botany at the Royal Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Science and Forestry in India.

Survey of India.—The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown survey of India.—Ine first audioritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It revenue surveys for most of India, and was had been compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough charts of the coast.

Topographical Surveys.—In the past this department used to carry out the large scale India was still largely in French hands. It revenue surveys for most of India, and was travellers and rough charts of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of cornel cornel cornel cornel cornel cornel cornel with the surface features, ground levels

Rennell's maps were originally military reconnaissances and latterly chained surveys based on astronomically fixed points, and do not pretend to the accuracy of modern maps of India based on the rigid system of triangulation commenced at Madras in 1802 and since extended over and beyond India. Even now, however, the relative accuracy of these old maps makes them valuable in legal disputes, as for instance in proving that the holding of a Bengal landowner was a river area at the time of the Permanent Settlement of 1793, so that he is debarred from its benefits.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

Geodesy means the investigation of the size. shape and structure of the earth, and the geodetic work of the department conists of primary (or geodetic) triangulation, latitude, longitude and gravity determinations. From these the exact "figure" of the earth is obtained, whereby points fixed by triangulation can be accurately located on its curved surface. This system of fixed points holds together all topographical and revenue surveys, and the existence of such a system from the early days of the department has obviated the embarrassments caused in other countries where isolated topographical surveys have been started without a rigid framework, with the inevitable result that they could not be fitted together.

A geodetic framework is, therefore, essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of these which are carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for forty-one ports between Suez and Singapore.

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force of gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time ;

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed by far the largest known anomalies of gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a consideration of the whole theory of isostasy.

and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, all the Provinces had taken over the revenue surveys, for which they had always paid, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in Several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours, proper classification of communications and—more recently—air traffic requirements.

It was intended that this 1905 survey should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised neriodically every thirty years. Owing however to the war and more recent retrenchments only two-flirds of the programme had been completed by 1932, in spite of a reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although new surveys covering from thirty to sixty thousand square niles—an area comparable to that of England—are carried out every year, the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shewn by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed on the ground but entered from outside information

Owing to the serious financial situation in 1931, the establishment of the department was severely cut down and its annual expenditure halved, in consequence of which the modern survey of India cannot now be completed before 1950.

The obsolescence of the present series of modern maps of India is shewn in the second index map at the end of this report.

Large Scale Surveys.—Surveys and records of international state and provincial boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

Miscellaneous —While expending on topographical and geodetic work all funds allotted by Imperial Revenues, the department is prepared to undertake or aid local surveys, on payment by those concerned, such as

Forest and cantonment surveys:

Riverin, irrigation, railway and city surveys,

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas, with such control levelling as is necessary for these operations.

Administrative assistance is also given, and executive officers, lent in aid of the revenue surveys of various Provinces and States.

The Printing Offices at Calcutta and Dehra Dun also carry out work for other Government departments, such as special maps, illustrations for Reports and all diagrams for patents

The Mathematical Instrument Office of this department assists all Government departments, as well as non-officials, by maintaining a high standard of instrumental and optical equipment and by manufacturing and repairing instruments which would otherwise have to be imported from abroad.

Military Requirements and Air Survey.—The department is also responsible for all survey operations required by the army, and is in a position to meet the rapidly increasing complexity of modern military requirements, especially in air survey.

In view of its high military importance, air survey work for civil purposes is receiving all possible encouragement and assistance, and the latest methods of mapping from photographs taken from the ground are being studied experimentally.

The flying and photography for air mapping done by this department are at present carried out by the Royal Air Force or the Indian Air Survey Company, a commercial firm with headquarters at Dum Dum.

Administration is by the Surveyor General under the Education, Health and Lands Department of the Government of India.

The Headquarters Office is at Calcutta under the Assistant Surveyor General, and there are four Directors, one for the Map Publication and other technical offices at Calcutta, and three for three of the five Survey of India Circles into which the country is divided; the other two Circle areas (covering Burma and South India) are administered personally by the Surveyor General.

Of the three Circle Directors, one also administers the Geodetic Branch at Dehra Dun in addition to his topographical survey Circle.

Any enquiries regarding surveys, maps or publications may be addressed either to the Headquarters Office or to the Survey Director or Independent Party concerned, whose addresses are Director, Map Publication, Calcutta; Director, Geodetic Branch, Dehra Dun; Director, Frontier Circle, Simla; Director, Eastern Circle, Shillong, Officer in charge, No. 6 (South India) Party, Bangalore; and Officer-in-Charge, No. 10 (Burma) Party, Maymyo.

Indian Science Congress—The Indian Science Congress was tounded largely owing to the efforts of Prof. P. S. Macmahon and Dr. J. L. Simonsen. These two gentlemen worked jointly as Honorary General Secretaries of the Congress. till 1921. The Asiatic Society of Bengal undertakes the management of the Congress finances and publishes annually the proceedings of the Congress. The objects are (1) to encourage research and to make the results generally known among science workers in India, (2) to give opportunities for personal intercourse and scientific companionship and thus to overcome to some extent one of the chief drawbacks in the life of workers in science in India, (3) to promote public interest in science (for this end the Congress is held at different centres annually, and evening lectures open to the public form an important dart of the proceedings of each Congress.

The Congress, which is progressive and vigorous, meets in January each year. The proceedings last for six days. The Head of the Local Government is Patron of the Congress; the Congress session is opened by a Presidential Address delivered by the President for the year. The President is chosen annually, the different sections being represented in turn. different sections being represented in turn. The sections are (1) Agriculture, (2) Physics and Mathematics, (3) Chemistry and Applied Rotany, (4) Zoology and Ethnography, (5) Botany, (6) Geology, (7) Medical Research; when the sections meet separately each section is presided over by its own President also chosen annually. The mornings are devoted to the reading and discussion of the papers, the afternoons to social functions and visite to be considered in the complex public. to places of interests, in the evenings public lectures are delivered.

The Indian Research Fund Association.— This Association, which is a much older body than the National Research Council in England, was constituted in 1911 with a sum of rupees five lakhs (£33,000) set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research. the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases. It can claim to be amongst the pioneers in organised medical research on a large scale and has been referred to by other countries in very complimentary language. Still better, it has been copied by several other nations.

During 1929 the constitution of the Governing Body was altered by the Government of India It was considered that, in view of the largely increased activities of this Association, the Governing Body, which had hitherto most expeditiously and economically conducted the business of the Association should be now made more representative in character. It was accordingly enlarged by including two non-official members from the Legislative Assembly, one from the Council of State, two from the Medical Faculties of the Universities and one non-medical scientist. The creation of a Recruitment Board in India for selecting the personnel employed by the Association and of a Consulta-tive Recruitment Board in England also came under the consideration of Government. It was further decided that the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association should be the co-ordinating agency for the research activities of the All-India Institute of Public Health which is being built at Calcutta and of the proposed Central Medical Research Institute.

The Conference of Medical Research Workers is drawn from all parts of India and consists of experts in their particular lines of research, discussed yearly the general policy of research work in India as well as the detailed schemes which are proposed to be undertaken by the Indian Research Fund Association in the following year. The results of these discussions are available to guide the members of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research fund Association in making their recommenda-tions for the programme of the following year. The Advisory Board also meet in December and in recent years have been the remains of an-examine all the proposals for research work thropoid apes of great age discovered at and recommend a scheme of research for the different places in the Siwalik Hills, a range

quidance of the Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association.

The official organ of the Association is the "Indian Journal of Medical Research," which has a wide international circulation. The Association also publishes "Indian Medical Research Memoirs," which are supplementary with a "Internal". to the "Journal".

Since its inception a great number of inquiries have been carried out under the auspices of the Association and great expansion of its activities has taken place from small beginnings.

The principal inquiries are the Malaria Survey of India, which is a Central organisation, located at Kasauli and Karnal, plague research at the Hafkine Institute, Bombay, kala-azar by a commission in Assam, bacteriophage by Dr. Asheshov at Patna, nutritional research by Colonel McCarrison at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, and indigenous drugs and drug addiction by Lt.-Col. Chopra at Calcutta.

The Malaria Survey of India, which now enjoys international recognition, is constantly called upon to advise as to the best methods for malaria prevention in India As part of the activities of this organisation and in commemoration of Sir Ronald Ross' intimate association with India, an experimental malaria station was opened in Karnal in January 1927 and is known as The Ross Field Experimental Station for Malaria. Besides carrying out experiments in connection with the prevention of malaria, annual classes are held at which candidates from all over India are shown the latest methods for dealing with the malaria scourge and are instructed how these methods should be applied. In connection with the Malaria Survey of India and in order to assemble all facts relating to and in order to assemble all lacts relating to malaria, a new publication has been started known as the "Records of the Malaria Survey of India," of which up-to-date four number have been issued.

The programme for each year involves an expenditure of Rs.10 lakhs or more and the institution of 40 or 50 investigations.

Geological Survey.—The ultimate aim of the Geological Survey of India is the preparation of a geological map of India upon the accuracy of which the solution of most geological probiems ultimately depends. Maps accompany the reports on the various areas in the publications of the Department and a large amount of information is made available to the public. Such maps represent pioneer work which enables prospectors and mining engineers to cut short their preliminary investigations and to start where the Geological Survey has left off. During the preparation of the geological map and the general survey of the country, mineral depo-sits of importance are sometimes discovered. Such discoveries are investigated and the such discoveries are investigated and the results are published without delay and every endeavour; made to induce private firms to take up the exploitation of the infinerals discovered. Collections of minerals, rocks and fossils are accumulated and exhibited in the public galleries of the Indian Museum, situated in Calcutta. Some of the most interesting and scientifically valuable additions to the collections

which for hundreds of miles runs parallel the Himalayas, at a short distance below the foot hills of the latter, and is largely composed of Himalayan detritus. The Geological Survey helps in the spread of geological education in India by the presentation of mineral, rock and Thosal specimens to educational institutions.

The knowledge gained concerning the geological structure of India and the composition of the rocks that compose the strata enables the department to help in the solution of engineering problems connected with the selection of sites for dams for reservoirs, the safety of hill slopes and foundations and the suitability of particular building stones for particular purposes. The Departmented with the supply of

is also often able to advise on problems concernwater As a result of the knowledge gained concerning the structure and disposition of the mineral deposits of India, the Department is also in a position to give advice concerning the conservation of the mineral resources of the country. The investigation of earthquakes in India and of all meteorites which fall in India are part of the duties of the Department. The Geological Survey also undertakes the examination and identification without fee of says mineral rocks. fication, without fee, of any minerals, rocks and fossils sent in by private observers. The publications of the Survey include the Memoirs, Records and Palsontologia Indica. The Survey headquarters are in Calcutta.

Posts and Telegraphs POST OFFICE.

The control of the Posts and of India is vested in an officer Director-General of Posts and Telcgraphs | designated Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Department of Industries and Labour of the Government of India. For the efficient working of the Department a representative of the Finance Deptt.-Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs—has been attached to the office of the D. G. P. & T. The Financial Adviser not only controls the finances of the Dept. but also assists the D. G. generally in examining matters containing B. G. generally in examining matters containing financial implications in which the former is assisted by the Deputy Director-General, Finance. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Assistant to the Director-General.

For postal purposes, the Indian Empire is divided into nine circles namely, Bengal and Assam, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central, Madras, Punjab and North-West Frontier, United Provinces and Sind and Baluchistan. Each of the first eight is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Sind and Baluchistan Circle is controlled by a Director, Posts & Felegraphs. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Central Provinces and the Central India and Rajputana

The Postmasters-General are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways and inland steamers. All the Post-masters-General are provided with Deputy and Assistant Postmasters-General. The nine Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain

Bombay, and Madras General Post Offices and of the larger of the other head post offices are directly under the Postmasters-General. The Presidency Postmasters have one or more Inspecting Postmasters subordinate to them. When the duties of the Postmaster or a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himsef a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed. The more important of the offices subordinate The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate Director-General, one Deputy Director-General incorporating therein the accounts of their (postal services), five (including one temporary) branch offices, and frequently have direct Asstt. Deputy Director-General and one Personal dealings with Government local sub-treasuries The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shopkeepers, land-holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Finance Department of the Government of India and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountants-General all of whom with the Accountants-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate head-quarters the actual audit work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of orficials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the head-quarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta,

The Inland Tariff (which is applicable to Ceylon and Portuguese India except as indicated below) is as follows :-

	F	hen the costage prepaid.	When the postage is wholly unpaid.	Wher the postage is insufficiently prepaid.
Letters.	An	na. Pies.	13	
Not exceeding one tola		1 0		
And every additional tola		0 6	Double the pre-	Double the defici-
Book and pattern packets			(chargeable	on delivery).
For the first five tolas or fraction thereof		0 9	on delivery).	
For every additional five tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas		0 6		
Postcards Single . 9 pies.		In the c	case of Ceylon the	telegraph charge wn below:—
Reply 1 anna 6	-	annas for	-Rs. 2 for the fire each additional wo	st 12 words and 3 rd.
(The postage on cards of private manufamust be prepaid in full.)	icture	2 annas for	.—Re. 1 for the freach additional	vord. Telegraphic
Parcels (prepayment compulsory). Parcels not exceeding 800 tolas in weight:		money orde	ers cannot be ser	it to Portuguese
	4	the amous sender and money ord	Insurance fees	emittance to the e fees for ordinary . A. p
parcels weighing over 440 tolas. These rates are not applicable to perfor Ceylon and Portuguese India		but does Where the	value insured exceed Rs. 150 value insured exceed not exceed Rs. 200) 0 4 eds Rs. 150
Registration fee. R For each letter, postcard, book or pat- tern packet, or parcel to be registered of Ordinary Money Order fees.		thereof of For every thereof o	additional Rs. 100 over Rs. 200 and up additional Rs. 100 over Rs. 1,000 rds Portuguese I	to Rs. 1,000 0 2 or fraction 0 1
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 (On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 (On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 upto	0 4	Tariff. Acknowle article 1 ai	edqment fee.—For nna.	each registered
Rs. 600	annas ne re- harge	to Ceylon indicated in To Great		e India except as
foreign rupee money orders are applicable Telegraphic money order fees.—The sai	me as olus a es for	Sudan) tish Cole nionsan except I	and all Bri- on onies, Domi- ou dpossessions the Palestine and	ince and 2 annas r each additional ince or part of at weight.

minand telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" except to Ceylon and a counce and 2 annas for each additional possage. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each integrable from a contract of the twelfth of the counce of part of that weight. tel graphic money order.

rates apply.

for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

.. 2 annas. Postcards, Single 4 annas. Reply . .

Printed Papers .- 1 anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Business Papers .- For a packet not that weight .. lanna.

.. Samples .- 1 annas for first 4 ounces and 2

anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels. Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given helow -

(1) Parcels not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are torwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows:-

Via Over-Gibraltar, land.

Rs a p. Rs.a.p. For a parcel-

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination

(ii) Parcels which exceed 11 lbs. out which do not exceed 50 lbs (the maximum allowed) in weight are forwarded from India through the medium of the P. & O.S.N.Co., and are delivered at destination under arrangements made by that Company The postage charge applicable to such parcels is twelve annas for each pound, or fraction of a pound. The parcels are delivered free or charge within a radius of one mile from the Company's Head Office in London; if addressed to any place beyond that radius, carrier's charges are levied from the addressees on delivery. Parcels thus forwarded through the P. & O. S. N. Co. cannot be insured during transit beyond India, but must, if they contain coin, etc., be insured during transit in India. No acknowledgment of delivery can be obtained in respect of these parcels, nor can such parcels be transmitted to Great Britain and Northern Ireland under the value-payable system.

Limits of Weight.

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, British Australasian Colonies, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate-5 lbs.

To Cevlon-No limit. To all other destinations-4 lbs. 6 oz. Samples—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Hong-kong the Straits Settlements, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate-5 lbs.

To Ceylon-200 tolas.

To all other destinations-1 lb. 2 oz. Parcels -11 lbs. or 20 lbs.

Limits of Size.

Letters—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers—To Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations-35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 231 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, Ceylon, Hong-kong, the Straits Settlements, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate-2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 11 feet in length and 6 inches in diameter.

To all other destination-35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 234 inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and

31 inches in any one direction. Money Orders.—To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows :-

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25 0 3

. On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 0 6 On any sum exceeding Rs. 25 0 6 for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

To countries on which money orders have to he drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows :-

£2 0 7 £2 £3 0 10 £3 ,, £4 0 13 ,, £4 £5 .. ,, £5 n . .

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 aunas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

Registration fee.

For each letter, post-card & packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 3 annas.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles or Zanzibar and parcels to Portuguese India.

Where the value insured does not Annas exceed Rs. 180 .. For every additional Rs. 180 or fraction thereof

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and Foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

Where the value insured does not Annas exceed £12 44 every additional £12 or fraction thereof 41

Acknowledgement fee .- 3 annas for each

Magnitude of business in Post Office. At the close of 1934-35 there were 104,205 postal officials, 23,700 post offices, and 168,000 miles of mail times. During the year, 1,144 million articles, including 42 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 67.8 millions were sold for postal purposes over 38.8 million money orders of the total value of Rs. 778 millions were issued, a sum of Rs. 187.8 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on V. P. articles; over 3 4 million insured articles on V. P. articles; over 3 4 million insured articles valued at 1,007 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty, aggregating about 7.7 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad pensions amounting to Rs. 16.6 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 15,000 lb. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1935, there were 3,100,000 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 583 millions and 80,500 Postal 146 Insurance redders. millions and 89,500 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 171.3 millions.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Telegraphs.-Up to 1912 the telegraph ystem in India was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department. ment of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Bombay and Central Circles from the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme which followed closely the system in force in the United Kingdom and several other European countries were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced from 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the co the Director-General nimself, consists on the engineering side of a Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, with one Personal Assistant. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General, with two Assistant officers. In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes India was divided up into five Circles. purposes India was divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. For Burma special Minimum charge arrangements were considered necessary and the Each additional word over 8

engineering work is in charge of the Postmaster General who is a Telegraph officer specially selected for the purpose. These six Circles were divided into twenty-one Divisions each of which is in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 1st July 1922 Sind and Baluchistan circle was formed with its headquarters at Karachi This circle is in charge of a Director of Posts and Telegraphs. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work on the lines of the Burma Circle, the en-gineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster General in 1925 and this unification proved an unqualified success and was gradually extended to other circles. The fusion was com-pleted in March 1930. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the circles are now controlled by the Postmasters-General.

There is also a Wireless Branch attached to the Director-General's office, which is in administrative control of all wireless work in the The Director of Wireless is in Department. charge of this branch and is assisted by two officers.

The audit work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

Inland Telegrams and Tariff.—Telegrams sent to or received from places in India or Ceylon are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for inland telegrams is as follows:—

For delivery ın India Private and State Express. Ordinary Rs a. Rs. a $\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 2 \end{array}$ 0

For delivery in For delivery.	The address is free.
Lhasa (Tibet), in Ceylon	Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign
State.	telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams
Ex- Ordi- Ex- Ordi- press. nary. press. nary.	to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows:
Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a	Ordy, Defd, D.L.T
Minimum charge. 1 8 0 12 2 0 1 0	Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.
Each additional word over 12 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 2	Europe via I R C-
	Great Britain and Nor-
The address is charged for.	thern Ireland 0 14 0 7 0 5
Additional charges.	Irish Free State 1 0 0 8 0 5 1
	Belgium 1 2 0 9 0 6
Minimum for reply-paid Minimum charge telegram for an	Holland 1 2 0 9 0 6
telegram for an ordinary telegram.	Germany 1 4 0 10 0 7
Notification of delivery Minimum charge for	Switzerland 1 4 0 10 0 7
an ordinary	Spain 1 4 0 10
telegram.	France 1 3 0 9½ 0 6½
Multiple telegrams, each 100 words	Italy City of the Vatican. 1 5 0 101
or less 4 annas-	Other Offices 1 4 0 10 0 7
Collation One half of the charge for an ordinary tele-	Norway.—
gram of same length.	Svalbard 1 7 0 111
Rs.	Other Places 1 4 U 10 0 7
(If both the offices	Bulgaria 1 5 0 101 0 10
of origin and	Russia 1 5 0 10 0 7
destination are closed 2	Turkey 1 5
If only one of the	Czecho-Slovakia 1 5 0 101 0 7
For acceptance of an offices is closed. 1 Express telegram If the telegram	Union of South Africa
during the hours has to pass	and S. W. Africa via
when an office is through any closed interme-	IRC 1 13 0 15 0 10 1
closed. closed interme- diate office an	America via I R C-
additional fee	N. A. Cables.
in respect of each such office 1	
	Ontario, Quebec, Nova
phore to or from ships-per land charge	Scotia, etc 1 11 0 13 0 9
telegram plus a fixed fee of 8 ans.	Manitoba 2 1 1 1 0 11
Boat hire	Vancouver B.C 2 3 1 1 0 12
ally necessary	New York, Boston, etc. 1 11 0 13 0 9
Copies of telegrams each 100	Philadelphia, Washington,
words or less 4 annas.	etc 113 0141 010
For delivery delivery	Chicago 2 0 1 0 0 11
Press telegrams. For delivery delivery in India.	San Francisco, Seattle,
Ceylon,	etc 2 3 1 1 0 12
Ex- Ordi- Ex- press. nary. press.	Buenos Aires 3 4 1 10 1 11
Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.	Rio de Janeiro 3 2 1 9 1 1
Minimum charge 1 0 0 8 1 0	Valparaiso 3 4 1 10 1 1 1
Each additional 5	Jamaica 3 4 1 10 1 1½
words over 40 in respect of India,	Havana 2 5 1 21 0 121
each additional four	Urgent Telegrams—
words over 32 in	
respect of Ceylon 0 2 0 1 0 2	Rate double of ordinary rate.

Daily Letter Telegrams— Minimum charge for 25 words.

Code telegrams are accepted at 3/5 th of the ordinary rate (Vide clause 425, P. & T Guide)

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration Reply Paid, etc.

Full lists published in Posts and Telegraphs Gulde.

Radio-Telegrams.—For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India or Burma and transmitted via the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Port Blan or Rangoon the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) or eight annas per word (code) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from Offices in India or Burma transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph:—

Total charge per word. Ordinary. Code Rs. a. Rs. a.

(1) All Government or Private
Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned
in (2) to (4) below .. 0 13 0 8

(2) Radio-telegrams to His Britannic Majesty's Ships of War or Ships of the Royal Indian Navy . . 0 8 0 5

Royal Indian Navy .. 0 8 (3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish

or Swedish ships ... 0 12 0 7½

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R. P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, e.g., R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

DAILY LETTER-TELEGRAMS.

Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language, which are dealt with telegraphically throughout are accepted on any day of the week, and are ordinarily delivered to the addressee on the morning of the second day following the day of booking. They are subject to the conditions prescribed for Deferred Foreign telegrams with certain exceptions as stated below.

The charge for a Daily Letter-Telegram is ordinarily one-third of the charge for a full rate telegram of the same length and by the same route subject to a minimum charge equal to the charge for 25 words at such reduced rate including the indication DLT.

The late fee system does not apply to Daily Letter-Telegrams and such telegrams are not accepted during the closed hours of an office.

On Indian lines Daily Letter-Telegrams are transmitted after Deferred Foreign telegrams.

The only special services admitted in daily of Rs. 10,81,93, letter telegrams are Reply paid, Poste Re- Rs. 37,94,000.

stante, Telegraph restaute and telegraph redirection under orders of the addressee.

Growth of Telegraphs.—At the end of 1879-93 there were 50,305 miles of line and 185,088 miles of wire and cable, as compared with 107,556 miles of line including cable and 604,766 miles of wire including conductors respectively, on the 31st March 1935. The numbers of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 100 (including 19 Radio offices), respectively, while the number of telegraph offices worked by the Post Office rose from 1,634 to 4,279.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures:—

		1897-98.	1934-35.
	ivate	4.107,270	13,439,833
Inland Sta	ate	860,382	831,009
(Pr	ess	35,910	649,289
(Pr	rivate	735,679	2,178,146
Foreign ⊰ St	ate	9,896	27,553
į Pi	ress	5,278	77,828

5,754,415 17,206,658

The outturn of the workshops during 1934-35 represented a total value of Rs. 17,83,400.

Wireless —The total number of departmental wireless stations open at the end of 1932-33 was thrity-four, vz. Akyab, Allahabad, Bassein, Bombay, Calcutta (two stations), Cheduba, Chittagong, Delhi, Diamond Island, Gaya, Jodhpur, Jutogh, Karachi (two stations), Lahore, Madras (3 stations), Nagpur, Ormara. Pasni, Peshawar, Port Blair, Quetta, Rangoon (4 stations), Sandheads (two pilot-vessels), Sandoway Tavoy and Victoria Point of which only Cheduba. Ormara. Pasni. Port Blair and Victoria Point booked telegrams direct from the public.

Seven of these stations were designated coast stations for communication with ships at sea and twelve worked as aeronautical stations in connection with regular air services.

The Duplex high-speed service between Rangoon and Madras continued to work satisfactorily Bandot working replaced Wheatstone system during the year on this circuit.

Telephones —On the 31st March 1935 the number of telephone exchanges established by the Department was 330 with 28,545 straight line connections and 3,788 extension telephones. Of these exchanges, 177 were worked departmentally. The number of telephone exchanges established by Telephone Companies was 25 with 40,120 connections.

The total staff employed on telegraphs, telephones and wireless on the 31st March 1935 was 13,205.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year 1934-85 was Rs. 35,86,000 and Rs. 17,13,44,000 respectively. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1935 amounted to Rs. 11,19,87,000 and charges (including interest on capital outlay) of Rs. 10,81,93,000, the result being a net loss Rs. 37,94,000.

Sanitation.

The history of the sanitary departments in India goes back for about sixty years. During india goes back for about sixty years. During that period great improvements have been effected in the sanitary condition of the towns, though much remains to be done; but the progress of rural sanitation which involves the health of the great bulk of the population has been slow, and incommensurate with the thought and labour bestowed on the subject. "The reason lies in the apathy of the people and the tenacity with which they cling to domestic customs injurious to health. While the inhabitants of the plains of India are on the whole distinguished for personal cleanliness, the sense of public cleanliness has ever been wanting. Great improvements have been effected in many places; but the village house is still often ill-ventilated and over-populated: the village site dirty, crowded with catile, choked with rank vegetation, and poisoned by stagnant pools; and the village tanks polluted, and used indiscriminately for bathing, cooking and drinking. That the way to improvement lies through the education of the people has always been recognised "

Of recent years the pace has been speeded up as education progressed, education developup as education progressed, education develop-ed, and funds were available. In a resolution issued in May 23rd, 1914, the Government of India summarised the position at that time, and laid down the general lines of advance. This resolution (Gasste of India, May 25th, 1914) should be studied by all who wish to under-stand the attitude of the Government of India towards sanitation prior to the passing of the Reform Act of 1919. It will be found summarised in the Indian Year Book of 1922 (page 475 et seq.) and earlier editions. One of the greatest change, effected by the Reform Act of 1919 was the transfer of sanitation to the provinces making it a subject directly responsi-ble to local control through Ministers.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in a general review of health organisation in British India which he laid in January, 1928, before the Interchange Study Tour organised for Medical Ofheers of Health from the Far Eastern Countries by the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, concluded "that the State effort in regard to Health Organisation in British India is one of no mean importance, that it has evolved over a couple of centuries during which many mistakes in policy must be admitted, that it has provided the Officers and the stimulus necessary for laying the foundations of medical edu-cation, that it has tried to uphoid the ethical standards of western medicine and that in whichever way it is regarded it is an effort of which no Government need be ashamed." He quoted, the remark of the Government of India in their Resolution of 1914 that "In the land of the ox eart one must not expect the pace of the motor car."

matters as a result of the Reforms and said that the improvements being introduced before the Reforms were in some provinces now in a fairway to maturing but that in other provinces "with less appreciation of the actual needs so far from adding to the organisation as they have found it have shown a desire to scrap even some of what they originally possessed." But, he says, "though the picture is neither bright nor the future rosy, it is becoming increasingly evident that a considerable section of the Indian community is thinking seriously on these public health problems: amid much futile and destructive criticisms of State and municipal efforts here and there valuable and suggestive criticism can be met with which goes to prove my contention."

India's birth rate in 1925 was nearly twice that of England and Wales, her death rate was twice that of England and Wales and nearly three times that of New Zealand and her infantille mortality rate was nearly 2½ times that of England and Wales and nearly 4½ times that of New Zealand. "The information furnished for the great group of infectious diseases of world import, i.e., plague, choiera, small-pox, yellow fever, typhus, malaria, and dysentery shows (says the Public Health Report already cited) that if we except typhus and yellow fever, India is one of the world's reservoirs of infection for the others and the main reservoir of infection for plague and cholera." The signiinfection for plague and choices.

floance of these facts must, adds the Commistheir implication is that India's house, from the public health point of view, is sadly out of order and that this disorder requires to be attended to. It is not for India to say that so far as she is concerned prevention is impossible. If we think of the effect of sunlight on tubercle ridden children; of the effect of feeding on rickets, scurvy and beri-beri, of the way in which malaria, cholera, yellow fever, dengue, ankylos-tomiasis and filariasis can be and have been overcome we need have no fear in regard to India provided the necessary measures are put into operation." These observations are as true to-day as when they were written.

The Public Health Commissioner in an address before the annual congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, held in Cal-cutta in December, 1927, urged the import-ance of instituting a Central Ministry of Health which should be charged with the functions of which should be charged with the functions of co-ordinating the policies and activities of the departments concerned in the several provinces and with keeping them abreast of scientific progress. There is at present no public Health Act for the whole of India, nor under existing administrative arrangements is one immediately possible, but the desirability of the Central Ministry of Health and of such and act is likely to be usual with the contract the The Public Health Commissioner in his Act is likely to be urged in the course of the annual report for the year 1925 noted the revision of the Constitutional Reforms now in introduction of the political element into health progress. The following table of vital statistics is taken from the Public Health Commissioner's latest annual report:—

		Birth Rate	g (per mille).	Death Rates (per mille)			
Province.		1933.	Previous 5 years.	1931.	Previous 5 years.		
Delhi Bengal Bihar and Orissa Assam United Provinces Punjab N. W. Frontier Province Central Provinces and Bera Madras Coorg Bombay Burma	 r	 44 29 35 30 38 43 29 43 37 25	46 27 33 28 36 40 28 45 37 23	32 24 22 20 18 27 21 26 23 24 24	31 22 24 19 25 25 26 20 34 25 25 27 20		
Ajmer-Merwara British India	::	38 36	35	28 22 4	28 25		

Mortality during 1933.

Chief Causes of Mortality.—There are three main classes of fatal diseases specific fevers diseases affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases. Intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1933:—

			_ 1		Dysentery	Respira-	All
Province.	Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers	and	tory	other
			,		Diárrhœa,	Diseases	causes.
- ;	:	-					
(n	i	1 532		40,570	289	2,754	5,058
N W F.P. $\{\frac{D}{R}\}$	••	1 002		16.8	2.70	71.1	2.1
75	160	11,626	1,789	460,781	12,340	55,337	118,554
Punjab { R.	100	11,020	.1	18 9	5	2.3	4 9
Zn.	•••	948	•••	11,038	616	4,463	4,003
Delhi $$		1.4		16 7	9	6 8	6.1
77	1,915		9,835	698,173	11,501	34,898	138,722
U. Provinces	1,010	0,011	,,,,,,,	14 1	11,	7	2.8
(.10		-	-		-	•	0
Bihar and \int D	17,514	42,674	1,635	574,548	17,064	6,295	173,667
Orissa. TR	5	1 1	.,	14 9	4	2	4 5
(T)	29,242	15,426	1	812,393	41,697	82,173	211,953
Bengal $\left\{\begin{array}{cc} B \\ R \end{array}\right\}$.6	3	. 7	16 1	21,9	1.6	4.2
77	2,152	561	1,200	231,551	22,232	32,134	121,669
C. P. & Berar { B.	-1		1	14 5	1 4	2.0	7.6
ζη.	7,797	7,741	24,560	194,527	23,162		180,690
Bombay $\cdot \cdot	1 .,4	.4	1 1	8.8		4 5	8 1
ζ <u>π</u> .	3,851	10,745	2,591	300.182			
$\frac{\text{Madras}}{\text{R}}$	1	2	.1	6 4	2.1	2.3	11.8
(10.	• • •	1 7					
a (D		14	48	3,058	122	179	510
Coorg	::	i il	3	18 6		1 1	3 1
77	5,508	247		103,890	9,267	5,444	36,698
Assam \ R	7			12 7	11	1	4.5
ν ÌĎ.	179	1,506	972	85,816	4,002	12,043	121,033
Burma \ B.		1	1	6 9		1 0	9 8
Ajmer Mer- D		777		11,522	383	1,557	1,730
wara. 1 R	1	1 4		20 3		2 7	3 0
2.5	68,318	103,641	42,631	3,530,299	246,164	443,305	1,662,429
British India	0 3	4	2	12 9		1 6	6 1
(-	_				

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted are belated owing to the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

the year 1933, brings to notice certain leading facts. He shows that live births registered throughout British India numbered 9,678,876 or 624,370 more than in 1932. Compared with 1932, the U.P. recorded an increase of 220,462 births, Bengal 145,610, Madras 76,864, B & O. 74,652, Punjab 72,388. Birth rates were again 74,552, Punjab 72,388. Birth rates were again calculated on the stimated fermale population of the child-bearing groups, 15-40 years. The figure was 176 per mille for British India in (since when registration of births has been 1933 as against 166 in 1932. The only other carried out in all the Provinces) to 1930 and countries having rates comparable with those for individual from 1926 to 1933 are given of India are Roumanna, Egypt and Japan. In the following table —

The Public Health Commissioner in his most, In the Punjab, the district birth rates varied recently published annual report, which concerns between 56 p.m and 34 pm, in the U.P.. between 54 and 24, in B & O, between 48 and 27, in Bengal, between 42 and 22; in C P., between 50 and 35, in Bombay Presidency, between 49 and 15, in Madras Presidency, between 44 and 30, in Assam, between 37 and 20; and in Burma, between 42 and 16.

-	Annual number of Births	Birth rate p m	Annual number of deaths.	Death rate p.m	Annual excess of births over deaths.
1081 1000			' '	*	
1871-1800	Not available		3,540,202	20	
1881-1890	4,565,687	24	5,058,578	26	492,891
1891-1900	7,174,694	34	6,662,417	31	512,227
1901-1910	8,591,136	38	7,657,513	34	933,623
1911-1920	8,810,018	37	8,142,364	34	667,654
1921-1930	8,345,364	35	6,347,063	26	1,995,301
1926	8,395,679	35	6,460,610	27	1,935,069
1927	8,516,706	35	6,009,729	25	2,506,977
1928	8,882,573	37	6,180,114	26	2,702,459
1929 ,	8,565,341	36	6,276,391	26	2,297,950
1930	8,690,714	36	6,483,449	27	2,207,265
1931	9,135,890	35	6,615,099	25	2,520,791
1932	9,054,506	34	5,805,666	22	3,248,840
1933	9,678,876	36	6,096,787	22	3,582,089

5.805.666 m 1932

27 per cent occurred amongst infants under one year of age, 18 per cent amongst children between I and 5 years, and 5 per cent, amongst Health Commissioner's report deals with those between I and 10 years. In other words over 45 per cent of the total deaths were of is now almost certainly one of the main publis children below 5 years of age and over 50 per cent were of children below 10 years. It is illuminating to compare the corresponding figures in England and Wales for the same year. During 1933 the deaths of children under 1 year were only 74 per cent of the total deaths, those amongst children between 1 and 5 years were 3 1 per cent, of the total, and amongst children between 5 and 10 years they were only 1 4 per cent. of the total. These figures show that only 10 5 per cent., as compared with 45 per cent in India, of the total deaths were among children under 5 years of age, and only 11 9 per cent., as compared with 50 per cent in India, were among children below 10 years The Public Health Commissioner in commenting Public Health Commissioner in commenting is rampant. If one lays stress on the result on the enormous loss of child life which these obtained by the tuberculin test, the infection figures represent draws pointed attention to rate would seem to vary between 21 per cent the great possibilities of attacking the problem and 76 per cent according to the density of

The birth rate exceeded the death rate in largest and comprises nearly 58 per cent the order rate excreted bir death rate in largest difference being in the of the total deaths with a death rate of 12 9 U.P., where the birth rate exceeded the death p.m. He shows that the upward trend in rate by 20 per mille. Registered births in lagis mentality recorded in 1931-32 was not British India numbered 6,096,787 as against maintained, the total number of deaths in 1933 decreasing by 42,631. Over 121 million diag-nosed cases of malaria were treated in hospitals Of the 8,096,787 registered deaths, nearly and dispensaries as compared with less than 7 per cent occurred amount infants under 11 million cases in 1932. One of the most health problems in India, ranking probably next to malaria in this respect. In fact, it may be regarded as an epidemic disease Most western countries are said to have already passed through the epidemic stage—the peak of the epidemic in England was reached as far back as 1830,but it is difficult to state exactly at what stage the disease now is in India Some hold that the peak has not been reached; that India, is still in the early stages, and that the extent of tuberculisation of the population in India to-day is midway between that of the African races and the highly industrialised and urbanised European races This view may or may not be correct but the fact remains that the disease the great possibilities of attacking the problem of child mortality in various ways

The Public Health Commissioner discussing the chief causes of mortality in India mentions that the Fevers group, no doubt including including urbanisation and industrialisation are without most of the deaths in which fever was a notable doubt conditions which predspose to rapid doubt conditions which predspose to rapid symptom of the fatal illness, is once more the spread of infection, but the increasing interest

in the disease, the carlier detection of cases reports of certain hospitals for women sum and improved registration must be partly marised in the Journal of the Association for responsible for the increased figures. Social Medical Women in India (August 1934) The conditions, however are pre-eminently sultable figures relate to the year 1933. The rate of for spread of infection and the solution of the death per 1,000 cases admitted in these hospitals problem lies deep-rooted in the habits and was 24 pm. That for the Government Hospital customs of the people. No anti-tuberculosis for Women and Children, Madras, was 22, campaign can hope to attain success if this for comparative purposes the statistics of the fact is not constantly kept in nund. Notification It. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, are shown of disease is an essential preliminary to any along with these figures. The death rate in of disease is an essential preliminary to any constructive measures for prevention and treatment and it is regrettable that little or no progress can be reported in this respect.

"The position in India is one of marked contrast to that in England So far there is no Ministry of Health as such, there is no Central Board of Health, and there is no general Public Health Act under which tuberculosis and other regulations might be trained regulations might be trained . Since public health and disease prevention are "transferred" subjects, no one general policy is followed in India in regard to the prevention of tuberculosis The P. H. C. with the Government of India has neither direct nor indirect control and the different provinces plan independently where different provinces pain independently where they plan at all. The only All-India Organization solely concerned with anti-tuberculosis work in India is the King George's Thanksgrying (Anti-tuberculosis) Fund This organization is ill-equipped financially and for this reason confines its activities mainly to propaganda work. The provincial municipal and other Acts do not include provisions for anti-tubercu-losis work and will have to be amended before they can be made applicable, the position as regards rural arears is even worse "

A valuable section of the report deals with maternity mortality. It points out that the absence of accurate registration makes it ini-possible to ascertain the real degree of maternal established and has come to be regarded as an mortality in India. Were the causes of death essential part of health work. A rough coinchecked it would certainly be found that the putation of the number of health visitors working

along with these figures The death rate in Manchester was 9 per thousand cases The rate would naturally be less in England even among cases admitted to hospitals '

The report points out that what is significane is the cause of the great proportion of the deaths in India compared with those at Manchester for the deaths in India are in the majority of cases preventable and could be prevented if India had an adequate materiaty service. In view of the absence of reliable statistics, it is impossible to state how many women in india die yearly during child-birth, but the report states that the number must be nearly one and a half lakhs. The mortality rate, says the report, is not likely to be reduced to any extent until maternity service is improved but over a space of time it is evident that slow progress has been made Maternity homes especially in Western India, are springing up, The number of women who go to them has greatly increased. The service of trained midwives are in greater demand in towns "it is urgently necessary to plan something for rural India, for approximately nine times as many children are born in villages as in towns m India "

The report points out that child welfare centres were started in India nearly 20 years ago and that they have now so greatly increased cases of death due to child-birth were far higher im India gives the figure at about 300- that than the figures indicated. "Some idea of the is less than one per million of the populations of death may be gathered from the lation.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY. General Health statistics of the British Army in India during the year 1933.

A verage Strength.		Adınıs	Admissions. Deaths.		Invalids sent Home.		in India		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom		sick.		
	Str	No.	Ratio per 1.000.	No	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1 000	No.	Ratio per 1,000	No.	Ratio per. 1,000
Officers British Other Ranks.		1,031 33,528	437.8 609.6	15 134			17.8 9.1			::	::	33.91 1 ,47 6. 69	14.40 26.85
British Other Ranks' wives British Other	, -	1,368 834	313.2	12 2	2.75	50	11,4	5				46.37 33 39	10.62
Ranks' wives —parturition. British Other Ranks' chil-	6,694	1,887	281.9	74	11.05	10	1.4	2				57.81	8.64
dren. Others		2,432		47		51	••	ļ				66.02	

Among officers of the British Army in India 437.8 per thousand of strength were admitted to hospital during the year compared with 465 2 in 1932. There were 15 deaths, giving a ratio of 6 37 per thousand, compared with 15 and 6.54 in 1932. The average constantly cick in hospital was 3391 or 14 40 per thousand of strength as compared with 16.38 in the preceding year. The total constantly sick, in hospital or out of hospital, on account of disease and injury was 33.91 or 14 40 per thousand compared with 16 88 per 1,000 in 1932.

were admitted to hospital compared with 1918 and 580 5 in 1913. There were 134 soldier deaths or 2.44 per thousand of the strength compared with 2 96 per thousand in there were 194 cases, diseases next in order 1932. The most important causes of mortality being malaria with 170 cases, disrately inflammation of bronchi 129, diarrhea 124 inflammation of bronchi 129, diarrhea 124

Local injuries	٠.		 	29
Pneumonia			 	15
Enteric group o	f feve	rs	 	14
Heat stroke	• •		 	9
Other general in	njurie	в	 	11

The number, sent home as invalids was 503 or 9.15 per thousand of the strength, compared with 409 or 7.39 per thousand in 1932.

Among women and children (British Other Ranks) 1,368 women or 313 2 per thousand of the strength were admitted to hospital compared with 1,262 or 292 3 per thousand in 1932. Of the children, 1,887 or 281.9 per thousand of the Of British soldiers 33 528 or 606 6 per 1,000 strength were admitted to hospital, compared

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

ength.		strength.	Admissions.		Deaths		Invalids sent to U. K.		Invalids discharged in India		Aver consta	intly
		Average sti	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No	Ratio per 1,000
Officers Indian Ranks Followers Others	:	2,175 121,013 28,248	700 52,017 7,525 2,094	321·8 429·8 266 4				11 95	 783 		24· 36 1,902· 33 266 35	15 72

^{*} Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Forces R. A. F., Civilians and Pensioners.

52,017 or 429 8 per thousand of strength were, was 2 52 per thousand as against 2.96 per admitted to hospital, compared with 451.3 per | thousand in 1931.

The admission rate of officers sick in hospital | thousand in 1931. There was thus a decrease for 1932 was 321.8 per thousand of strength as of 21.5 per thousand on the 1931 figures. The compared with 367.4 in 1931. Among soldiers death rate among Johan soldiers during 1932 death rate among Indian soldiers during 1932

LEPROSY IN INDIA

It is exceedingly difficult to give anything approaching an accurate estimate of the total number of lepers in the Indian Empire to-day. number of lepers in the indian Empire to-tay, In 1921, when a Census was made, leprosy was regarded as an infirmity like blindness, insanity and deaf-mutism and the supposed number of lepers was tabulated along with these. The number counted was 102,513 as against 109,004 in 1911. But it was recognised doubtful if the figure represented anything doubtful if this figure represented anything more than the more advanced cases and that possibly a majority of this number were the begg-ing and pauper lepers who are seen all over the country. Dr. E. Muir, M.D., F.R. C.S., the Leprosy Research Worker at the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, said that "recent figures obtained from a carefully conducted but limited survey, tend to confirm the computation that there are roughly from a half to one million people in India suffering from leprosy "

Early in the year 1924, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association was constituted in England with H. B. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chair-England with H. R. H. The Prince of Wales as Patron, the Viscount Chelmsford as Chairman of the General Committee and H. E. the Council, with regard to provincial committees

Viceroy of India as one of the Vice-Presidents. Following its formation and in view of the good results being obtained from the newest treatment of leprosy, H. E. the Viceroy felt that the time was auspicious for the inauguration and carrying on of an earnest campaign with the object of ultimately stamping out leprosy from India.

His Excellency invited certain gentlemen representing various interests to form an Indian Council of the Association, which he formally inaugurated at a public meeting in Delhi on the 27th January 1925.

A general appeal for funds in aid of the Association was issued by His Excellency the Viceroy on the date of the inauguration of the Indian Council which was closed after a year with realizations amounting to over Rs. 20,00,000 which was invested in the end of 1928. The investments amounted to Rs. 20,63,065 yielding an annual revenue of over Rs. 1,22,000.

are expressed in its "Memorandum on the method of conducting the anti-leprosy campaign in India" which was published in 1926. This document sought to bring out the following main points which according to the latest scientific researches should be the basis upon which all efforts ultimately to eradicate leprosy must rest—

- (1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common among all classes of the community
- (2) Segregation is not the most appropriate method of dealing with lepers, for
 - (a) financially it would be impossible,
 - (b) any attempt to impose forcible segregation would drive patients, particularly those who are suffering from the earlier stages of the disease, to conceal their misfortune, and, as has been the case where such means have been adopted, only the more advanced and obvious lepers would be segregated
- (3) The majority of the advanced cases are not highly infectious and are less amenable to treatment, while the early cases in which the disease has made but little outward manifestation, can be controlled by treatment.
- (4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases

The Indian Council, therefore, while it did not desire to minimise the usefulness of homes and asylums for the care of lepers, strongly recommended that the efforts of the Provincial Committees should, for the present at least, he

concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects —

- (a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable; and so
- (b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generations will become fewer.

The Governing Body of the Indian Council in their report for the year 1933, show that the Association's main work during the completed nine years of its life has been organisation and planning and the outlining of a programme of work varied by the selection of the most fruitful soils for experimentation in methods of work. One valuable product during theat period is the fact that "the leper is becoming less prone to hide his disease and there is an increase of general interest in the subject".

There are now seventeen provincial branches, including one in Mysore State and each of them has established treatment centres for leprous patients. In Assam, for instance, the number of climes rose from 81 in 1932 to 145 at the end of 1933 Many climes in different parts of India report absolute cures of the disease.

His Excellency the Vicercy is the President of the Indian Council, Maj Gen. C. A. Sprawson, CIE, K HP, 1 MS, Director General of the IM.S. the Chairman of the Governing Body, Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Secretary and Sir Ernest Burdon, Kt, C.S.I., C.I E, the Honorary Treasurer.

BLINDNESS IN INDIA.

All over the East, and in fact in most tropical and sub-tropical countries, blindness is very prevalent, and only of recent years have people begun to realise that much of this blindness an be relieved, and still more of it, if oil most of it, could, with proper measures taken, be prevented. In Egypt, renowned for its sufferings from blindness, it was a gift of some £43,000 made by Sir Ernest Cassel at the beginning of this century that was the initiation of that fine ophthalmic service, which began under the guidance of Mr. MacCallen, has now spread all over the country and gives medical treatment to three or four hundred thousand patients a year. Northern Africa, Turkey, Persia, India and China are all countries where there is a very high incidence of blindness and suffering from eye disease, and where western medicine has not yet penetrated sufficiently deeply to make much impression on the mainly rural and illiterate populations. There is a great "trachoma belt" extending from China into fastern Europe, stopped only from spreading all over the West by the higher standard of living, sanitation and cleanliness which the European nations have attained.

India is in this great Blindness Belt. According to the last census returns there are 480,000 otally blind persons in this population of more han 300 millions. That is an incidence of

1½ totally blind to every thousand of the population. But the census figures are notoriously defective, and in several districts a special count has been made of the totally blind, and wherever this has been done, the census figures have been found to be much too low. Thus in the Nasik district an incidence of at least 4.38 per thousand was found as against the census figure of 1.74. In Rathagiri an incidence of 1.5 was found as against the census figure of 0.7; in Bijapur 2.6 as against 0.7, in the United Provinces a Deputy Commissioner had a count made and found no less than 9 per thousand. In Palanpur 7 per thousand was found. If, as is not unlikely, this sort of error of underestimation in the census report is general, then it is not unreasonable to suppose that the real number qt totally blind persons in India is more like 1½ millious than the half million shown in the census returns.

These are the figures for total blindness and they by no means give the full picture, for they include only totally blind of both eyes and say nothing of the much greater number who, from neglected eye diseases, are partially or even nearly blind, and whose happines and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different interpretation in every country. In a report on the Prevention of Blindness, published by the League

of Red Cross Societies these different interpretations are shown. In the United States blindness is defined as "inability to see well enough to read even with the aid of glasses; or for illiterates, inability to distinguish forms and objects with sufficient distinctness"; and in Egypt a person is accounted blind who cannot see fingers at a distance of one metre. If such persons were counted in our statistics of total blindness in India, there is little doubt that the figure would be very much larger than those indicated above. Recently the All-India Blind Relief Association has made an analysis of a very large number of patients attending its camps and dispensaries, and has found that among these patients for every totally blind person there are three with more or less damaged vision, the result of eye disease. It appears not unlikely that the true ophthalmic condition of India would be represented by figures showing one and a half million totally blind persons, and in addition to these four and a half million with more or less impaired eyesight.

Associations known as "Blind Relief" Associations have been working for several years in Western India, in conjunction with Government hospitals, to alleviate this affliction of blindness The number of eye doctors in India is notoriously small and those there are stay mostly in the large towns. The Associations work by means of travelling hospitals, which bring relief to the villages in the rural areas. They

also work by means of trained village worker whose duty it is to find out the "hidden blind and get them to the medical centre for relief to find out cases of small-pox (a constant source of blindness in children); to inspect new born children for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum; to keep registers of all blind and partly blind persons and persons suffering from eye disease; and to treat in the villages simple cases of conjunctivitis or sore eyes. Since their inception the Associations have been the means of restoring sight to thousands of blind people and of preventing blindness in many thousands more. The work is capable of indefi-nite extension and the need for some such organisation has been shown.

The All-India Blind Relief Association.—
(The Green Star Society) exists to co-ordinate and centralise the various Associations in the mofussil and to extend their work It is under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay, and has for its life President, Mr C G Henderson (late I C S) who founded and managed for many years all the branch Associations working in Western India It is affiliated to the International Association for the Prevention of Blindness, which has its head quarters in Paris and was formed on September 14th, 1929, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the American Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The Organising Secretary is R. Crawford Hutchinson, The Town Hall, Bombay.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

maternal mortality are not accurately known, but they are certainly not less than 10 per thousand live births, often more. It has been calculated that every year no fewer than 2 million Indian babies die, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy. A noteworthy feature has been the further progress of the infant welfare movement, which owes much to the All-India Maternity and Child Welfare League initiated by Lady Chelms-ford and also to the Indian Red Cross Society, which aims at gradually establishing a network of child welfare centres in most of the arrgi towns in India. The amalgamation of hese two Bodies which has taken place, form-ing the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, will undoubtedly increase and develop the work. In all the great centres of population, word is now being done for the training of midwives, for the instruction of mothers and midwives, for the instruction of mothers and for the care of babies. Training centres for Indian and Anglo-Indian women have been opened in order to spread the elements of infant hygiene to other parts of India. Most hopeful sign of all, Indian ladies are beginning to interest themselves in this work in large numbers. But such is the magnitude of the field, that a consistent widespread effort on speaks bittered throughten much be under-

Amongst the most pressing problems of In- differ considerably in the nature of the work dia's health is that presented by the appalling undertaken and the amount of organisation maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, most co-ordinated and most energetically carried on where there are persons appointed under the Directors of Public Health whose special duty it is to foster Child Welfare activities.

> The care needed by the wives and children of sepoys in the Indian Army is being increasingly realised, and nowhere more than in the units themselves. The result has been in the last few years, the opening of much work in this direction. Much of it is purely medical work, which, in the absence of families hospitals for the Indian soldiers, is a necessity. But genuine child welfare activities are also present in some centres many of the assisted by the M. & C. W. Bureau Indian Red Cross Society which has undertaken the organising work in place of the Lady Birdwood Army Child Welfare Committee. A remarkable feature of this movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefit to their own women and children. There are now very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

So far all the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In a land of so many languages and superstitions progress will necessarily be slow and India has numbers. But such is the consistent widespread effort on field, that a consistent widespread effort on a scale hitherto impossible must be undertaken, if any appreciable reduction is to be made in the appalling mortality of young and try to rear a few well developed children as far as adolescence or extensively attempt to bring a large number of infants through the eract critical months, only to have them perish

a a later stage from the many ills that childhood vision, dental clinics, better housing, open air heir to in a land of great poverty, undernourishment, epidemics and famine. In Western
hads the Child Welfare Movement has no more
marked characteristic than its inability to stop
expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds.
Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like
the banyan tree it will no doubt in India also
rate of sickly, under-developed, incompetent develop mumerable fresh roots, medical super-citizens.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

When the war first broke out, what is generally termed Red Cross work was undertaken in India and Mesopotamia by the St. John Ambulance Association and by a number of provincial organisations working on independent lines. From August 1916, the central work was taken over by the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society. The final report of that Committee shows that up to June 1920 its total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,77,85,716 of which some 17 lakhs had been contributed by the British Red Cross Society. It had spent about 67 lakhs in Mesopotamia, nine lakhs on the Afghan War and Waziristan Expedition; in Mesopotamia and India combined it had spent on Red Cross objects in all about 117 lakhs.

It closed its career in June 1920 under the tollowing circumstances. In the summer of 1919, an invitation had been received to join the International League of Red Cross Societies, having for its object the extension of Red Cross work in the sphere of purely civil activity. Though there was then no formally constituted Red Cross Society in India, the invitation was accepted, thus giving India a distinct position in a world-wide League of humanitarian societies. In a world-wide League or numanitarian societies, A Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society was introduced by Sir Claude Hill in the Imperial Legislative Council in March 1920, and duly passed into law as Act XV of 1920. This Act banded over the balance of the Joint War Committee to the new Society, and authorised it not only to direct the utilization for war purposes of the capital funds at its disposal but also to devote the interest, as far as possible, for civil purposes. As contemplated in the Act of Constitution of the Society, its activities are completely decentralized, and are being carried on through twenty-two Provincial and State Branches under which there are numerous subbranches.

The objects on which the funds of the Society may be spent are-

- 1. The care of the sick and wounded men of His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the active list or demobilised.
- The care of those suffering from Tuberulosis, having regard in the first place to oldiers and sailors, whether they have contracted the disease on active service or not.
 - Child welfare.
- 4. Work parties to provide the necessary arments, etc., for hospitals and health institutions in need of them.

- 5. Assistance required in all branches of nursing, health and welfare work, ancillary to any organisations which have or may come into being in India and which are recognised by the Society.
 - 6. Home Service Ambulance Work.
- 7. Provision of comforts and assistance to members of His Majesty's Forces, whether on the active list or demobilised.

The Society has five grades of subscribing Members, namely, Honorary Vice-Presidents, Patrons, Vice-Patrons, Members and Associate Members. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 10,000, Rs 5,000, Rs 1,000, Rs 12 annually or a consolidated payment of Rs. 150, and anything between Re. 1 and Rs. 5 annually or consolidated payment of Rs. 50. At the end of 1933 there were 12,500 adult members of these various grades

To stimulate interest in the aims and objects of the Society amongst the future generations a Junior Red Cross movement has been instituted which embraces the student population. The Puniab Provincial branch has taken the lead in furthering this movement. Other provinces are now following suit and at the end of 1931 the number of members was 252,941

Constitution.—His Excellency the Viceroy is President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman to be nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by Provincial or State Branches 8 elected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society and 5 nominated by the President.

The present Chairman of the Managing Body 18 Sir David Petrle, Kt., C.I.E., CVO, C.B.E., and the Organising Secretary, Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.C.

Finances.—The operations of the Joint War Committee were brought to a close in June 1920 with a capital investment of the face value of Rs. 56,33,000 and Rs. 8,01,500-8-6 in floating and fixed deposit accounts. The Society has since invested further funds in various securities and its finances at the end of December 1933, stood at a capital investment of the face value of approximately Rs. 671 lakhs The income derived from the capital of the Society, (which 18 31 laklis at present) after providing for certain liabilities of the Central Society, is dis-tributable under the Act to the Provincial Branches in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

St. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

(Indian Council.)

- First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured,
- The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room ;
- (c) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories, and other centres of industry and traffic,
- The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps.
- (e) And generally the promotion of instruc-tion and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality, or denomination.

An Indian Council of the Association was constituted on a regular basis in 1910. It has since issued over 200,000 certificates of pro-ficiency in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and over 10,000 tokens such as Vouchers Mcdallions, Labels and Pendants for special proficiency in those subjects. The object of the Association is not to rival, but to aid, the medical man, and the subjectmatter of instruction given at the classes qualifiles the pupil to adopt such measures as may be advantageous pending the doctor's arrival, or during the intervals between his visits

The St. John Ambulance Association was certificates ' if', 12,869 in First Aid, 584 in founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects — solvent of persons in rendering the instruction of persons in rendering the large of accelent or sudden lines.

(a) The instruction of persons in rendering and Domestic Hygiene and Mothercraft ourses of accelent or sudden lines. among young girls and women special propa-ganda was stated Steps were taken during 1933 to arrange first aid courses for the personnel of flying clubs, but the response was poor.

> The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members Annual Members and Annual Asso-cates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5, and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions The total income for 1933 was Rs 17,897, a more or less normal figure. Management expenses amounted to Rs 22,413. After adjusting assets and liabilities outstanding the revenue ing assets and liabilities outstanding the revenue account for 1933 showed a loss of Rs. 6,305. The Council was able to carry on by taking a loan of Rs. 7,000 from the Indian Red Cross Society and by buying much less stores than it sold, the balance of stores stock thus being reduced by Rs. 11,000. The Council realise that the financial position and its maintenance by temporary expedients is unsatisfactory. by temporary expedients is unsatisfactory.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countress of Willingdon and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as President, Lady President and Chairman, respectively, with 17 members form the Indian Council. The general business, of the Indian Council of the Indian Cou business of the Indian Council is conducted by an Executive Committee of which the Hon'ble During the year 1933 22,853 persons attended | Sil David Petric, Kt. 01E, CV.O, CBE, 18 1,588 courses of instruction in First Aid, Nursing | the Chailman, Miss Norah Hill, A.R.R.O., the Home, Hygiene and Saintation and of General Secretary, and Sir Ernest Burdon these 13,957 qualified for the Association's Kt, CS.I, CI.E, ICS, the Honorary Treasurer.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA.

The accommodation for the treatment in) British India of persons who suffer from mental disorders is still very inadequate. In the Indian States, the condition of affairs is even worse, for, with the sole exception of Mysore State which has a small and highly archaic montal hospital" at Bangalore, there are no mental hospitals in existence so that persons suffering from all forms of mental disease are confined in the Jalls where, of course, no provision exists for any kind or treatment. According to the last Census (1931) out of a total popula-

tion of 352,837,778 (India and Burma) there are 120,304 persons insane, making a proportion of insane to sane of 3 per every 10,000. In the United Kingdom the proportion of insane to sane is roughly 40 per 10,000, while in New Zealand it is as much as 45 per 10,000. In reviewing these figures it must be borne in mind that those of the United Kingdom and New Zealand include the "feeble-minded" an item that is not included in the figures for British

INDIA.

Province					Insane population				
and a	Agencie	28.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.		
British India	••	•••	•••	139 931,556	131,595,377	271,526,933	1 100 004		
Indian States	••	••		41,897,367	39,413,478	81,310,845	} 120,304		
Tota	al for a	ll India		181,828,928	171,008,855	852,837,778	120,304		

For the care of the 120,304 insanes of India and Burma there exists accommodation in mental hospitals for 9,244 hence only one person in eight out of the total insane population can obtain accommodation in institutions which exist

especially for their care and treatment.

The following table gives the number of mental hospitals in each province during 1927, the total population of each institution and the number discharged cured and died:—

			_									
Mental Mental offals				mitted and readmitted ring the year	Total Ments	Populat Il Hosp	ion of itals.	arged	-;	Daily average.		inal rice.
Provinces.			No. of Mental Hospitals. Admitted an readmitted		Males. Fe-		Total. spirit		Died	Strength.	Sick.	Criminal Lunatice.
Assam	••		1		410	95	505	21	47	438-47	59.35	246
Bihar a	nd Orissa		2	364	1,535	398	1,933	208	53	1,604.49	74.68	614
United :	Provinces		3	779	1,561	412	1,973	174	106	1,274.83	155.03	425
Punjab			1	397	982	262	1,244	132	102	889.88	73.63	207
Central	Provinces		1	87	389	95	484	33	19	410.96	20:37	135
Bomba	y		5	608			2,109	237	171	1,534.20	93.7	226
Madras			3	469	1,155	357	1,512	143	80	1,105.29	135.89	194
Burma			2	276	1,111	169	1,280	88	58	1,052.55	44.06	564
	Total		18	3,048	•••		11,040	••	638	8,305.67	656.71	2,601

It will be observed that there is now no mental hospital in Bengal. Insanes from this province are treated in one or other of the two mental hospitals at Ranch. All Mental hospitals are under the direct control of the Provincial administrative medical officers except the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi which is controlled Mental Hospital at Ranchi which is controlled by a Board of Trustees presided over by the Commissioner of Chota-Nagpur. The socalled "Central" Mental Hospitals, that is to say, the Mental Hospital at Madras, North Veravda (Bombay), Lahore (Punjab), Agra United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) and Rangoon (Burma), as well as the two Mental Hospitals at Ranchi (one for Europeans and Americans and one for Asiatics and Africans) are administered by whole-time medical officers who are usually trained alienists. The Adminis-tration of the remaining Mental Hospitals in ritish India and Burma lies with the Civil

Surgeon of the locality in which they happen to be situated. It is probably true to state that only one Mental Hospital in the whole of India can claim any pretension to be up-to-date as regards organisation, staffing and equipment and that is the Mental Hospital for Europeans at Ranchi. All the others are for the most part over-crowded and under-staffed, thus rendering anything approaching treatment on modern lines out of the question. The only province in India which has so far displayed some apprecia-tion of the importance of bringing the prevention and treatment of mental disorders into line with conditions in civilised countries is Madras. The local Government of this province has achieved a notable advance in its attitude towards mental disorders by providing, in the construction of the new General Hospital at Madras, accommodation for the treatment of early cases of mental diseases.

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

Medical Aid by Women to the women of India a number of zenana hospitals in different parts was founded by the Countess of Dufferm in 1885, of India. It has affiliated to it 13 Provincial the object being to open women's hospitals and Branches and a number of Local Committees. women's wards in existing hospitals, to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India; and to bring these out when necessary from Europe. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition Branch having its own funds and each having and a Junior service of 6 assistant surgeons a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The Central Fund gives grants-in-aid to several Provincial Branches, it gives scholarships to a number of women students at the Medical schools of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. Secretary Dr M. V. Webb, C.M. O., W.M.S., Red it has in the past brought from England a Cross Building, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. Secretary Dr M. V. Webb, C.M. O., W.M.S., Red it has in the past brought from England a Cross Building, New Delhi and Viceregal certain number of European medical women.

Association for Supplying It has assisted by grants-in-aid the building of

The Government of India subsidize the Countess of Dufferin's Fund to the extent of Rs 3,44,306 per amount to maintain a Women's Medical Service for India—this service consists of 44 officers, with a training reserve of 8 doctors for the senior service.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

ciation for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India, generally known as the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and possess a medical qualification registrable in the United Kingdom under the Medical and Council of that Fund. The Government of India has so far allotted the sum of the Counter of India has so far allotted the sum of the Counter of India has so far allotted the sum of the Counter of India has so far allotted the sum of the Counter of India has so far allotted the sum of the Counter of India has so far allotted the sum of the Counter of clation for supplying medical aid by women twenty-four and thirty at entry. (c) She must to the women of India generally known be a first-class medical woman, t.e., she must The present sauctioned cadie is forty-four first class medical women, with a training reserve of to medical women in charge of hospitals who, 8 women graduates in medicine of Indian in the opinion of the Council, are of proved (Indian) the committee, Recruitment of the service is experience and ability, (d) The candidate must made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee produce a certificate of health and character. made (a) in India by a medical sub-committee of the Council which includes the Directorof the Council which includes the DirectorGeneral, Indian Medical Service, the Honorary to the service ladies not possessing the above Secretary to the Council and the Chief qualifications, but who have shown marked medical Office; Women's Medical Service, (b) in England, by a sub-committee, including to engage for duty anywhere in India. After a medical man and two medical women one year of probation has been satisfactorily conversant with conditions in India. These passed their appointments are confirmed sub-committees perform the duties of a medical. sub-committees perform the duties of a medical board examining candidates for physical fitness, and for return to duty after invaliding.

The Council determines what proportions of the members of the Service is to be recruited in England and in India respectively. In the original constitution of the Service, duly qualified medical women who are in the service of, or who have rendered approved service to, the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, are to have the first claim to appointment, and thereafter special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

qualifications Qualifications.—The that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in

This Service is included in the National Asso-(of India (b) Must be between the ages of

The Training Reserve of the Women's Medical Service —This Service has a sanctioned cadre of eight, and is open to women graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities Salaries range from Rs 200 to Rs. 300 per month, with furnished quarters or the equivalent in money, to those employed in India.

Two of the eight members of the reserve, but not more at any one time, may be deputed to Europe by the Executive Committee for post-graduate training, and shall receive a stipend at the rate of £ 200 a year each paid quarterly and return passage Any member not so deputed shall be employed in India.

3. Ordinarily four years shall be spent in the reserve before a member is considered for appointment to the Women's Medical Service, but the Executive Committee shall have power a Brtish Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince in the reserve shall be considered by the Executive Committee shall have power to shorten this period in special cases. Service or Chief under the suzeramby of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of made to the Women's Medical Service, but India or through any Governor or other subordinate to the Governor-General ment.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was [organised by Lady Curzon in 1903, in order to secure a certain amount of improvement in the practising dais of India. A sum of about 61 lakhs was obtained by public subscription, and centres were organised in each Province to carry out the objects of the Fund. Over 2,000 midwives have been trained in addition to large numbers who

have been partially trained. Of late years the Fund has done much to pave the way for the registration and supervision of indigenous dais. It has also done much propaganda work. The fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau of the Indian Red Cross Society.

LADY HARDINGE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL.

The Lady Hardinge Medical College was nurses and residences for the medical and teach-opened by Lord Hardinge on the 17th ing staff, occupy a site of 55 acres in New Delhi February 1916. It is a residential Medical Col- within casy reach of old Delhi city. The lege staffed entirely by women, and was founded to commemorate the visit to Delhi, in 1911, of the Queen Empress. Lady Hardinge took the initiative in raising funds by public subscription to meet the cost of buildings and equipment Thirty lakis of rupers, in all, have been given for these purposes, mostly by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India. After Lady Hardinge's death in 1914, it was suggested by Her Imperial Majesty Queen Mary that the institution should serve as a memorial to its founder, and be called by her name.

The Governing Body includes the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Com-missioner of Delhi, the Chief Engineer, Delhi missioner of Delni, the Chief Engineer, Delni Province, the Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chief Medical Officer, Women's Medical Service, a representative elected by the All-India Association of Medical Women, the Surgeon to H.E the Viceroy, an Indian member of the Council of State, 2 Indian members of the Legislative Assembly, a private Indian etizen of Delhi, a private lady resident of Delhi, the Caul Surgeon private lady resident of Delhi, the Civil Surgeon of New Delhi and the Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Delhi. The Honorary Secretary, who is also a member of the Governing Body, is the Deputy Director-General, Indian Medical Service The Deputy Accountant-General, Central Revenues, acts as Honorary Treasurer

within casy reach of old Delhi city. The grounds are enclosed and adequate provision is made for the seclusion of both students

and patients from outside observation Strict observance of purdah cannot, however, be guaranteed in the case of students. As the hospital patients are all women or children, it is for example, necessary that students should. in their final year, attend a brief course of instruction on men patients at the Civil Hospital, Delhi. The College buildings contain a Library, Museum, Lecture Rooms, Laboratories and offices. Hostels are provided for Hindu, Moslem, Sikh and Christian students. The hospital is a fine and correction students. The nospital is a fine modern building with accommodation for 200 in-patients and a commodious out-patients' department. The College and Hospital are supported by a grant of Rs 3,11,000 from the Government of In ila, supplemented by grants from Provincial Governments and Indian States. Students are prepared for the Intermediate Science Examination, and the MB, B.S. degree of the Punjab University, with which the College is affiliated.

Attached to the Hospital there are: (1) a Training School for Nurses, and (2) a Training School for Dispensers. All particulars as to admission and training may be obtained in the case of (1) from the Nursing Superintendents, Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital, Delhi, and in the case of (2) from the Lecturer The College and Hospital, together with sepa-rate hostels for 100 Medical students and 70 on Pharmacy, at the same address.

NURSING.

staffs are maintained, available to the general tration. public on payment of a prescribed scale of of trained nurses, English, Anglo-Indian and Indian, is being steadily increased. In Bombay

Whilst India cannot show the complete Bombay. This is composed of representations of efficiently-nursed hospitals which exists in England, there has been a great declarge of individual hospitals, and works under velopment of skilled nursing of recent years. The Government. The principle on which the This activity is principally centred in the relations of this Association with the Local Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidence, Associations is governed is that there shall be where the chief hospitals in the Presidency control examination and control combined with towns are well nursed, and where large private complete individual autonomy in administration.

State Registration of Nurses for all India is public on payment of a prescribed scale of state Registration of nurses for all numbers, these hospitals also act as training much required. A meeting was held in Bombay institutions, and turn out a yearly supply of in 1923 when Nurses from the Presidency met fully trained nurses, both to meet their own discuss the question. It is desired that India demands and those of outside institutions should have it own State Register as in the and private agencies. In this way the supply United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, and that the canada and Rurma, and that the United Kingdom, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Burma, and that the curricula and examinations should be brought ble organisation has gone a step farther, through the establishment of the Bombay Presidency proposed to establish a Provincial Register Sursing Association, c/o St. George's Hospital, preparatory to an All-India Register.

The names and addresses of the other Nursing ingly appointed a sub-committee to consider the bodies in Calcutta are Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association (Bengal Branch), 4, Hungaring Association demy, 5, Sucurosa Hospital Road; and Rurses Bureau, 37, McLeod Street. In Madras there is the General Hospital, with a staff of 62 nurses, the Government Maternity Hospital, the Caste and Gosha Hospital at Kilpauk, the Royapetta Hospital and the Ophthalmic Hospital, also the Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amplemented). President Nurses' Institute and the South Indian Nursing Association (now amalgamated) President, Her Excellency Lady Goschen. The Association has under its management—The Lady Ampthill Nurses' Institute, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras, Fully trained and expellenced nurses for all cases of illness both among Europeans and Ladians, always available. The Lady Willnaden Nursing Home. Western Western The Lady Willingdon Nursing Home, Western Castle, Mount Road, Madras, and Nilgiri Nursing and Convalescent Home, Octacamund, for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases, The Nilgiri Nursing Home affords admirable facilities for convalencents.

Bombay Presidency.—The Bombay Presidency was amongst the first in India to realise the value of nursing in connection with realise the value of management of the hospital work. The first steps were taken on the initiative of Mr. L. R. W. Forrest at St. George's Hospital. Bombay, where a regular nursing cadre for the hospital was established together with a small staff of nurses for private cases. This was followed by a similar movement at the J. J. and Allied Hospitals and afterwards spread to other hospitals in the Presidency. Ultimately, the Government laid down definite principle with regard to the financial aid which they would give to such institutions, agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that raised from private sources. Afterwards, as the work grew, it was decided by Government that each nursing association attached to a hospital should have a definite constitution and consequently these bodies have all been registered as Associations under Act 21 of 1860. By degrees substantial endowments have been by degrees substantial endowinging in a very built up, although the Associations are still largely dependent upon annual subscriptions towards the maintenance of their works. This Association was incorporated under the Societies' Registration Act of 1860, in the year 1911, with the primary object of establishing a nursing the primary object or establishing a Govern-service from which the Nursing staff at Govern-ment aided hospitals under management of function, however, was never carried out by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association, and under the present circumstances it appeared to the Committee improbable that it could be carried out, but up to now the auxiliary function of the examining and granting certificates to nurses and midwives, and maintaining a register of qualified nurses and midwives and also maintaining a Provident Fund for the employees of the affiliated associations have been successfully

Nursing Bodies.—The Secretary of the Cal- actual working of the Association. Towards cutta Hospital Nurses' Institution is Mr. A. R. the end of 1927, the Committee decided that Nicholson, Allahabad Bank Buildings, Calcutta. some steps must be taken to do so and accord-Rules and By-laws. The Sub-Committee reported that it appeared to be impossible to amend and revise the present rules piecemeal and that the only way to put things in order would be to draft an entirely fresh constitution and rules.

> After fully considering the Sub-Committee's report the Committee agreed that the Association be incorporated by an Act on the line of the Registration Act in the United Kingdom. Pending the passing of the Act the new Memorandum of Association having received the approval of Government was brought into operation from 1st April 1929.

Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association.—In 1906 this Association was maugurated, replacing the Punjab and Up-country Nursing Association for Europeans in India, which society, established in 1892, had accomplished much useful work in this country. Owing, however, to lack of funds it was found impossible to continue its administration and to carry out the expansion of the work so ingently called for. The name of the helpers identified with the premier Association to whom the public must ever be indebted are the Hon. Lady Lyttleton, Lady Helen Muro Ferguson and Mrs. Cottrell, while Mrs. Shepherd, by her indefatigable efforts, is truly entitled to be regarded as the ploneer of a trained nursing system throughout the greater part of India. The late Lady Curzon worked energetically to provide an enlarged Nursing organisa. however, to lack of funds it was found impossible cally to provide an enlarged Nursing organisa-tion, but mainly owing to financial reasons, she was unable before she left India to bring the scheme to fruition. The Home Committee of the existing Association, recognising the need for expansion, consented to take over the present Association and approached Lady Minto before she left England in 1905 for co operation towards this project, and after much consideration and discussion with the Government of India, Lieut.-Governors and Commissioners of Provinces, the present Association was established. An appeal by Lady Minto addressed to the public both in England and India, was responded to most generously, and sufficient funds were collected to form an endowment fund, which has in spite of fluctua-tions increased a little with time The assistance tions increased alittle with time The assistance of a Government grant is much valued, as it enables Homes for the Sisters to be kept up in six Provinces in India and in Burma. At the request of the Home Committee the enlarged Association was renamed the "Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association."

The duties of the Home Committee are, as before, largely concerned in dispatching—as required—suitably trained and carefully selected Nurses for service on the staff of the Association in India. Thus, Europeans who are members of this Association are enabled to obtain skilled nursing at moderate charges on a sliding scale of fees determined by the income of each patient carried out from 1911 to 1933. Memorandum, The boon of obtaining good nursing at moders Rules and By-laws of the Association were terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscr however revised brought into line with the tions being really an insurance against illness. The boon of obtaining good nursing at moderate terms is much appreciated, the rates of subscripHer Majesty the Queen is a Patron of the Association. Her Excellency The Countess of Willingdon is President of the Central Committee ın India.

Hon. Secretary: Malox F. M Collins, R A.M.C. Chief Lady Superintendent: Miss G Beckett. Address—Central Committee, L.M.I. N.A., Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and Red Cross Building, New Delhi.

Secretary, Home Committee: Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C., 10, Witherly Mansions, Earls Court Sq.

Nurses' Organizations.—The Association of Nursing Superintendents of India is now of Nursing Superintendents of India is now amalgamated with the Trained Nurses' Association of India, and has the one set of officers. The Trained Nurses' Association of India and the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India are not Associations to employ or to supply nurses, but are organizations with a niembership wholly of nurses with the avowed objects of improving and unitying nursing education, promoting esprit de corps among nurses, and upholding the dignity and honour of the nursing profession. The Associations have a membership of 472 including nurses trained in ten or more different countries, Europeans, Americans, New Zeal-anders, Australians and Indians. The Association of Superintendents was started in 1905 as the Association of Nursing Superintendents of the United Provinces and the Punjab, but by the next year its membership had spread over the country to such an extent that the over the country to such an extent that the name was changed to include the whole of India. The Trained Nurses' Association was started in 1908, and a monthly Journal of Nursing began to be published by the two Associations in February, 1910. The Associations are affiliated with the International Council of Nurses.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India — Was founded and incorporated with the Association of Nursing Superintendents in 1908. Its objects are (a) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of the Nursing profession; (b) to promote a sense of esprit de corps among all nurses; (c) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession, (d) to elevate nursing education by obtaining a better class of candidates, (e) to raise the standard of training; (f) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination and certification for trained nuties, both Indian and European, and (g) to arrange reciprocity between different provinces, States and other countries Nurses eligible for membership are those holding a certificate of not less than three years' general training in a recognised training school. The Trained Nurses' Association of India is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses and its affiliated Associations are the Health Visitors' League and the Midwives' Union. The official organ of the Association is called "The Nursing Journal of India'' The Association has 800 members and 304 student nurses.

Patrons H. E. The Countess of Willingdon, Simla, H. E. Lady Brabourne, Bombay and H. E. Lady Marjoric Erskine, Madras.

President Miss M E Matron-Superintendent. Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.

Vice-Presidents Miss D Chadwick, S R N . SCM, Matron-Superintendent, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, Madras, Miss A. Wilkinson, S R N, S C M, Matron, St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi

Secretary · Miss Diana Hartley, S.R. N., S.C. M., 1, Madayakkani Tank Road, Kilpauk, Madras

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

General Hospital, Madias.

Within the abnormally short period of eleven years the Woman Suffrage movement has risen in Judia, swept through the country sympathetically and achieved the political entranchisement of women in all the nine British Provinces and in four Indian States.

Three fundamental causes have led to this remarkable success: first, the deep veneration that is given by the Hindu and Muhammadan religions to the feminine aspect of life equally with the masculine as shown by the importance of goddesses, by the necessity for the presence of the wife at all ceremonies performed ha a Brahman, by the idea of the sacred mystery of womanhood implied by the purdah, and by the general veneration of motherhood. Secondly, the time was psychological, for a new era was b guining for the Indian people by the intro-duction of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian government which was planned to give a basis dection of a Scheme of Reforms in Indian indeed no protest was made when it was sudrevernment which was planned to give a basis dealy withdrawn from Madras women some
representative government on a much ex years later. Over 1,700 women are qualified
to ded scale. The door was being opened to
to vote for the Bombay Corporation and a fair
complete Self-government but only men were percentage of these have polled at each elec-

Hon Secretary and Treasurer. Miss Gadsden, being invited to enter through it, although women compose half the people of the country and it had been by the joint efforts of men and women that the agitation for reform in the government had been made. The men and women of India were too awakened and too just to allow this injustice to remain unredressed. Thirdly, the long and strenuous agi tation for the vote by women in Britain and ed. America and their recent victories had brought vividly to the consciousness of all educated Indian men and women the whole question of the inclusion of women in public life, and it was also a national and international necessity that Indian women should be given as high a status as women in other parts of the Empire.

Though the Municipal franchise had been granted to the women of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies over fifteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make a large impact on women's consciousness and

over 100 women have become Municipal of the franchise or for service in public life." Councillors and members of Local Government Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by normation but there have been notable seats Corporation, also the instance in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poil of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women Councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

It was owing to the rise of the political agita-tion for Home Rule between 1914 and 1917 that women began to wake up to their position of exclusion by British law from any share in representative government. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for the ripe public expression of their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India came to India to investigate and study Indian affairs at first hand in 1917.

During the Hon. E S. Montagu's visit only one Women's Deputation waited on him but it was representative of womanhood in all parts of India, and it brought to his notice the various reforms which women were specially desirous of recommending the Government to carry out.

The first claim for women suffrage for Indian women was made in the address presented to Mr Montagu at this historic All-India Women's Deputation which waited upon him in Madras on the 18th December 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation.

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I 3) that 'the Members of the Councilshould be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible, and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the tranchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people. We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that 'a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years 'n Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Enpire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which since its inception women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we

tion, and similarly in other Municipalities in urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all that Presidency women have exercised their provisions regarding representation, our sex shall vote responsibly and intelligently. Since 1922 not be made a disqualification for the exercise

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the nonmation but there have been notable seats Government forces to the justice and expedi-won by election in open contest with men, ency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this such as the election of all the four women who proved a more difficult matter. It was a dis-first entered the contest for seat in Bombay appointment first that though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Peforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford as the outcome of his visit to India was published no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which showed the need for, and the country's support of the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

> After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. and Miss Herabai Tata were the women who were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were incligible for election as Legislative Councillors.

Travancore, a very progressive Indian State, was the first to grant the Legislative vote to women at the close of 1920, and it was promptly followed by the Indian State of Jhalawar. In the first session of the Legislative Councils in 1921 it is gratifying to record that a motion was tabled by Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair of Malabar that he would bring forward a Resolution in the Madras Legislative Council to remove the disqualification of sex existing in regard to the Legislative Council franchise. During the month that must legally intervene between the tabling of a Woman Suffrage motion and itintroduction for Debate the Madras women under the leadership of the Women's Indian Association carried on all forms of public pro paganda and canvassed the important memberof the Council. The Debate took place on April 1st and after a short discussion, in which it wa evident that opposition came only from the Muhammadan members, the debate itself became only an accumulation of appreciation womanhood and an expression of faith in 11 future. When the division was taken, it resulted in the resolution being carried by a majority of 34. Madras has thus the honour of being the first Province in British India to enfranchise its women, and it has done this ungrudgingly and unhesitatingly in the broad spirit of the equality of the sexes, as it grants the vote to women on the same terms as it has been granted to men. Dr. (Mrs) Muthulakshmi Reddi, the first woman member of the Butish Indian Legislature, has been able to introduce legislathe Hindu temples and the immoral traffic in women and children. She has also devoted her attention to the development of the educa-

Council during the same session, but some irregularity in its wording caused it to be pronounced out of order. In June that subject was tabled again and championed by Rao Saheb Harilel Desaibhai Desai of Ahmedabad, Deputy President of the Council As in Madras, the intervening month was filled with suffrage activity by the women of the Presidency and was remarkable for a large joint meeting of Bombay city women at which 19 Women's Societies took part, and for a suffrage meeting giasm for the movement

The Bombny Council Debate on Woman Suffrage took three days and the subject was very fully discussed by over 40 members. The result was satisfactory to the suffragists, the voting being 52 in favour, 25 against and 12 neutral. Thus Madras and Bombay Presidenotes gave the lead to the other Provinces in September, 1922, Mr S M. Bose, in the Bengal Council, moved a Woman Suffrage Resolution, which was debated for three days but finally defeated by 56 to 37 votes, a bloc of 40 Muhammadan members voting solidly against In September 1925 the Bengal Council passed the Suffrage Resolution by a vote of 54 to 38.

Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha's similar Resolution in the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council was defeated by only a 10 votes' majority.

These Debates proved so educational to their women the Municipal Vote.

In February, 1923, a world suffrage record was made by the unanimous vote of the United Provinces Legislative Council in favour of Woman Suffrage.

Provinces.

The new Reform Bill for Burma has included the grant of woman suffrage to the qualified Burmese women, and further made provision for their election as Councillors if the Council that Resolution is approved of by the comprised women of all castes and com-Governor.

In April, 1922, the Mysore Legislative Council unanimously passed the Woman Suff-rage Resolution. The vote for the Representa-tive Assembly of Mysore was granted to women in October, 1922. The vote for Mysore Legislative Franchise was granted to the Mysore women by H. H. The Maharaja and His Privy Council in June 1923. In October, 1924, Assam Provincial Council granted Woman Suffrage for its Province by 26 to 8. It also has been the first tion to do away with the Devadasi service in Province to pass a Resolution in favour of allowing women to enter the Council as members.

In 1929 soon after the All-India Women's tion of girls and to the promotion of the health Educational Reform was held in Patna, the Mr. Trived brought forward a Woman suffrage Resolution in the Bombay Legislative as men. Thus the whole of Politics as men. Thus the whole of Politics as men. Legislative Council of Behar and Orissa given to women equal political rights with men. The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education, health, housing, morality and social customs.

The Indian Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Rajkot are the only places in India where the sex disqualification has been com-pletely removed from the statute book. These have allowed women the right to stand for elecof Marathi and Gujerati women in Poona tion for the Legislative Council as well as the when over 800 women showed the greatest enthu- right to vote for it, and two women have been elected to the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot. The year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Minister to Government. Mrs. Poonem Lukhose became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of State Darbar Physician. She acted as Minister for Health to the State for three years Cochin State nominated Mrs. Madhavi Amma as a member of its first Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Councils had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Councils. This could only be changed by the vote of the British Parliament, and the gaining of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists. Many large, influential meetings were held claiming the right of women to entry of the Legislatures. A deputation of women about this subject waited on respective Provinces that the Bengal and the Madras Governor and their claims were Behar Provinces have since granted qualified supported by him and his his Conference of the conference of the the Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise for their assemblies also by resolution, but only for those provinces which had already granted women the Legislative Tranchise. The Legisla-In 1926 the Punjab granted woman suffrage tive Assembly has passed by a large majority a without a division, and in 1926 the Central Resolution granting the Assembly franchise to the women of such Provinces Accordingly in November 1923, women in India voted for the first time for the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councillors and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women ter their election as Councillors if the Council who voted in the large cities was surprisingly passes a Resolution desiring their admission and large in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and munities.

In April, 1926, as a result of a favourable recommendation of the Muddiman Committee on Franchise Reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from entering the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Councils and the Assembly to pass Resolutions allowing qualified women to be elected or nominated as members of these bodies. Again Madras Council, on the 17th July, was the first to pass a Resolution admitting women to its membership. Bombay and the Punjab followed its lead in August and October respectively. This enabled women to become members of the Councils which have been functioning since then. But the permission came too late for women to stand for election with any great chance of success, so the Women's Indian Association asked that women be nominated by Government for the new Councils in those Provinces which had voted to admit them, and that women also be nominated to the Assembly and the Council of State. Thus the year 1926 marked another milestone passed on the road to the complete political emancipation of Indian womanhood.

In 1926 the Central Provinces, the Punjab and Bengal, all granted the Franchise to women. The year 1927 was notable for the nomination of the first woman member to a Legislative Council in British India, the recipient of the honour being Dr. MUTHULAKSHMI AMMAL, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously by her colleagues in the Madras Legislative Council, to the Office of DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. Since then Wis Kale has been nominated to the Legislative Council of the Central Provinces, and Mrs. Ahmed Shaw to that of the United Provinces. A Deputation from the All-India Women's Conference in Delhi in 1928 waited on the Viceroy requesting him to nominate two women to the Legislative Assembly. That has still remained ungranted.

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise, though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have to shoulder the largest property responsibilities will be those who rightly will be the legislating influence on behalf of womanhood As regards the custom of purdah prevailing in parts of India special provisions have been made in Municipal voting for purdah recording stations for purdah women in which a woman is returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections.

Though the Women's Indian Association was the only Indian women's society which had woman suffrage as one of its specific objects, almost all other women's organisations have almost all other women's organisations have combined in special efforts for the gaining of municipal and legislative rights and among the ladies who have identified themselves specially with the movement are Lady A. Bose, Lady T. Sadasivaier, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Jinjarajadasa, Mrs. M. E. Cousins, Mrs. Siriangamma, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss. S. Sorabji, Mrs. Khedkar, Dr. Mistry, Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Mrs. Sarajadevi Choudhuri, Mrs. Kumudini Basu, Mrs. K. N. Roy, Lady Shafi, Mrs. Hassan Imam, Miss. S. B. Das, Mrs. P. K. Sen. Mrs. Rustonih Faridoonji, Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narain Singh, Mrs. Raschid, Mrs. van Gildemeester, etc. etc.

The School of Oriental Studies.

in June 1916. The purposes of the School (as set out in the Charter) are to be a School of Oriental Studies in the University of London to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, R ligion, Law, Custom, and Art of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession, and to do all or any of such other things as the Governing Body of the School consider conducive or incidental thereto, having regard to the provision for those purposes which already exists elsewhere and in particular to the coordination of the work of the School with that of similar institutions both in Great Britain and in its Eastern and African Dominions and with the work of the University of London and its other Schools.

This School was established by Royal Charter British Government under the London Institu-June 1916. The purposes of the School tion (Transfer) Act of 1912. The sum of £25,000 required for the alteration and extension of the buildings of the London Institution for the purposes of the School was voted by Parlia-ment. The School buildings are quiet, although they are in the heart of the City. The School provides teaching in more than seventy subjects In a considerable proportion of the spoken languages instruction is given by teachers belonging to the countries where the languageare spoken, as it is the aim of the Schools to provide as far as possible both European and Oriental Lecturers in the principal language-included in the curriculum.

Courses on the History, Religions, and Customs of Oriental and African countries form There is a whole time Professor in Phonetics, the classes for which are numerically larger than 100 any other subject. It is intended to recor The School possesses noble and interesting fally in phonetic symbols all the languages taught buildings, in Finsbury Circus, provided by the at the School. Owing to the generosity of the Rockefeller to be given by distinguished orientalists not on Foundation a sub-department under Prossor Lloyd James has been opened for the traching of and research into African Linguistics.

Patron, H. M. the King. Chairman of the

Courses are also provided in Indian Law and the History of India, and arrangements are made from time to time for special courses of lectures

Governing Body, Sir Harcourt Butler, G.C S.I. Director, Professor Sir E. Denison Ross, CIE., p.Lit.Ph.D. Secretary, G. W. Rossetti, M.A.

Teaching Staff.

	Name.				Subjects	Status.			
	Ethel O Ashton				Swahili	Lecturer.			
3	H. W Bailey, D. Phil M.A.				Swahili Iranian Studies	••			
2	T. Grahame Bailey, M A., B.D.,	D Litt	:		Hindustani (Urdu & Hindi)				
3	Res (1 P Rargery				Hausa	l ecturer			
3	L. D. Barnett M A., D.Litt.		••	٠.	Indian History and Sanskri	t ,,,			
	K. T. Buthi, B.A	• •	• •	• •	Phonetics	Lecturer.			
	Y thiang	• •	• •	• •	Chinese	Assistant			
	If do D. Cudelandon et a				Indian Arts and Crafts	Lecturer.			
	K. de B Codrington, MA.	• •	••		**	Hon. Lecturer.			
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7	University Professor of Persian	and A	ppoint	ted	Teacher (Director).				
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The Fisheries of India.

The fisheries of India, potentially rich, as suspicious and prejudiced of the population, yet yield a mere fraction of what they could extremely averse to amending the methods were they exploited in a fashion comparable of their forefathers and almost universally with those of Europe, North America or Japan without the financial resources requisite to The fishing industry, particularly the marine the adoption of new methods, even when conwith those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cuties within reach of the scaboard. The casts system however everts a blockfurgateness. caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to low caste men who alike from

vinced of their value Higher caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the low caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, these capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the institution must necessarily be taken by Government in the uplift and education of the fishing community their want of education, the isolation caused uplift and education of the fishing community by their work and easte and their extreme and in the introduction and testing of new and conservatism, are among the most ignorant, improved apparatus and methods

Madras.

margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles outside of the mere fringe inshore, this yast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive The suif-swept East coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, and the still greater promise of the future, is the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs due in large measure to the wise and cautions the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently these men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be ossible The West coast is more favoured and this in turn has developed into a separate from September till April weather conditions. are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily No difficulty is found in beaching cances and boats throughout this season census taken by the Department of Fisheries ment have me onst totalled 114,502 The esteemed table fish of the coast consist of the Seer (Cybrum or Scomberomorous), Pomfret (Apolectus and Stromateus) several large species of Horse Mackerel matters) several large species of Horse Mackerel (Curanx), Jew fish (Sciaenidae), Whiting (Sallago), Thread-fins (Polynemus), Sardines (Clupea) and Mackerel (Scomber) In economic importance, however, shoaling fish and fish of inferior quality such as Sardine (Clupea) Mackerel (Scomber), Cat fish (Arrus), Ribbon fish (Truhusris), Goggles (Caranz crunen-carthalmy) and Suyer belles (Fanula and Curza) opthalmus) and Silver bellies (Equala and Cazza) take precedence of the former Sardine and Mackerel overshadow all others So greatly in excess of food requirements are the catches of sardines, that every year large quantities are turned into oil and manure Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratanglii) which are engaged in drift netting for bonto, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangaloic and other convenient centres : the material is largely cured for export.

The Madras Department of Fisheries .--As Government attention has been given in Fisheries Station, Eunur, Madras, at moderal Madras over a longer period to the improve-

The Madras coast line of 1,750 miles is ment of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere this Presidency has now the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other provinces. The credit for the wonderful success which has been achieved plans of Sir F A Nicholson, who from 1905 to 1918 had the guidance of affairs entrusted to him In 1905 he was appointed on special duty to investigate existing conditions and future potentialities; in 1907, a permanent status was given by the creation of a fisheries bureau and this in turn has developed into a separate 1923 was being administered by Mr James Hornell, F LS, as Director and, is now con-trolled by his successor Dr B Sundara Raj. M.A., Ph.D The activities of the Depart ment have greatly expanded since its inception

The activities of the Department are so varied and far-reaching that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details. So far its most notable industrial successes have been the reform of manufacturing processes in the fish-oil trade, the creation of a fish guano industry and the opening of an oyster farm conducted under hygienic conditions. Twenty-four volumes have been issued to date and the twenty-fifth volume in Press. All this work has been carried on under serious handicap for want of adequate staff and equipment

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches whether it be specially training teachers for schools in fishing villages or training men in the technology of curing, canning and od-manufacture, in co-operative propaganda and in the supply of zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums. The last named has filled a long-felt want and is contrbuting materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India There now no need to obtain specimens from Euro as they can be had from the Research Assistant

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts. its present success is due primarily to Dr. Francis Day who after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of India, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures He advocated much else, but the time was not ripe and the salt concession was the sole tangible result of his long and honourable efforts. His salt suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882a gradually increasing number of yards or bonded enclosures were opened at which salt is issued free of duty and often at rates below the local cost of the salt to Government At present about 115 of such yards are scattered along the coast and over 55,000 tons of wet fish are annually cured therein The total receipts on the administration of these yards for the year 1930-31 was Rs 1,97,777-0-4 and expenditure Rs 2,85,913-12-4

Pearl and Chank Fisheries—In the absence of the pearl fishery during the year, the cliank fisheries prospered. An unprecedented number of 467,628 chanks were fished vielding a gross revenue of Rs 17,860-8-8

The Inland Fisheries -The Inland Fishcries of Madias compare untavourably with those of Bengal. Many of the rivers dry up in the hot season and few of the many thousands of irrigation tanks throughout the province hold water for more than 6 to 9 months. As a consequence, inland fisheries are badly organised and iew men devote themselves to fishing as their sole or even main occupation The custom is to neglect or ignore the fishery value of these streams and tanks so long as they are full of water only when the streams shink to pools and the tanks to puddles do the owners or lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. The result is a dearth of fish throughout the greater part of the year, a glut for a few days, and often much waste in consequence The chief fresh water fishes of economic importance are the Murrel, notable for its virtue of living for a considerable period out of water, and various carps including Labeo, Catla and the well-known favourite of sports-man in ludia the "Mahseer," Cat-fishes and Hilsa In the Nalgaris, the Rambow Trout Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery it Avalanche, where quantities of fry are hatched and reared for the replenishment of the streams of the plateau Fishing rights in the large irrigation tanks were transferred from Government to local authorities many years ago, these tanks are now being reacquired by Government in order that they may be stocked periodibench in order that they may be stocked periodi-celly by the Department; the results so far hive shown a profit on the operations. To breed the necessary fry, 7 fish farms are in operation. In these the chief fish bred are the Gorrami, obtained from Java, and Etrophi uratensis which has the excellent attribute of 'hriving and breeding as well in brackish as with the Gouram is the energy which it devotes to the improve- A further activity is represented by the breeding ment of the condition of the fisheriok. On

of small fishes especially addicted to feed upon the aquatic larvæ of mosquitoes These are supplied in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price, for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water, these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in the places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the direction given

Marine Aquarium -Perhaps a word is necessary about this institution at Madras The building was constructed under the auspices of the Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, and was thrown open to the public on 21st October 1909 The Superintendent, Government Museum, had charge of the Aquatium for ten years till 1919 when it was transferred to the Department of Fisheries Ever since its opening, being the first institution of its kind in Asia, it has been immensely popular with the public.

Deep Sea Fishing and Research—The fisherman has a fairly exhaustive knowledge of the fisheries along the coast up to 7 fathoms If the catches of fish are to be improved it is necessary to ascertain-

- (1) what kinds and quantities of fish are available beyond 7 tathoms; and,
- (2) how to exploit these deep sea fisheries economically

The department's trawler "Lady Goschen" has been exploring the off shore belt of the sea up to 100 fathoms from Point Calimere to Madras on the East Coast and Calicut to Pigeon Islands on the West Coast, with a view to ascertam the kin's and quantities of fish available there. The Assistant Biologist and staff worked on board the trawler. One remarkable discovery made by this systematic survey is that fish of better quality and in larger quantity are available in deeper waters on the East coast from Point Calimere to Madras than on the West coast from Cahout to Pigeon Islands, during the months of the survey. Whether it is the case throughout the year is yet to be ascertained. However it has helped to revise the general belief that fish are much more abundant on the West coast than on the East coast, and opens up possibilities for large fishery developments on the East Coast which will ultimately increase the supply of fish food and fish manure

Rural Pisciculture - As a result of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Agriculture that all practical measures should be adopted to add fish to the diet of the cultivator thereby improving his nutrition, a scheme of rural propaganda was inaugurated in 1930 An Assistant Director with necessary staff was appointed to advise rvots in the stocking of village ponds which number over 106,050 in the Presidency The work though begun in July 1930, has already completed a survey of ponds in 98 villages, 2,172 wells and 264 ponds in these villages were examined and out of this number 175 wells and 85 ponds were selected as suitable for piscicultural operations and 45 wells and 1 pond were stocked.

Sir Frederick Nicholson's initiative, the Department has aiways recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the West Coast The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1930-31 was 73.

The need for special efforts to promote co-operation among fisherfolk and to renow and stimulate co-operative societies to more efficient work has been recognised by Government for some years. The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the West and East Coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the staff of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of 3 Inspectors of Co-operative Societies for exclusive work among fishermen under the department.

Two industrial societies were started one at Blangad and the other at Palapatty on the West Coast in 1927 with the object of wearing the fishermen gradually from the influence of middlemen capitalists. The Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,500 each to the two societies for purchasing botts, nets and other accessories for fishing purposes. They are working since 1927 with varying degrees of success.

To promote the education of fishermen a training institution was opened in the middle of 1918 at Calicut to train teachers to work in elementary schools for the fisherfolk The pupil teachers under training are familiarised with the work carried on in the fishery stations at Tanur and Challyam. They are given practical instructions in fishing, a boat having been purchased for the purpose. In some places the villagers themselves started the schools and then handed over to the Departments. In other places schools were opened by the Department at the request of the fishermen Local men are appointed as honorary manager of schools.

Bengal & Bihar & Orissa.

The fishing value of this extensive deltaic; region lies primarily in the enormous area occupied by inland waters—rivers, creeks, theels, and swamps,—to say nothing of paddy fields and tanks. These swarm with fish and, as the Hindu population are free to a large extent from the aversion to a fish-diet which is widely prevalent among the better castes in the south the demand for fish is enormous. Rice and fish are indeed the principal mainstays of the population and not less than 80 per cent. of the people consume fish as a regular item of diet. It is calculated that 1.6 per cent. of the population is engaged in fishing and its connected trades, a percentage that rises to 2.6 in the Presidency, Rajshahi, and Dacca Divisions. 644,000 person in Bengal subsist by fishing with 324,000 maintained by the sale of fish, and this in spite of the fact that fishing is not considered an honourable profession. As a fresh-water fisherman the Bengah is most ingenious, his traps and other devices exceedingly clever and effective-in many cases too effective —so eager is he for immediate profit, however meagre this may be. The greatest inland lishery is that of the hilsa (Clupea slisha) which annually migrates from the sea in innumerable multitudes to seek spawning grounds far up the branches of the Ganges and the other great rivers. Other valued and abundant fishes are the rolu (Labeo rohua) and the katla (Catla satla), mrigola (Currt uan nslgetu); prawns and ahrimps abound everywhere. Of important fishes taken in the lower reaches of the rivers and in the great network of creeks spread throughout the Sunderbans, the bekti (Late calcrifer) and the mullets are the most esteemed; apart from these estuarine fish the most valuable sea-fishes are the mangoishes (Polynemus,) pomfrets. The sea-fisheries are as yet little exploited, the fishermen of Orissa, where alone coastal fishing is of any local importance, having no sea craft save

Following the inquiry begun in 1906 by Sir K. G. Gupta, an investigation of the steam trawl potentialities of the head of the Bay of Bengal was undertaken, the trawler Golden Crown being employed for the purpose. The results showed that there are extensive are suitable for trawling and capable of yielding large quantities of high class fish. Much attention tion was devoted during these trawl cruises to the acquisition of increased knowledge of the marine fauna, the results being published in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum, For various reasons, the chief perhaps being the hostility of vested interests, the lack of cold storage facilities and the loss of time involved by the trawler having to bring her catches to Calcutta instead of sending them by a swift tender, the experiment was financially a failure and was dropped. With ever-increasing de-mand for fish in Calcutta and the concurrent rise in prices, the prospects of remunerative steam-trawling are now much more, steam-trawling companies being floated in the immediate future. The trade is a difficult one to organize and without a rare combination of technical fishery knowledge and far-sighted and comprehensive organization the danker run by the investing public will be considerable Originally one Fisheries Department served the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. The Bengal Fishery Department was abolished under retrenchment in 1923. There is no immediate prospect of reconstitution of the Department. In Bihar and Orissa, Fisheries form a section of the Department of Industries.

Bengal Fisheries Department has of necessity a more limited scope for its activities than in the case of Madras. Practically no coastal minor industries exist, neither do the natural conditions lead us to suppose that any can be created without extreme difficulty, and in the absence of a great trawl industry which alone might be able to call into existence factories devoted to the uplift of the general utilization of fish bye-oroducts. Apart from this, much can be done by its officers for the uplift of the general fishing population with a view to free them from the tyranny of the mahajans (fish contractors and indicate men) and enable them to put more capital into their business and to conduct it copperatively. This is necessarily extremely slow work, but a beginning has been made and a number of fishermen's co-operative societies land of the contractors of the contractors of the contractors and sell into their business and to conduct it components of the contractors and sell into their business and to conduct it components of the contractors and sell into their business and to conduct it components of the contractors and sell into their business and to conduct it components of the contractors and sell into the contractors and

to effectively serve the purpose of propaganda. The fishery wealth of Bengal is enormous and nothing but good can come out of in tensive investigation and propaganda.

Fresh-water mussels are used extensively at Dacca in the manufacture of cheap pearl buttons and in many cases pearls also are found in the mussels which the pearl dealers gather and sell in the various parts of India. The Dacca bangle factories carry on an important local industry of very ancient standing; their material is almost entirely obtained from the South Indian and Ceylon chank fisheries already alfuded to.

Bombay.

Whereas Bengal's fisheries are at present confined principally to inland waters, those of Bombay are concerned, save in Sind, almost entirely with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding with excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister Presidencies. Bombay sea-fisheries are of very great importance financially as well as economically and, there is ample scope for most useful work in improving curing inethods, in introducing canning and in the development of minor marine industries particularly those connected with the utilization of bye-products.

The Director of Industries administered the subject of "Fisheries" from 1918 and had for a time two officers in the Department engaged upon fishery investigation and development. A steam trawier was bought for work in Bombay waters in 1920 and began work in May 1921 off Bombay. The experiment continued until February 1922, and the trawier was subsequently sold to the Government of Burma. At the outset the results seemed promising, but the experiment as a whole showed that the cost of maintaining a trawier of the type used could not be met by sales of fish at current market rates. Cold storage has since be 'n installed at the principal fish market in Bombay, but for a trawier special facilities are needed also for rap decaing, supplying ice and stores, and for unloading catches. More than this a chance is needed in the mediæval conditions uneer which the local fish market is conducted and there is much to be done in popularising little known species of edible fish, such as karel, palu, tambusa, and particularly the ray or skate which formed on the average 25 per cent. of the total catch but which is so little esteemed locally that it sold on the average at the rate of 100 lbs, for a rupee.

Vast strides have been made in the Rombay shing industry in the course of the past five vars, the two latter years of which will always remain an eventful date in its history. This progress is a large measure due to the awakening among the fishermen, who are traditionally a conservative people, and the introduction of reforms among them is a very gradual process, as strongly largained prejudices and customs lave to be overcome.

No survey of the fishing industry in the Bombay Presidency in recent years can be complete without a reference to Mr. H. T. Sorley's valuable report on the Marine Fisheries of the Bombay Presidency, published in 1933. The volume is a storehouse of information bearing on the Presidency's fishing industry and the fish trade in general, and contains numerous useful suggestions by the adoption of which the prospects of the fish trade of the Presidency may be improved.

Mr Sorley has observed that the industry is neither expanding nor declining and that the supply of fish discloses no signs of diminution. Elaborating this view he proceeds to point out that the fishermen are healthy and moderately prosperous in comparison with others belonging to a similar social stratum.

Mr Sorley's more important recommendations are —

- The establishment of a marine aquarlum in Bombay and Karachi, if they are able to pay their way as the Madras aquarium does.
- 2. The establishment of a bureau of fisheries information.
- 3. The advisability of the transfer of the fish curing yards to the control of the Local Government; and
- 4. The encouragement by the Bombay University of marine biological research.

Mr. Sorley in the course of his report also referred to the value of employing fast motor launches to transport fish to the consuming centres in Bombay from the catching sites.

New Era Started.—A move in the above direction was made towards the end of the year 1933, when the Government of Bombay launched an experiment implementing in some ways the above suggestions. The experiment was formally inaugurated by Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay at Danda. The experiment was undertaken in co-operation with the head of the fishing community at Danda. For the purpose of the experiment a launch was obtained on loan from the Royal Indian Navy (then the R. I. M.) and suitable alterations were made on it to adapt it to the purpose of a carrier launch. The results achieved by the working of this launch were very encouraging. The rapidity with which the fish was transported in a much fresher state than had till then been

possible aroused the interest of the fishermen who realised the benefit to their trade of using tast motor transport to bring the fish to Bombay from the catching fields

Encouraged by the results, Government placed in 1934 an order for the construction of two bunches with a local firm.

Fishermen who till now had felt that the provision of motor transport was beyond their scope are increasingly realising, after inquiry and inspection of the laint hes now running, that in oter lainches will play an important part in their trade in the inture, and their more extended use will be the basis of any scheme for the improvement of their prospects. A spirit of enterprise is already abroad among the fishermen and some foresighted individuals encouraged by the success of the Bombay Government's experiment are now embarking upon the Durchase of launches.

A unique feature of the Bombay Government's lisheries scheme is the provision made to train vouths of the fishing community in the running and maintenance of motor launches with the ultimate object that they may eventually be able to take charge of their own launches whenever they decide to go in for these on an extensive scale. The benefit of fishermen is the paramount consideration kept in the iorefront of the whole scheme, which aims at confining the entire fishing trade to the fishing community itself and eliminating the need of employing technical hands who are not fishermen by either caste or vocation.

Lastly a fisheries information bureau has also been set up. The function of this bureau will be to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau will be fishing industry, as it will furnish information not now available to them.

Ine more important sea-fish are sole and sea-perches among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes (Sciæna spp.) often attaining a very large size and notable as the thief source of "fish-maws" or " sounds " chief source of "fish-maws" or " sounds " largely exported from Bombay for eventual manufacture into isinglass. The finest of Bombay ishing boats hall from the coast between bassein and Surat. These boats are beauti fully constructed, attain a considerable size, an i are capable of keeping the sea for week-together. In the season they fish principally of the Kutch and Kathiawar coasts and in the mouth of the Gult of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stownets, which are left down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay ducks), poinfrets and lew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after being strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagre and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito see (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are

employed For part of the fair season, when dshing is not usually reminerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large they run in size.

The provision of cold storage facilities in Bombay marks a new departure in the marketing of perishable products and commodities and is a sign that the Indian capitalist is developing a greater interest in fish than heretofore. These incilities have been mainly designed with a view to making a large supply of fish available in the Bombay market.

Inland Fisheries.—Government at the beginning of 1936 approved of a scheme for the development of hland fisheries in the Presidency—A start in the first instance will be made at Bandra, a Suburb of Bombay, where two tanks have been obtained on loan from the Bandra Municipality for the purposes of the experiment.

The experiment will be extended to other parts of the Presidency in the light of the experience gained at Bandra Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10,000 for inland fisheries work.

In Sind considerable sea-fishing is carried on in the neighbourhood of Karachi chiefly for large and coarse fish such as soormal, shark, ravs and jew-fishes In order to prevent destructive exploitation of oyster beds the plucking of oyster is confined to licersed fishermen and is limited to a few months of the cold weather. The demand for oysters for edible purposes is considerable, but although many seed pearls are procurable it does not pay to work the beds for these purposes and the export of such seed pearls to China for use in medicine ceased many years ago. Considerable fisheries exist in the River Indus, chiefly for the fish known as palla, which are annually leased out by Government for about Rs. 20,009.

The existence of small pear fisheries almost within Bombay city itself, will come as a surprise to many. The fisheries dot Bombay City scalace on its south-western and north-eastern sides. Apart from these two sites, pearl oyster fisheries are also to be found at Thana, a suburb of Bombay about 20 miles away, and at various places in the Kolaba district, facing Bombay on the eastern side of the harbour. The south-western site in Bombay City where pearl fisheries have been recently discovered is situated in blocks Nos. 3 to 7 of the Back Bay reclaimation scheme. Pearl beds are also found in the Karachi harbour. These pearls are produced by the window pane oyster, but the pearls, apart from being limited in numbers, are of indifferent quality.

The revenue derived from the various pearl fisheres is meagre. They are not leased out regularly every year, but only when a sufficient number of pearl oysters subsist on the beds.

South of Bombay the fishermen of Rathagur and Rajapur make use of another and higher of eduble opsters are very limited. There are class of tishing boat, specially designed for use in drift-not fishing. Fine hauls of bonto seen (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are large form of mackerel and allied fishes are lost of shark and ray fish. For ovster beds Oysters found elsewhere in the the latter specially large and powerful nets are leveled for generally small and undersized.

In the Gulf of Cutch two pearl fisheries The latter industry owes its local existence to exist, one for the true pearl oyster, the other the enterprise of the Baroda Government which for the window-pane cyster. The former is in 1905 obtained the services on deputation carried on by His Highness the Maharaja of Mr. J Hornell formerly Director of Fisheries Jamagar, the other partly by this Prince in Madras, for the purpose of examining the and partly by the administration of His Marine potentialities of the Baroda territory Highness the Maharaja Gackwar of Baroda in Kathawar.

Burma.

Upper Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from foreign countries (chiefly from Straits Settlements) was 12,56 lakhs in 1934-35 The exclusive right of fishing throughout the province of Burma belongs by custom of the country to Government, and the Burma Fisheries Act provides for the protection of this right and for conceding the enjoyment of it to the people subject to certain restrictions for the conservation of the fish.

Revenue.-The economic value of any industry or tract of country can, to some extent, be gauged by the revenue it vields. The fisheries vielded a substantial revenue (about 41 41 lakhs per annum during the last decennium) and therefore they are one of the most important sources of national wealth. The demand declined to sixty percent of this amount in the year 1934 35 owing to trade and economic depression Some open lakes, pools of water and small rivers are classed as leaseable fisheries and are leased by Government to the highest and best bidders at public auction for periods varying from one to five years. The total number of lease-

The Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped islands, many of which have embankinents round the greater part of them along the northcast and west, in the hollows of these islands most of the fish come into spawn, and with the floods which overflow the embankment during October the young try come down-country from

Licenses for fishing in all open fisheries are issued annually to persons who pay the pre-scribed tees for the specified classes of fishing implements. The greatest revenue from herness comes from Mergui District where not only is the Pearl industry carried on, but leases for collecting green snails and sea slugs are issued.

The principal kinds of fish caught in nets on the sea-coast are (1) Kakkuyan, (2) Kathabaung, (3) Kathahmyin and (4) Kabalu These are generally made into salt fish. The creek and tresh water fish from fisheries are generally ngakhu, ngayan and ngagyi Most of them are sold firsh, but some are converted into salt fish. The fish caught in the rivers are generally ngathalauk, Ngagyin and Ngamyinyin, Kaka laung and Ngaponna which are found in small able fisheries in the province is 3,495 of which laung and Ngapona which are found in small 1,670 he in the Irrawaddy Division, and 667 in Maubin—one of the five districts in that division dance in the Rangoon market.

The Puniab.

change in the operations of the Fisheries Branch in the Beas River in Kangia during the year was of the Agricultural Department. The activities a Mahssir of 49 lbs in weight of the Fishing Section were limited mainly to the posching. The number of fishing houses is such that the story of the sum appears to be increasing in popularity. Two hundred and twelve Trout damnet the popularity. dming the year 1934-35

The catches of the fishermen were generally below average except in the Kangia District where they were satisfactory on the whole Weather conditions were not taxoniable and winter rains were late and deficient. Heavy mortality a rong fish in the Leh and Solian streams in the Rawalpindi District which the fishing in those waters in subsequent months An analysis of the water showed that the the spawning serion 1934. Laivindal fish are discharge from the Murree Brewery and Sewage flourishing. They spawned at the Chhenawan from Rawalpindi were the main cause of this farm and in the Botancal Experimental tanks mortality. Efforts were made to adopt remedial, at Lyallpin and were supplied during the year

During the year 1934-35 there was no marked Public Health, Punjab The biggest fish caught

The trout fishing on the Beas and its tribu-Angling Reenses were issued in Kulu trout waters as against 134 in the previous year. The rivers remained full during most of the fishing season and the Anglers satisfied, with the sport they got As usual the mortality among Rambow ovn taken from the fish in the Hatthey got there was higher than in the case of Brown Trout The cause is still under investigation 'Fin-rot' disease again broke out among the occurred on 25th June 1934, adversely affected Rambow trout in the Hatchery in June, 1934 The carp at Chhenawan did not spawn during measures in consultation with the Director of to a number of centres for the control of malaria

Travancore.

Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Japan and America the Department has already accomplished a notable amount of development work and a scheme for further development is being Special attention has been given worked out to the regulation of fisheries in backwaters, to the establishment of co-operative societies, been opened for the education of fisher lads.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the among the fishing community and to the introduction of improved methods of sardine oil and guano production. Useful work has been done by one of the officers in elucidating the life-histories of the mere valuable food ishes and prawns. Improved methods of curing fish are being introduced. A cold storage plant will shortly be creeted in Trivandrum for freezmg and preserving fish Special Schools have

The Forests.

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of India indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but whether or not our earlier administrators realized the importance of the forests to the physical and economic welfare of the country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done. The year 1856 marked the commencement of a new era in the history of forestry in India, for it was then that Lord Dalhousie laid down a definite and far-sighted forest policy. Further progress was delayed for a time by the Mutlary, but from 1860 onwards forest organization was rapidly extended to the other provinces. The earlier years of forest administration were beset with difficulties, which is not surprising considering that the Department was charged with the unpopular duty of protecting the heritage of Nature from the rapacity of mankind—a duty which naturally roused the antagonism of the agricultural population of India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of regular management, were the first duties of the Forest Department. Work on these lines, which is not yet completed in the more backward parts of the country, has been pursued steadily from the commencement, and in consequence large tracts of forest have been saved from ruin and are gradually being brought under efficient management. Whatever may have been the opinions held in some quarters half a century ago as to the need for a policy such as that expressed in Lord Dalhousie's memorable enunciation of 1855, there is no longer any doubt that results have amply justified the steps taken, and that in her forests India now possesses a property of constantly increasing value, the future importance of which it is hardly possible to over-

Types of Forest.—More than one-fifth of the total area of British India (including the Shan States) is under the control of the Forest Department. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated; while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothingmore than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of British India (including the Shan States) on 31st March 1930 was 249,710 square miles or 22.6 of the

total area. This was classed as follows: Reserved 107,753; Protected 6,263, Unclassed State 135.694.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of India from the Himalsyan snows to Cape Comorin and from the arid juniper tracts of Baluchistan to the eastern limits of the Shan States, there is, as may be imagined, an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on variations of climate and soil and on other local factors. Broadly speaking, the following main types of forest may be distinguished:—

- (1) Arid-country forests, extending over Sind, a considerable portion of Rajputana, part of Baluchistan and the south of the Punjab, in dry tracts where the rainfall is less than 20 inches. The number of species is few, the most important tree being the babul or kikar (Acacia arabica), which however in the driest regions exists only by the aid of river inundations.
- (2) Deciduous forests, in which most of the trees are leafless for a portion of the year. These forcats, which extend over large areas in the sub-Himalayan tract, the Peninsula of India and Burms, are among the most important, comprising as they do the greater part of the teak and sal forests.
- (3) Evergreen forests.—These occur in regions of very heavy rainfall, such as the west coast of the Peninsula, the eastern sub-final ayan tract, and the moisture parts of Burma and are characterized by the great variety and luxuriance of their vegetation.
- (4) Hill forests.—In these the vegetation varies considerably according to elevation and rainfall. In the Eastern Himalaya, Assam and Burma, the hill forests are characterized by various oaks, magnolias and laurels, while in Assam and Burma the Khasia pine (Prinze Khasia) grows gregariously at elevations of 3,000 to 7,000 feet. In the North-Western Himalaya the chief timber tree is the deodar (Cedrus deodara), which occurs most commonly at elevations of 6,000 to 8,000 feet, and in association withoaks or blue pine (Prinze zeclan); towards its upper limit the deodar merges into very large areas of spruce and silver fir, while below it are found extensive forests of the long-needled pine (Pinze longifolia) which is tapped for resin.
- (5) Littoral forests.—These occur on the sea coast and along tidal creeks. The most characteristic trees belong to the mangrove family (Rhizophoreae). Behind the mangrove belt is an important type of forest occasionally nundated by high tides, in which the most valuable species is the "sundri" (Heritzera pomes).

Forest Policy.—The general policy of the Government of India in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely:-

- (a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.
- (b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of Burms, the sall forests of Northern Central and North-Eastern India, and the deodar and pine forests of the North-Western Himalaya.
- (c) Minor forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber, and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.
- (d) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.-The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in the Department of Education, Health and Lands; The Inspector-General of Forests is also President of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun and is the technical adviser to the Government of India in forest matters. Under the Constitation of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay and Burma, where they had long been administered by the Provincial Govern-ments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by the late Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred in other provinces now unless any local Government on examination of the position can make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province.

Territorial charges.-The various provinces are divided into one or more Forest Circles; each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; provinces containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of have a Chief Conservator who is the head of ferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian the Department for his province. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, or have retired. The future strength is not in charge of members of the Imperial or Provincial Forest Service; these Divisions in most cases correspond to civil districts. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of unior members of the Provincial Service or consisted of Extra Deputy and Extra Assistant of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Conservators of Forests. All Extra Deputy Invisions are also constituted into Conservators who were considered to be fully y Foresters.

Non-territorial changes.-Apart from territorial changes there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, the prepara-tion of Forest Working Plans, and other special duties.

The Forest Service.-The Forest Service comprises three branches:-

- (1) The Indian (Imperial) Forest Service with a sanctioned total personnel of 379 officers consisting of the Inspector-General of Forests. Chief Conservators, Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators. Of these 281 have been recruited direct to the service. The officers of this service are recruited as probationers subject to the following methods prescribed in the Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Rules, 1928 :--
 - (a) by nomination in England in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State in Council.
 - (b) by competitive examination in India in accordance with such supplementary regulations as may be prescribed by the Governor-General in Council
 - (c) by direct appointment of persons selected in India otherwise than by competitive examination;
 - (d) by the promotion on the recommendation of local Governments of members of the Provincial Forest Services;
 - (e) by the transfer of promotion of an officer belonging to a branch of Go-vernment Service in India other than Provincial Forest Service.

Further recruitment to the Indian Forest Service, whether by promotion or direct appointment, has been suspended until a decision is reached on the recommendation of the Services Sub-Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference in regard to the provincialisation of the Indian Forest Service.

- In Bombay and Burma, where. Forest is a transferred subject new services called the Bombay and Burma Forest Services Class I, have been created to take the place of the Indian Forest Service.
- (2) The Indian Forest Engineering Service —This service was created in 1919 but since 1922 no further recruitment has been made Some of the Forest Engineers have been transferred to the Indian Forest Service or the Indian
- Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of beats or protective ferred to the Indian Forest Service in 1920. harges held by Forest Guards or in some cases The class of Extra Deputy Conservators has been abolished and the service now consists of Extra

Officers of this service are eligible for promotion upto 25 per cent. of the posts in the Indian Forest Service in provinces other than Bombay and Burma, such promotion being made by the Secretary of State for India. These officers are recruited and trained in India, their recruitment being a matter for the local Governments. A certain number of posts in the service are filled by the promotion of specially promising Rangers. Owing to the establishment of a course for the training of probationers for the Indian Forests Service at Dehra Dun since 1926, the Provincial Service course ceased to exist from 1928. The I.F.S College has also closed down at the end of Oct. 1932 as a result of the stoppage of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service and as a measure of economy.

other than Burma, the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay and Madras, the Burma Forest School at Pyinmana (for Burma), and the Madras Forest College at that is timber and flewood, and (2) Minor produce, Completely (for Madras Pietra and Completely (for Madras Pietra and Completely (for Madras Pietra and Completely (for Madras Pietra and Completely (for Madras Pietra and Completely and Colmbatore (for Madras, Florest College as College as College and Addras, Binhar and Orissa. Bombay and the Central Provinces). These three institutions were established in 1878, 1898 and 1912, respectively The training of subordinates below the rank of Ranger is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

Research - For the first fifty years of the existence of the Forest Department in India no attempt was made to organize the conduct of forest research, and thus to co-ordinate and elaborate the scientific knowledge so necessary to successful economic working. A commencement in organized forest research was at last made in 1906 by the establishment, at the instance of Sir Sainthill Eardley-Wilmot, then Inspector-General of Forests, of a Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun. The Forest Research Institute, is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests who is also the President. There are five main branches of research, namely Sylviculture, Forest Botany, Forest Economic Products, Entomology and Chemistry, each branch being in charge of a research officer. branch being in charge of a research officer.

The Timber Testing expert is engaged temporarily on short term contract. Indian
Assistants have been appointed to receive the
necessary technical training and experience
with the object of eventually taking the place
of experts if and when properly qualified. The
Wood Technology, Paper Pulp Wood Preservation and Seasoning Sections are in charge of Indian experts who have received special training in their various subjects in Europe and America.

As a result of Mr. R. S Pearson's long and commercial able administration of the Forest Economic ment for Branch, the Government of India now have at recognized.

Assistant Conservators only. The fixation of behra Dun a series of forest workshops and extensity of the personnel of the service perimental laboratories without parallel anywhere else in the world and official reports show that the value of the experimental work done in them is daily exemplified by the unending atream of inquiries received from persons doing business in timber and other forest products, not only in India but elsewhere in the world. The officers in charge of this branch received their training mostly in Europe and America and their efficiency is of a very high order.

Since 1906 research work has been prosecuted energetically so much so that in 1920 a new scheme was sanctioned for the expansion of the staff and site of the Institute. Since then new land has been acquired, on which new buildings have been built for accommodating the various expanded branches and the new machinery obtained from the United Kingdom, (4) The Subordinate Service consists of Forest Rangers (about 840), Deputy Rangers (ultimately lead to the fuller and better (about 900), Foresters (about 2,000) and Forest by Indian forests Unfortunately the need for Guards (about 11,500). The Rangers are at present trained at three different centres—
the Forest College at Dehra Dun (for provinces)

duce, comprising all other products such as bamboos, leaves, fruits, fibres, grass, gums, resins, barks, animal and mineral product etc. The average annual outturn of timber and fuel from all cources averages about 350 million This was undertaken a fcw years cubic feet ago at the initiation and development of certain large exploitation schemes, especially in Madras, which had indifferent success. It was hoped in Madras by utilising modern American methods to extract and utilise very large quantities of valuable timbers, but the final result proved that this extensive exploitation was justified neither by the stand of timber in the forests nor by the possibilities of satisfying markets. The provincial Government after this experience adopted a more cautious policy.

An important measure for the development of forests in the Andamans was sanctioned by the Government of India. Hitherto, elephants had been employed for extraction of timber, with had been employed for extraction of timber, with the result that only the fringe of the forests could be touched. The new plan is for the employment of American methods, American logging machinery was purchased and an American expert engaged to take charge of the work. Owing, however, to the wide-spread depression in the timber trade the employment of mechanical methods for the extraction of timber had to be suspended Elsewhere in or mediantes intended to the cast action of the timber had to be suspended. Eisewhere in India a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are regarded as on the whole trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is maintained.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully

It accurate estimates were available for India, they would no doubt show that spart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of woodcutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, raftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheel-wrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, basket-makers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The Indian census shows over a million people and their dependents so employed in British India and nearly a further half million in Indian States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of India may be confidently anticipated in the

Financial Results. - The growth of forest revenue, expenditure and surplus during the past 70 years has been steady. Gross revenue amounts to some Rs 6 crores a year. Surplus revenue amounts to upwards of 40 per cent of gross revenue. Most of the provinces show a steady increase of surplus

Agencies.—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of Government timber. Indian timbermarketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commussioner for India This trade has not yet been raised to a satisfactory level, because, according to the official explanation, "the intense conservatism in English timber trade intense conservatism in English timber trade and the difficulty of obtaining a footing for little known timbers have combined to make satisfactory sales very difficult".

Bibliography.-A large number of bulletins and other publications has been issued by the Forest Research Institute, and of these a list can be obtained from the President, Forest Research Institute and College, New Forest,

Dehra Dun. U. P.

EXPORTS.

(Annual £000).

	1904–14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
					<u> </u>	¦ — -	<u> </u>	
TIMBER								
Teak	454	1,137	1,149	916	458	334	61 31 (R per	90 41 ton)
(£ per ton) .	(10)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(229)	(210)
Deal and Pine	-	-				_		-
(£ per ton)			-		-	-	_	_
Other Timbers .	30	43	58	37	21	26	20 91	18.64
Railway Sleepers		-		-	-		_	_
	484	1,180	1,207	953	479	360	82.22	1.09 05
British Empire	66%	67%	69%	68%	69%	75%	75%	74%
By land	_							
MANUFACTURES								
Tea Chest	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	_
Wood Pulp	_	_	-	_	_	_	_	_
Matches	_	_	-	-	_		-	-
Other Manufactures (g)	25	15	8	11	12	13	13	1 22
	25	15	8	11	12	13	13	1.22

IMPORTS.

(Annual £000)

	194 –14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
TIMBER. Teak	302	135	124	113	109	54	11 03 (R per	7 93 ton)
(£ per ton) . Deal and Pine	(6) 118(a)	(11) 65	(11) 80	(10) 48	(9) 34	(g) 32	(96) 533 (R per	(93) 720
(£ per ton) Other Timbers (c) . Railway Sleepers	(5) 178 299	(7) 222 8	(7) 360 •	(7) 359 •	(6) 210	(5) (159)	(64) 21 51	(65) 17 £ 5
British Empire . By land	897 30%(c) 408	430 17% d	564 12% d	520 7% d	353 11% d	12% d	37 87 6% d	32 68 5% d

a—1912-14. b—Including deal and pine, the figures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this year, c—Excluding sleepers. d—Not available after 1924-25 (£350,000).

(Annual £000)

			(121111					
	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930 -31	1931 32	1932 -33	1933-34	1934-35
	- :				·	' i		·
MANUFACTURES.					1			
Tea Chests	270(e)	497	596	455	356	356	400	52 08
Wood Pulp	113(a)	311	337	315	270	166	203	26 18
Matches Other Manufactu-	507	129	82	31	8	4	7	62
res (g)	41	91	137	77	32	94	94	20 37
	931	1,028	1,141	878	666	620	704	99 25
	a-	1912-14.			e1909-1	4.		

g-Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re-exports.

EXPORTS. Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930–31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Lac (£ per ton) Rubber Myrobalans Sandalwood Cardamoms Cutch Rosin	1,843 (100) 157 364 82 26 76	6,483 (174) 1,499 659(a) 323(b) 154 70 32	5,226 (156) 1,342 611(a) 298(b) 197 66 44	2,361 (86) 973 593(a) 185(b) 169 68 12	1,380 (59) 334 499(a) 233(b) 93 31 14	932 (45) 66 434(a) 105(b) 109 23 20	1,848 (51) 234 444(a) 163(b) 159 28 8	3,29,96 (.6) 65 89 51,51(a) 17,80(b) 15 31 4 77* 1 30

a-Includes extract.

b—Includes oil.
IMPORTS.

* Includes gambies.

(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930–31	1931–32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-3 5
Rosin	41	28	37	25	21	12	25	4.49
Substitute	29	19	22	12	9	8	9	1,48

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	•		Forest Area.	Area.		Per cen-	Outturn of Produce.	Produce.			
Province.	Area of Piovince	Reserved Protec Forests, ted Forests	Protected Forests	Un- classed State Forests,	Total.	Forests to whole Area of Pro-	Timber and Fuel.	Minor Produce.	Revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Surplus.
	Sq. miles	-	Sq.	Sq	Squ	Per cent.	Cub. ft	Rs.	Ks.	Ks.	Rs.
Madras	149.218		ł		16.273	11.4	21.813.000	15.60.188	39 13 068		
Bombay	123,247		868	:	14,185	11:11	55,526,000				
Bengal	75,857			3,145		:	21,399,000				
United Provinces	106,014	5,185		5.2	5,241	4 9	31,807,000	15,00,224	45,16,911	26,54,580	18,62,331
Funjao Eurme (including Eodonet	95,315		3,207	455		† 2 1	32,491,000				
ed Shan States)	. 943 515 (4)	664 18		148 196	182 018		000 000 00				
Bihar and Orissa	83.021		1.156	7	3.012	2 60	9,199,000				
Central Provinces & Berar	99,957	19,430	•		19,430		31,882,000				
Assam			:	14,818		33.7	12,514,000	5,44,154	14,57,198	11,97,019	2,60,179
North-West Frontier Pro-	_			-		_					
Ballichistan (nortions under	13,183	C#7	cor	:	320	20	3,549,000	71,687	4,35,260	3 98.670	36,590
British Administration).		316	:	479	788	10	169 111	50 101	92 340		19 60
Ajmer-Merwara	2,767		: :	:	145	110	552.907	33,441	88.95	69.499	25,836
Coorg	1,593	519	337	:	856		318,765	22,109	4. 32, 344		2.26.27
2	3,143	55	:	2,137	2,189	9 69	3, 345, 995	8,603	14,01,064		3,04,30
Total (1933-34)	1,099,503	106,079	7,003	169,582	232,664	25 7	317,257,081	1,12,07,444	3,51.20.713	2,76,29,855	74,90,85
			1	1			.			(g)	3
(1931–32	11,01,902	1,05,690	6 682	1,33.189	2,45,831		22.3'30,59,11,5381.1	1.13,27,3973	3.96,07,777	36,07,777 3,00,74,924	95,32,853
1930-31	11,02,602	-''		1,35,694	2,49 710		32,28,52,829	1,25,86,854	4,72,86,859	3,52,05,8031	,20,81,05
1929-30	11,03,491			1,35,503	2,49.154		35,00,63,521	1,50,83,945	8,13,22,361	3,63,35,513	2,49,86,84
Total: 1928-29	11,03,593	0,0		1,36,665	2,49,822		36,41,89,585	1,51,78,316	5,78,09,143	3,50,61,269	2,27,47,87
-	11,03,579			1,36,864	2,50,110		37,01,73,767	1,43,15,363	6,13,00,136	3,56,84,654	2,65,48 45
1920-27	11,00,146			1,16,303	2,27,147		36,20,35,9061	1,45,87,903	6,19,64,731	3,56,06,316	2,73,10 630
1924-25	10,99,972 6	b 1,03,764	8,278	1,17,854	2,29,896	20.8	5,52,89,800	1,45,11,941	5,67,44,683	1, 45, 11, 941 $5, 95, 70, 825, 33, 93, 202 2, 69, 86 633 1, 37, 13, 591 5, 67, 44, 683, 3, 54, 31, 978, 2, 26, 12, 964$	2,26,12,96
			-								

* Excludes Delhi Province and the British Pargana of Manpur (Central India).

† Unclassed vate forests or public forest and as they are often celled, include in many provinces all unoccupied waste, often entirely devoid of trees. So the statistics do not necessarily represent the wooded area.

(a) Includes 60,615 square miles for Federated Shan States.

(b) Excluding figures for Shan States and Karrenni.

(c) Includes Re. 18,55 on account of receptry under the head Forest Research Institute and College (Rs. 6,07,945).

(d) Includes expenditure under heads Imperial (Rs. 46,667), Forest Research Institute and College (Rs. 5,93,890).

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

Beam Stations.—The year 1027 saw the commencement of Beam wireless services on the Marconi system between India and the United Kingdom. Powerful transmitting and receiving stations erected at Poona and Dhond respectively by the Indian Badio Telegraph Company are connected by land lines with the Central Telegraph Office in Bombay, whilst stations at Skegness and Grimsby are similarly connected with the General Post Office in London, and the circuits are so arranged that messages are exchanged between Bombay and London without intermediate handling at the Beam stations at either end. The huge aerial system at Poona and Dhond, each supported on five steel towers 287 feet in height, are landmarks over a distance of many miles The service was inaugurated by His Excellency the Viceroy on 23rd July 1927 at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, when His Excellency transmitted a message to the King and His Majesty's reply was received a few minutes later.

It is noteworthy that the opening of the Beam wireless service coincided with a reduction in rates by the cable companies. The Eastern Telegraph Co, which operates the cable from Europe to India, has become merged in the New Imperial and International Communications Ltd.

For reasons of economy, most of the inland wireless stations in India were practically closed down and placed in charge of "Care and Maintenance" parties which carry out tests twice a month, the exceptions being Peshawar Radio, which always maintained official communication with Kabul in Afghanistan and Kashgar in Chine, and Jutogh Radio, which receives British Official Wireless sent out from Oxford and Rugby and passes the messages to Reuter's Agency for distribution to subscribing newspapers. The stations at Delhi and Allahabad have now been equipped with apparatus to enable them to function as aeronautical wireless stations and they are used as such New wireless stations for aeronautical purposes have been erected at Jodhpur in Bikaner, and Gaya. The wireless installations at Karachi and Calcutta have been modified so as to meet all the Wireless requirements of aircraft passing over India. New stations equipped for aeronautical communication purposes are under construction at Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway and Bassein.

The coast stations, however, have been maintained in a state of high efficiency and many improvements effected. The application of the Baudot system to the high-speed continuous wave wireless stations at Madras Fort and Mingaladon (Rangoon) has proved extremely satisfactory, and a large portion of the traffic between Southern India and Burma is regularly worked by this direct route instead of the circuitous route viz Calcutta. The traffic is interrupted occasionally by atmospheric interference, particularly during the hot weather but the difficulties have been largely overcome by handspeed working during the worst peeriods.

For many years the Bombay station known as Rombay Radio was located on Butcher Island in the Harbour, but during 1927 a fine new station equipped with modern apparatus was erected and taken into service at Santa Cruz, just outside the limits of Bombay Municipality

Radio telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by coast stations in India and Burma continue to increase in number, and total many thousands per annum Official telegrams are exchanged with the British Naval station at Matara (Ceylon) via Bombay Radio Regular services are also maintained between Burma and the Malay Pennsula via Rangoon and Penang and between Burma and Sumatra, whilst radio traffic is passed between Madras and Colombo when the normal route is interrupted.

Wireless telephonic communication between pilot vessels, lighthouses and shore stations are maintained by the Port Trusts at Bombay and Rangoon. In March 1931, telephonic communication between Bombay and London was established for the first time. The conversations were initiated from the s.s. Belgenland a tourist ship lying in Bombay Harbour and were made possible through the courtesy of Standard Telephones and Cables Limited in conjunction with the International Marine Radio Company.

Safety at Sea—A noticeable feature of wireless divelopment during recent years has been the provision of direction-finding apparatus at Bombay and Karachi and facilities at other coast stations whereby ships at sea equipped with direction-finding apparatus can obtain bearings on coast stations and thus determine their position with a remarkable degree of accuracy. The latest style of Marcony beacon was erected on Kennedy Island during 1931 to guide shipping approaching Bombay harbour. All Ships equipped with wireless direction finders will now be able to obtain exact knowledge of their whereabouts at a distance of 150 miles from the coast. The beacon is an experiment and is likely to be the first of many others along the coast of India Improved arrangements for broadcasting time signals, weather reports and navigational warnings from coast stations have also proved of value to ships at sea. An elaborate system of radio services in connection with Civil aviation has been developed

Broadcasting —For several years, limited broadcasting services were miantained by Radio Clubs in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were tuned-in over practically the whole of India. The clubs were assisted financially by a Government contribution based upon the revenue from license fees, but this did not nearly suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and the greatest credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes. Credit is also due to the Indian States and Eastern Agency for the loan of transmitting apparatus, without which the broadcasts would have been impossible.

After negotiations extending over several inconveniently close to that of Bombay, but years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was at the time when the station was erected it granted a license to establish broadcasting was believed to be the best length of mediumproduced a incense to escabina broadcasting was believed to be the best length of medilim-services upon lines smillar to those of the British wave for transmissions in India. It was there-broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting fore appropriated for the first high power station stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta to be built. Provision was made for its the services at the former being inaugurated alteration if a change were later found to be by His Excellency the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the Governor of Bengal a month. later. These stations had each an aerial input of three kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO stations in London, of which they are practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two

Bombay broadcasts normally on a wavelength of 350 9 metres, and Calcutta on 370 4 and 49 10 metres Reception in either of these cities, and for a distance of twenty or thirty miles around, is possible on crystal sets, of which a very large number have been sold. Valve sets are necessary for those living turther afield, but although there has been a considerable demand for these, the sales have not reached expectation One of the greatest difficulties in India is the maintenance of batteries, which is no inconsiderable item when sets containing five or six valves are employed

Indian State Broadcasting Service.— The Indian Broadcasting Company was wound up in 1930 and its operations have since been conducted by the Government of India, in the Industries and Labour Department Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee, representative of the non-official public in association with the Departmental officials, to keep them in touch with public opinion. The Committee has as its charman the Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Subject (now the Hon Sir Frank Novce) of the Subject (now the Hon our prain Advice) and upon it sit at the present time Messrs N. B Macbeth and N. M Dumasia, Bombay; H H Reylands and K. C Neogy, M.L.A., Calcutta, M. R. Coburn, Financial Adviser to Government in the Posts and Telegraphy. graphs Department and B Rama Rao, Joint Secretary to Government in the Industries and Labour Dept.

Government, availing themselves of an improvement in their financial condition, in 1934-35 decided upon a large development of their broadcisting service and allocated substantial funds for the purpose A special swantar futures for the purpose A special inducement for the expansion of broadcisting was the constant growth of revenue from Customs duties on imports of wireless material This showed on the one hand a widespread desire on the part of the public for further broadcasting services and on the other hand a prospect of substantial profits to Government through the increase of imports of wireless apparatus

The first important development ordered by medium-wave broadcasting statuon at bolin first stations for transmitting and experimental purposes are much sought after, 1936 Its wave length as 240 136 metres (VUD, 882 kc/s). The length as somewhat Government was the opening of a high-power

The Government of India decided to appoint a Director of Broadcasting in India and in their search tor the best person for this appointment secured from the British Broadcasting Corporation M: Lionel Fielden, who took up his duties in 1935 and was largely instrumental in the initial organization of the new Delhi station.

Government, in announcing determination to open a large broadcrsting station in Delhi, mtimated that they proposed to follow this by the installation of modern light-power transmission equipments in place of the existing plants in Bombay and Calcutta and that a imilar modern station would be opened in Madras The thorough investigation of general broadcasting problems throughout India which iollowed the arrival of Mr Fielden led to a icvision of these plans. Mi Fielden quickly became conscious of the need for highly expert technical advice and through his instrumentality the British Broadcasting Corporation lent India in the early months of 1936 the services of their Chief Technical adviser, Mr. H. L. Kirke.

Kirke toured extensively in India, report was not published when this account of the situation was written, but several of his necommendations were permitted to become known. It appears that he is against the enhancement of the power of the Bombay and Calcutta stations, on the ground that of the increased reception radius which would thereby be created half would be over the sea and the greater part of the remainder over country which is very sparsely populated. He also held that it would be unfair to devote time and money to the development of these two stations while large parts of India have no station at all

Mi Kirkee recommended the reaction of an experimental shortwave station in Delhi and the organization of wheless research work, especially in connection with and through the instrumentality of the universities,

His Excellency the Marquess of Linhthgow, minediately after taking the oath of office as Viccioy in New Delhi on 18th April 1936, proceeded to deliver a broadcast address to the Princes and people of India. This remarkable unnovation in procedure is regarded as indicating His Excellency's enthusiasm for wireless and to portend that he will show considerable interest in its development

Licenses .- Broadcast receiving licenses are issued at Head Post Offices at a fee of ten rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout British India except Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. Licenses for

The number of traders in wireless apparatus who are required to take out special Import licenses has increased considerably during the past year. This improvement must be ascribed primarily to the commencement of broadcasting.

Radio Telephone Service.-An event of considerable importance was the inauguration of the radio telephone service between India and England on May 1, 1933 when His Excellency Sir Fredorick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, and Sir Samuel Hoare, the then Secretary of State for India, exchanged mess-ages as a preliminary to the opening of the

service to the public.

The service is based upon the beam wireless system which has been operated successfully for several years by the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company between India and the United Kingdom and India and Japan. Initially, the radio telephone service was limited to Bombay and Poona at the Indian end and to the United Kingdom at the other, but facilities for conversation with other places were speedily arranged, and within a month it was possible for people in Bombay to speak to the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa and many other parts of the world

Similarly, there is a gradual extension of the area covered in India, and when the improvement of the landlines has been completed nearly every important city will be in direct telephonic communication with England and the rest of the world.

Many technical problems are involved in the pertection of the India-England wireless telephone, not the least of which is the ensuring of secrecy. When the service was first opened, reports from ordinary broadcast listeners in all parts of the country and as far afield as Ceylon indicated that conversations could be "tapped" with the greatest ease, but later "secrecy gear" was installed

Any private telephone owner can use the service for an overseas call. Before doing so however, he has to place a deposit with the Telegraph Authorities.

The charge for a 3 minutes' conversation to (a) places in England, Scotland and Wales is 185 80; (b) Northern Ireland (Dublin) and the Isle of Man, Rs. 84. Each additional minute's conversation to places under (a) will cost Rs 26-11 and to (b) Rs. 28.

PROVING OF WILLS.

In British India if a person has been ap- 2 pointed executor of the will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the will 3 as early as possible. If the will is in a vernacular it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the perition. The values of immovable properties are tice of the High Court to send a copy of these neuth Municipal assessment. For estate naunity assessed at 167 years purchase on schedules to the Revenue authorities and if the nett Municipal assessment. For estate the properties particularly immovable prounder Rs. 1,000 no probate duty is payable; perties have not been properly valued, the up to Rs. 9,000 in excess of first Rs. 1,000 the Revenue department require the petition to duty is at 2%, between Rs. 10,000 and be amended accordingly. In certain case Rs. 50,000 the duty payable is at 3% and between Rs. 50,000 and 1,00,000 the duty pay-lished and served on such persons as the Court then requires citations to be pubbles at 4% and over Rs. 1,00,000 the duty payable is @ 5%. In determining the amount of the state for the purposes of Rvs. the value of the estate for the purposes of pro- any person so interested within 14 days after bate duty the following items are allowed to be the publication or service of citation and if the deducted:

gage encumbrances.

- The amount of funeral expenses.
- Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

The particulars of all these items have to be will is shown to have been properly executed 1. Debts left by the deceased including mort- and the petitioner entitled to probate, probate is ordered to be granted.

The Press.

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. Exactly a century and a third has clapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper. The Times, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of Biritish supremacy is not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, The Bombay Herald, followed next year by The Bombay Herald, followed next year by The Bombay Institute of India with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of The Herald.

The first newspaper was called The Bengal Gazette which is better known from the name of its founder as Hicky's Gazette or Journal. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium of publishing gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. The Indian Gazette had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the Bengal Harkaru, which came into existence only a little later, and both are now represented by The Indian Daily News with which they were amalgamated in 1866. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the Bengal Gazette of 1780, and one of these, The Calcutta Gazette, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of John Bull in the East, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to The Englishman by the famous Stocqueier in 1836.

From its commencement the press was lealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

rigorous control. Government objected to nows of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules to be immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily to join the ranks of journalism, which had till then been considered a low profession. Silk Buckingham, one of the ablest and best known of Anglo-Indian journalists of those days availed himself of this comparative freedom to criticise the authorities, and under the short administration of Adam, a civilian who temporarily occupied Hastings' place, he was deported under rules specially passed. But Lord Amherst and still more Lord William Bentmck were persons of broad and liberal views, and under them the press was left practically free, though there existed certain regulations which were not enforced, though Lord Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 1831 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged the latter to enforce them. Metcalfe who succeeded for a brief period Bentinck, removed even these regulations, and brought about what is called the emancipation of the press in India in 1835, which was the beginning of a new era in the history of the Indian press. Among papers that came into being, was the Bombay Times which was started towards the close of 1838 by the leading merchants of Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its name to the Times of India. The Bombay Gazette, founded in 1791, ceased publication in 1914.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastings had begun to deal with the press led not only to the improvement in the tone and status of the Anglo-Indian press, but also to the rise of the Native or Indian Press. The first newspaper in any Indian language was the Samachar Durpan started by the famous Serampore Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman in 1818 in Bengali, and it received encouragement from Hastings who allowed it to circulate through the post office at one-fourth the usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by a purely native paper in Bombay called the Bombay Samachar which still exists, and thus was laid the foundation of the Native Indian Press which at the present day is by far the largest part of the press in India, numbering over 650 papers.

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwallor, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was chiefly confined to the Presidency towns. During

the Mutiny its freedom had to be temporarily controlled by the Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 1857 on account of the license of a very few papers, and owing still more to the fears of its circulating intelligence which might be prejudicial to public interests. The Act was passed only for a year at the end of which the press was once more free

On India passing to the Crown in 1858, an era of prosperity and progress opened for the whole country in which the press participated. There were 19 Anglo-Indian papers at the beginning of this period in 1858 and 25 Native papers and the circulation of all was very small, and in 1876 the office of the paper was transferred. The number of the former did not show a great from Simila to Lahore, and the Gazette began rise in the next generation, but the rise in to be published daily.

influence and also circulation was satisfactory. Famous journalists like Robert Knight, James Maclean and Hurris Mockerji flourished in this generation. The Civil and Military Gazette was originally published in Simla as a weekly paper, the first issue being dated June 22nd, 1872. Prior to and in the days of the Mutiny the most famous paper in Northern India was the Mofussitie, originally published at Meerut, but afterwards at Agra and then at Ambala. After a lively existence for a few years in Simla the Cavil and Military Gazette acquired and incorporated the Mofussilite,

INDIAN PRESS LAW.

Before 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and That Act XI of 1850 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and made a few minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the Mutiny, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Verna-cular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon In 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907, but the dissemination of sedition through the Press continued. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incidement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

The Act deals, not only with incitements to murder and acts of violence, but also with other specified classes of published matter, including any words or signs tending to seduce soldiers or sailors from their allegiance or duty, to bring into hatred or contempt the British Government, any Native Prince, or any section of His Majesty's subjects in India, or to intimidate public servants or private indivi-

The different sections of the Act have in view (i) Control over presses and means of publication; (ii) control over publishers of newspapers; (iii) control over the importa-tion into British India and the transmission by the post of objectionable matter; (1v) the suppression of seditious or objectionable newspapers, books, or other documents wherever found.

Repeal of Press Legislation —By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account or the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than once consulting Local Government, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made an unanimous report in July 1921, recommending :-

- The Press Act should be repealed. (2) The Newspapers Incitements to Offences Act should be repealed.
- (3) The Press and Registration of Books Act and the Post Office Act should be amended where necessary to meet the conclusion noted below: (a) The name of the editor should be inscribed on every issue of a newspaper and the editor should be subject to the same liabilities as the printer and publisher, a-regards criminal and civil responsibilities; regards criminal and oivil responsibilities; (b) any person registering under the Press and Registration of Books Act should be a major as defined by the Indian Majority Act; (c) local Government should retain the power of confiscating openly seditious leaflets, subject to the owner of the press or any other person aggrieved being able to protest before a court and challenge the selzure of such document, in which case the local Government ordering the which case the local Government ordering the confiscation should be called upon to prove the seditions character of the documents. The powers conferred by Sections 13 to 15 of the Press Act should be retained. Customs and Postal officers being empowered to seize seditious literature within the meaning of Section 124A of the I. P. C. subject to review on the part of the local Government and challenge by any persons interested in the courts; (e) any py any persons interested in the courts; (c) any person challenging the orders of Government should do so in the local High Court: (f) the term of imprisonment prescribed in Sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Press and Registration of Books Act should be reduced to six months; (g) the provisions of Section 16 of the Press Act should be reproduced in the Press and Registration of Books Act.

Effect was given to these recommendations during the year 1922.

Press Association of India.—At the end of 1915 this Association was formed in Bombay. According to the articles of constitution "Its objects shall be to protect the press of the country by all lawful means from arbitrary laws and their administration, from all attempts of the Legislature to encroach on its liberty or of the executive authorities. on its liberty or of the executive authorities | Council.

India.—At the to interfere with the free exercise of their calling by journalists and press proprietors, and for all other purposes of mutual help and protection which may be deemed advisable from time to time." Members pay a minimum subscription of Rs. 10 annually. The affairs of the Association are managed by a

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books Published.

				- [В	looks.
	Pro	vince.			Printing Presses.	News- papers.	Periodi- cals.	In English or other European Languages.	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one Language.
Madras			••		(a)1 838	(a) 300	1,034	787	2,619
Bombay (d)		••			1,099	404	467	2 23	2,105
Bengal	••		••		1,219	234	383	743	2,551
United Prov	ıncea	• ••	••	••	868	227	366	315	2,801
Punjab	••	. •	••	• •	557	309	270	192	1,780
Burma	••	••	••	••	340	61	171	22	194
Bihar and O	11488	••			257	46	59	88	623
Central Prov	ince	s and I	Berar	••	(b) 196	77	(c) 50	5	120
Assam	••	••			73	22	23		70
North-West	Fron	tier Pr	ov nce	٠.	25	7	4	6	
Ajmer-Merw	ara	(d)	••		35	6	8	26	89
Coorg	••	••	••		5	2	2	••••	1
Delhi	••	••	••	• •	134	48	56	34	175
		Total,	1931-32		6,646	1,743	2,893	2,441	13,132
		ſ	1930-31		6,520	1,708	2,760	2,353	14,074
		İ	1929-30		6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13,935
		1	1928-29	٠.	6,102	1,695	2,960	2,556	14,427
		1	1927- 28	••	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
To	lale	{	1926-27		5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246
			1925-26	٠.	5,362	1,378	3,089	2,117	14,276
			1924-25		5,312	1,401	3,146	2,302	14,728
		i	1923-24		4,909	1,363	2,888	2,037	13,802
		į	1922-23	••	4,509	1,282	2,559	1,951	12,8)4

⁽a) Relates to the Calendar year 1932.

⁽b) Includes 11 Presses which are reported either closed or not working.
(c) This includes 49 periodicals which are treated as newspapers as they contain public news or comments on public news, and one periodical which is catalogued as a book.

(d) Figures relate to the Calendar year 1931.

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the formation on the 27th January 1921 of the Imperial Bank of India by amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

The idea of a Central Banking establishment for British India was mooted as early as 1836, and was the subject of a minute by Mr. James Wilson, when Finance Member, in 1859. Again, in 1867 Mr. Dickson, the well-known Secretary of the Bank of Bengal, submitted detailed proposals for an amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. On various later occasions the matter was brought forward without result and it was discussed by the Chamberlain Commission on Indian Finance and Currency in 1913. The present scheme which has come to fruition was however the result of a rapprochement on the part of the Banks themselves as a result of the experience gained during the war and the realisation of the desirability of strengthening and extending the Banking system in India.

The Presidency Banks:-The history of the Presidency Banks in their relationship with Government falls into three well-defined stages. Prior to 1862 the Presidency Banks had the right of note issue, but were directly controlled by Government and the scope of their business was restricted by their charters. The second period was from 1862 to 1876. In 1862 the Banks were deprived of the right of note issue, though by their agreements of that year they were authorised to transact the paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given the use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work at the Presidency towns and at their branches. The old statutory limitations on their business were at the same time greatly relaxed, though the Government's power of control remained unchanged. In 1866 the agreements were reunchanged. In 1800 the agreements were revised and the paper currency business was removed from their control and placed under the direct management of Government. The third period dates from the Presidency Banks Act of 1876 by which nearly all the most impact of the applier period were portant limitations of the earlier period were reimposed. But, very briefly, the principal restrictions imposed by this Act prohibited the Banks from conducting foreign exchange business, from borrowing or receiving deposits payable out of India, and from lending for a longer period than six months, or upon mortgage or on the security of immovable property or upon promissory notes bearing less than two independent names or upon goods, unless the goods of the title to them were deposited with the Bank as security. At the same time Government abandoned direct interference in the management, ceasing to appoint official directors and disposing of their shares in the Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the full Banks. The Banks no longer enjoyed the unit use of the Government balances. Reserve Treasuries were constituted at the Presidency towns into which the surplus revenues were drawn and the balances left at the disposal of the Banks were strictly limited.

This system continued with only minor modifications until 1920. During the war, however, the policy was deliberately adopted of reducing the amount of the balances held in the Reserve Treasures and leaving much larger balances with the Headquarters of the Presidency Banks in order to assist the money market.

The Imperial Bank of India —Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934 which comes into force at such date as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India appoint, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board in Directors shall consist of —

- (a) the presidents, vice-presidents and the secretaries of the Local Boards.
- (b) one person elected from amongst the members by each Local Board,
- (c) a Managing Director and a Deputy Managing Director appointed by the Central Board;
- (d) not more than two non-officials, nominated by the Governor-General in Council

Representatives of any new Local Boards, which may be constituted, may be added at the discretion of the Central Board

The Deputy Managing Director and the Secretaries of the Local Boards are entitled to attend the meetings of the Central Board but not entitled to vote. The Deputy Managing Director is entitled to vote in the absence of the Managing Director.

The Governor-General in Council shall nominate an officer of Government to attend the meetings of the Central Board but he shall not be entitled to vote

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 provision was made for the increase of the capital of the bank. The capital of the three Presidency Banks consisted of 3\(^2\) ciores of rupees in shares of Rs 500 each, fully subscribed. The additional capital authorised was 7\(^2\) crores in shares of Rs 500 each, of which Rs, 125 has been called up, making the present capital of the Bank Rs, 11\(^2\) crores, of which Rs, 5,62,50,000 has been paid up. The Reserve Fund of the Bank is Rs, 5,47,50,000 and the Balence Sheet of 31st December, 1935, showed the deposits at Rs, 79,09,16,810, and Cash Rs, 19,58,04,414 with a percentage of cash to liabilities of 21.78

Agreement with Reserve Bank of India — The Bank has entered into an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India which will remain in force for 15 years and thereafter until terminated atter five years' notice on other ande Provisions contained in the agreement between the Imperial Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India are,—

agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank of India which was in existence at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934, and there is no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

In consideration of the performance of the Agency duties, the Reserve Bank of India shall pay to the Imperial Bank of India as remunera-tion a sum which shall be for the first ten years during which this agreement is in force a commission calculated at 1/16 per cent on the first 250 crores and 1/32 per cent, on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government As for the remaining five years the remuneration

The Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole to be paid to the Imperial Bank shall be determined on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of India, as ascertained by expert accounting investigation.

> In consideration of the maintenance by the Imperial Bank of India of branches not less in number than those existing at the commencement of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the Reserve Bank of India shall, until the expression of 15 years, make to the Imperial Bank the following payments

- (a) during the first five years of this agreement Rs 9 laes per annum ;
- (b) during the next five years of the agreement Rs 6 laes per annum; and
- (c) during the next five years of the agreement Rs. 4 lacs per annum.

The Directorate.

Managing Director	 			 Sir William Lamond, Kt.
Dy. Managing Director		• •	• •	E P Stocker, Esq

Presidente Vana-Prevulente and Sameturiae of the Local Roands

Frestuents, vice-	Tres iu	ешв ини	Becter	urus oj	ine no	וכג אווי)	ourus.
CALCUTTA							
J Reid Kay, Esq		•					President
W. Hunter, Esq							Vice-President
B A. C. Neville, Esq.	••		• •	• •	•	•	Secretary.
Bombay-							
Sir Nowroji Saklatvala	, Kt , e	CIE					President.
E C Reid, Esq, MC.	••	• •					Vice-President.
A. McCulloch, Esq	•	• •				•	Secretary.
MADRAS							
Sir William Wright, Kt	, O B.1	E.VD					President.
S V. Ramaswamy Mud	aliar. I	Esa	-				Vice-President.
E A Nuttall, Esq		-					Secretary.

Nominated by Government

Sir Rajendra Nath Mokerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., Calcutta. Elected under Section 28, (1), (ii), of the Act by the Local Boards Jadu Nath Roy, Esq., Calcutta.

J. F. Macdonell, Esq., M.C., Bombay.
C. G. Alexander, Esq., Madras

Manager in London.

R. R. Birrell, Esq. BRANCHES.

Burra Bazaar, Calcutta. Clive Street, Calcutta. Park Street, Calcutta. Byculla. Bombay. Dadar. Bombay	Allahabad. Alleppey. Ambala. Ambala Cant. Amraoti. Amritsar.	Chapra. Chittagong. Cocanada. Cochin Combatore. Colombo.	Farrukhabad, Ferozepore, Fyzabad. Gaya Godhra, Goira.
Mandvi, Bombay. Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Mount Road, Madras. Abbottabad.	Asansol. Bangalore. Bareilly. Bassein. Beilery.	Cuddalore. Cuddapah. Cuttack. Dacca. Darbhanga	Gorakhpur. Gujranwala. Guntur Gwallor. Napur (Sub-Agency)
Abolicada. Aboni. Agra. Ahmedabad Ahmedabad City.	Benares. Berhampore (Ganjam) Bezwada. Bhagalpur. Bhopal.	Darjeeling. Dehra Dun Delhi. Dhanbad. Dhulia.	Hathras. Howrah Hubli. Hyderabad (Deccan). Hyderabad (Sind).
Ahmednagar. Ajmer. Akola. Akyab. Aligarh.	Broach. Bulandshahr. Calicut. Cawnpore. Chandpur.	Dibrugarb. Ellore. Erode. Etawah.	Indore. Jaipur. Jalgaon. Jalpaiguri. Jamshedpur.

Jubbulpore.

Jullundur. Karachi Kasur (Sub-Agency). Katni. Khamgaon. Khandwa. Kumbakonam. Lahore. Larkana. Lucknow. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Madura. Mandalay. Mangalore. Masulipatam. Meernt. Montgomery.

Moradabad. Moulmein. Multan. Murree. Mussoorie. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar Muzaffarpur. Myingyan. Mymensingh. Nadiad. Nagpur. Naini Tal. Nanded. Nandyal. Naraingunge. Nasik. Negapatam. Nellore.

New Delhi.

Nowshera.

Okara (Sub-Agency). Ootacamund. Patna. Peshawar, Peshawar City. Poona. Poona City. Porbandar. Purnea. Quetta. Raipur. Rajahmundry. Rajkot Rampur. Rangoon. Rawalpindi.

Saharanpur.

Secunderabad.

Salem.

Sargodha,

Shillong.

Sholapur. Sialkot. Simla. Sitapur. Srinagar (Kashmir.) Sukkur. Surat. Tellicherry. Tinnevelly. Tirupur. Trichinopoly. Trichur. Trivandrum. Tuticorin. Uilain. Vellore. Vizagapatam. Vizianagram. Wardha. Yeotmal.

In Schedule 1, Part 1, of the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920 as amended by the amendment Act of 1934, the various descriptions of business which the Bank may transact are laid down, and in Part 2 it is expressly provided that the Bank shall not transact any kind of banking business other than that sanctioned in Part 1.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are:-

- (1) Advancing money upon the security of -
 - (a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve
 - Bank of India.

 (b) Securities issued by State aided Railwavs, notified by the Governor-General-in-Council
 - (c) Debentures, or other securities issued under Act, by, or on behalt of, a district or municipal board or under the tuthority of any State in India
 - (d) Debentures of companies with limited liability registered in India or elsewhere.
 - (e) Goods, or documents of title thereto, deposited with, or assigned to the
 - (f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.
 Accepted Bills of Exchange or Pro-

 - (h) Fully paid shares of Companies with limited hability or immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board, in 'g
- (2) With the sanction of the Local Government, advancing money to Courts of Wards upon security of estates in their charge for the period not exceeding nine months in the case of advances relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other
- (3) Drawing, accepting, discounting, buying and selling of bills of exchange and other nego tiable securities.

- (4) Investing the Bank's funds in the securities referred to in (1) a, b, c and d
- (5) Making, issuing and circulating of bank post-bills and letters of credit to order or otherwise than to the bearer on demand
 - (6) Buying and selling gold and silver.
 - (7) Receiving deposits
- (8) (9) Receiving securities for safe custody. (9) Selling and acquiring such properties as may come into the Bank's possession in satisfaction of claims
- (10) Transacting agency business on commission and the entering into of contracts of indemnity, suretyship or guarantee.
- (11) Acting as Administrator, for winding up estates.
- (12) Drawing bills of exchange and granting letters of credit payable out of India.
- (13) Buying of bills of exchange payable out of India, at any usance not exceeding nine months in the case of bills relating to the financing of seasonal agricultural operations or six months in other cases
- (14) Borrowing money upon security of assets of the Bank
- (15) Subsidizing the pension funds of the Presidency Banks, and (16) Generally, the doing of the various kinds of business including foreign exchange business.
- The principal restrictions placed on the business of the Bank in Part 2 are as follows
 - (1) It shall not make any loan or advance (a) For a longer period than six months except as provided in clauses 2 and 13 above;

 - (b) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank,
 (c) save in the case of estates specified in Part 1 (Courts of Ward) upon mortgage or security of immovable pro-
- perty or documents of title thereot.
 (2) The amount which may be advanced to any individual or partnership is limited
- (3) Discounts cannot be made or advances on personal security given, unless such discounts or advances carry with them the several responsibilities of atleast two persons of firms uncon-nected with each other in general partnership

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1935 was us follows:--

LIABILITIES.	Rs a. p	Re a	D	ASSETS	Rs a]		Rs	a p.
Capital — Authorsed—2 25 000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11 25,00 000 0 0			Investments (valued in accordance with bye-law 29 of the Bye-Laws of the Bank) —				
Issued and Subscribed— 2.25 000 shares of R. 500 each	11,25 00,000 0 0			Government Securities Other Investments authorized under the Imperial		· · · · ·		
Called up—75 000 shares of Rs 500 each, fully paid	8.75 00,000 0 0			Bank of India Act, 1920 Advances —	46,82 053 × 10		46,87,72.819	4
1,50 000 shares of Rs 500 each Rs 125 pand	1.87 50 000 0 0	5,62,50 000 0	e ·	Loans	3 69,82,412 1	- # €		
Reerve Liability of Shareholders—Rs 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5 62.50 000 0 0			Bills Di-counted and Purchased Particulars of Advances —	- 1		21,57,84.427	7 1
Reserve Fund Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank Current and other Accounts Loans against Securities per contra Acceptances for Construtents		5,47,50 000 79,09,16.810	С +	1 Debts consulered good merepect of which the Banks is fully secured (This amount includes debts (fully secured) due by directors members of local boards and employees or by them jointly with others and by firms in which a director or a member of a local hoard is a local hoard is a granter.	20,38 84,220 3			
Carried forward					Carried forward	1		

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1935 was as follows --continued.

LIABILITIES.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p	ASSLTS.	Rs a a	Rs a.	ď .
Brought forward .	-		ances -	Brought forward		
rvidends:— For the half-year ended 31st December, 1935	33,75,000 0 0		contd. 2 Debts considered good for which the Bank holds no security other.			
•	4 34 183 6 3'	9 001 00 00	than the debtor's per- sonal security	1,19,00,207 3 5		
Profit and Loss Account		96,09,159 0 9	(This amount includes debts due by directors			
		28,60,294 10 11				
			and by firms in which a director or a member or a local board is a			
			partner, aggregating Rs. 8,631-5-5)			
				21,57,84,427 7 1		
			Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		i	
			Dead Stock at cost less depreciation written off		2,31,01,952	8
			Sundries (Stationery, Stamp-etc)		8,25,939 13	3
			Adjusting Account of interest, commission, etc.		42.36,734 12 10	10
			Bullion		:	
			In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India .	19,42,28,012 11 2		
			Balances with other Banks	16,36,401 13 1	19,58,64,414 8	8
	Rupees	90,85,86,288 9 6		Rupees	90,85,86,288	9 6

Government Deposits.

The following statement shows the Government deposits with each Bank at various period during the last 40 years or so:—

In Lakhs of rupees.

-		Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Totai.	-		Bank of Bengal.	Bank of Bombay.	Bank of Madras.	Total.
30th Ju 1881	ine ••	z3 0	61	53	344	1913	•••	247	167	68	482
1886		829	82	39	450	1914		290	197	93	580
1891		332	97	53	482	1915		263	187	102	552
1896		225	88	57	370	1916		336	263	115	714
1901		187	90	63	340	1917		1338	716	209	2263
1906		186	93	46	325	1918		664	549	213	1426
1911		198	129	77	404	1919		346	298	142	786
1912		210	155	75	440	1920 26th Jan 1921.	a	801 364	663 206	170 138	1634 708

IMPERIAL BANK.

30th June	1921	••		••	••	••		••	••	2,220
,,	1922	••	••	••		••	••	••	••	1,672
••	1923	••		••	••	••	••		••	1,256
,,	1924	••	••	••	. •	••	••			2,208
,,	1925	••	••	••	••					2,252
79	1926	••			••					3,254
,,	1927			••	••		٠.	••	••	1,004
,,	1928	••	••	••	••	••		••	••	79 6
**	1929	••		••						2,074
,,	1930	••		••		••		••	••	1,391
ĵ,	1 931	••		••	••	••		••		1,596
17	1932	••				••			••	1,908
,,	1933	••		••	••	••	••	••	••	582
,,	1934	••		••		••		••		791

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Capital Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below —

In Lakho of Rupers.

_	-		1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits.	4 Other deposits.	Proportion of Government deposits to 1, 2, 3 & 4.
1st Decer	nber	- 1		1			1
1901	••	••	360	158	340	1463	14'3 per cent.
1906			360	213	307	2745	8.3 ;;
1907			360	279	335	2811	8.8 "
1908		•••	360	294	325	2861	8.4
1909			360	309	307	3265	7.4 ,,
1910	••		360	318	839	3234	9.7
1911	••		360	331	438	3419	9.6
1912	••		375	340	426	3578	9.0 ,,
1918	•••		375	361	587	3644	11.8 ,,
1914	••		375	370	561	4002	10.5
1915	••		375	386	487	3860	9.5 ,,
1916	•••		375	369	520	4470	9.0 ,,
1917	••	•••	875	358	771	6771	9.3 ,,
1918	•••		375	363	864	5097	12.9 ,,
1919	•••		375	840	772	7226	8.8 "
1920	•••		375	855	901	7725	9.6 ,,
30th June	(Imp	erial			100		
Bank).	,						
1921		.	547	875	2220	7016	21 8 ,,
1922	••		562	371	1672	6336	18.6 ,,
1923	••		562	411	1256	7047	18.5 "
1924	••		562	435	2208	7662	20.2 ,,
1925	••		562	457	2252	7588	20.7 ,,
1926	•••		562	477	3254	7530	27.4 ,,
1927			562	492	1004	7317	10.6 ,,
1928	•••	::	562	507	796	7331	8.6 ,,
1929		111	562	517	2074	7233	19.9 ,,
1930	::		562	527	1391	7003	14.6 ,,
1931	•••		562	537	1596	6615	17.1 ,,
1932			562	542	1908	6146	20.8 ,,
1983	::		562	520	582	7423	6.4 ,,
1934			562	527	791	7483	8.4 .,

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakhs of Rupees.

					ANE OF	DIMIGRE.			
	_		Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. depo- sits.	Other depo- sits	Cash.	Invest- ments.	Dividend for year.
1st Dec	ember		1			1		i i	1
1900	•••		200	103	155	582	243	136	11 per cent.
1905	::	::	200	140	167	1204	396	181	10 °
1906			200	150	160	1505	528	149	10
1907	••	••	200	157	187	1573	460	279	19 "
1908	••	••	200	165	178	1575	507	349	10 "
1909	••	••	200	170	168	1760	615	411	14
	••	•••				1609			
1910	••	••	200	175	198		514	868	14 ,,
1911	• •	••	200	180	270	1677	729	821	14 ,,
1912	• •	••	200	185	234	1711	665	310	14 ,,
1913	• •	••	200	191	301	1824	840	319	14 ,,
1914	• •	• •	200	200	287	2160	1169	621	16 ,,
1915	• •		200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16 ,,
1916	••		200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16 ,,
1917	••	••1	200	†221	448	2934	1482	773	17 ,,
1918			200	1189	584	2392	894	779	17 ,,
1919	• • •		200	1200	405	3254	997	864	17 "
1920	::		200	‡210	434	3398	1221	910	191 ,,

				F	BANK OF	BOMBAY,			
-			Capital.	Reserve.	Govt. depo- sits.	Other depo- sits.	Cash.	Invest- ments.	Dividend for year.
1900			100	70	87	432	129	89	11 per cent.
1905	••	••	100	87	92	676	259	158	12 ,,
1906	••	••	100	92	101	832	354	177	12 ,,
1907 1908	••	••	100 100	96 101	112 94	821 832	324 377	164 149	13 ,, 13
TAGO	••	••	100	101	94	OOZ	311	149	19 ,,
1909	••		100	103	120	1035	415	163	13 ,,
1910	••		100	105	152	1053	436	149	14 "
1911	••	• •	100	106	107	1104	463	208	14 ,,
1912 1913	••	••	100	106 106	117 200	1124 1015	315 477	210 232	14 ,, 14 ,,
1919	••	••	100	100	200	1010	411	202	14 ,,
1914		٠.	100	110	183	1081	646	202	15 "
1915	••		100	100	136	1079	423	276	15 ,,
1916	••	• •	100	90	142	1367	667	312	15 ,, 171
1917 1 918	••	••	100 100	92 101	235 177	2817 1749	1398 542	744 353	101
1910	••	••	100	101	1111	1/40	042	333	185 ,,
1919	••		100	110	262	2756	928	315	191, ,,
1920	••	• •	100	120	349	2748	876	298	22 ,,
				<u>'</u>	BANK OF	MADRAS.		!!	
			1	T	(1	1		
1900	••	• •	60 60	22 30	35 41	260 344	82 140	67 71	8 per cent.
1905 1906	••	••	60	82	54	355	151	81	10 ,
1907	••	• • •	1 00	36	35	416	162	84	iŏ "
1908	•••		1 00	40	52	447	153	84	11 ,,
1000			60	44	49	500	141	79	12 ;;
1909 1910	••	• •	90	48	72	567	141 184	85	12 ;; 12 ;;
1911	••	•	20	52	59	625	165	104	12 ,,
1912	••		75	70	75	743	196	113	12 ;,
1913	••		75	73	86	805	219	117	12 ,,
1914			. 75	76	91	761	267	134	12 ,,
1915	••	•	1 75	65	86	803	256	184	12 ,,
1916	••		75	55	104	960	286	161	12 "
1917	••	•		50	87	1020	496	94	12 ,,
1918	••	•	. 75	50	102	954	271	139	12 "
1919			. 75	45	104	1215	436	175	12 ,,
1920	••	•	H.E.	45	118	1579	505	211	18 ,,
					IMPERIAL	BANK.			
30th Ju 1921	ne.		. 547	371	2220	7016	3433	1652	16 per cent.
1922	::	:	562	411	1672	6336	3395	900	16 ,,
1923			562	435	1256	7047	2913	925	16 ,,
1924	• •	•	. 562 562	457 477	2208 2252	7662 7588	2195 3582	1175 1413	16 ,,
1925	• •	•	502	4//	ZZUZ	1000	0002	1419	16 ,,
1926			. 562	492	3254	7530	4503	2188	16 ,
1927	::		. 562	507	1004	7317	2283	2050	16 ,,
1928			562	517	796	7331	1377	2535	16 ,,
1929	••		562 562	527 537	2074 1391	7233 7003	3041 1696	2409 2969	16 ,,
1930	••	•	502	551	1001	1000	1000	2000	16 ,,
1931			. 562	542	1596	6615	1717	3077	14 ,,
1932			. 562	515	1908	6149	2201	2979	12 ,,
1933	• •		. 562	520	582 791	7423 7483	2308 2165	3973 3932	12 ,,
1934	• •	•	562 562	527 542	791	7243	1678	3783	12 "
1935									

Reserve Bank.—The Reserve Bank of India promissory notes as are eligible for purchase Act was presed by the Logislative Assembly or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from Act was pressed by the Logislative Assembly or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and received the assent of the Governor-General and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in on 6th March 1931 and the Bank began to function from 1st April 1935. From this date, Rs. 1 lac; the making of advances to the Reserve Bank took over the management Governor-General in Council and to Local of the Currency Department of the Government Governments repayable in each case not later of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. From July 1st the Burking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date

The share capital of the Reserve Bank is 5 ctores of Rupees in shares of Rs 100 each fully puld up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees ilve crores is provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Ruple Securities

The Bink muintains share registers at its offices at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras

Management —The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of .__

(a) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Governor-General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

Four Directors nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

- (c) Eight Directors elected on behalf of the shareholders on the various registers.
- (d) One Government official nominated by the Governor-General in Council.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Governor-General in Council may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Business which the Bank may transact— The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, viz:—The accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but not exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of The full text of the Reserve Bank title to the same and such bills of exchange and duced elsewhere in the Year Book.

than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of a local authority in British India or of certain States in India which may be specified.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government or State in India for the purchase and sale of State in india for the purchase and sale or gold and silver, for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares, for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends of any securities or shares, for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt of public debt.

Right to issue Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in British India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at the commencement the Bank shall sauce 911981 commencement the Bank shall selecturency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Government of India supplied to it by the Government of Council and on and from the date of such transfer the Governor-General in Council shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

Obligation to Sell or Buy Sterling.—The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1sh. 5 49-64d. and not higher than 1sh. 6 3-16d, respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Publication of the Bank Rate.—The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the Gazzette of India.

The Bank shall create an Agricultural Credit Department.

The full text of the Reserve Bank Act is repo-

The Balance Sheet of the Bank as at 31st December 1935 was as follows -

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

a p Rs a, p.
41,55,19,156 0 0
2,86,97,782 0 0
66,18,83,085 0 0
110,61,00,023 0 0
57,11,64,232 0 0
25,54,43,811 0 0
Nú.
193,27,08,066 0 0
· [

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

1			- - -	11	~		476			0		6	-	
	ė	00	0	9					9	0		¢1	13	5
	Rs. a.	21,48,68,747 8	4,45,633 0 .0	4 28 667 6 11		Nd.	Nul.	Nul.	17,38,77,970 3	1,00,00,000 0	Nd.	5,29,24,719 2	21,85,769 13	45,47,31,507 5
														Total Rs
ASSETS														Total
			:	ию,	nted —	nal	таl	(c) Government of India Treasury Bill.	d abroad*	Loans and Advances to the Govt	11.29,498 9 1 Other Loans and Advances		•	
		Notes	Rupee Coin	Subsidiary Com	Bills Discounted —	(a) Internal	(b) External	(e) Govel T	Balances held abroad*	Loans and . Govt	Other Loans	Investments	Other Assets	
	<u>é</u>	0 0						*	10 2	11 5	9 1		51 O	5 2
	Bs. a.	5.00 00,000 0 0 Notes	0 000 00 00	oon on on'e				\$.0.Tr, 40.0	28 34,23,268 10 2	26,44,597 11 5	11.29,498		70,83,058 9 2	45,47,31,507 5 2
LIABILITIES														Total Rs
		Capital paid by .	,	Reserve Fund .		Deposits—		(a) Government	(b) Banks	(c) Others	Bills Payable	•	Other liabilities	
		Capit		Resei		Debo		Ê	(9)	છ	Bills		Other	

*Includes Cash & Short-term Securities.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Governor -Sir Osborne A Smith, Kt, KCI,E

Deputy Governors — Sir James B Taylor, Kt, C.I.E; Captain Sir Sikander Hyat-Khan K B.E

Directors Nominated under Section 8 (1) (b) — Sir Homi Mehta, Kt., Bombay; A.A. Bruce, E.q., Rangoon; Laka Shri Ram, Lelhi, Khan Bahadur Adam Hajee Mohammad Sait, Madres

Directors Elected under Section 8 (1) (c) — Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C I E., M.B.E, Bombay Register.

Director Nominated under Section 8 (1) (d)— J. W Kelly, Esq., C.I.E., Controller of the Currency.

Directors Nominated under Section 15 (3).—
Sir Edward Renthall, Kt., Calcutta Register,
Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt., C.I.E.,
Calcutta Register; Khan Bahdur Syed Marati
Ali, CB.E., Delhi Register; Sir Sundar Singh
Majithia, Kcir., Delhi Register, Dowan
Bahadur Sir Mocherla Ramachandra Rao, Kt.,
Madras Register, U. Po. Byaw, Esq., Rangoon
Register.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS.

The Banks carrying on Exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of Banks having their head offices in London, on the continent, or in the Far East and the United States. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years most of them, while continuing to finance this part of India's trade, have also taken an active part in the financing of the internal portion also at the places where their branches are situated.

At one time the Banks carried on their operations in India almost entirely with money borrowed elsewhere, principally in London—the home offices of the Banks attracting deposits for use in India by offering rates of interest much higher than the English Banks were able to quote. Within recent years however it has been discovered that it is possible to attract deposits in India on quite as favourable terms as can be done in London and a very large proportion of the financing done by the Exchange Banks is now carried through by means of money actually borrowed in India No information is available as to how far each Bank has secured deposits in India, but the following statement published by the Director-General of Statistics in India shows how rapidly such deposits have grown in the aggregate within recent years.

TOTAL DEPOSITS OF ALL EXCHANGE BANKS
SECURED IN INDIA.

	in Lakh	s of Rup	ee s.	
1900	••	••		1050
1905	••		• •	1704
1910				2479
1915				3354
1916	••			3803
1917	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			5337
1918	•••	•		6185
1919	••	••	••	7435
1920	•••	••	••	7480
1921	••	••	••	7519
1922	••			7338
1923	••	• •	••	6844
1924	•	••	••	
1925	••	••	••	7063
1926	••	• •	••	7054
1927	••	• •	••	7154
1928	••	•	• •	6886
1929	• •	• •	• •	7113
1930	• •	• •	• •	6665
	••	• •	• •	6811
1931	••		• •	6747
1932	• •		••	7306
1983	• •			7078

Exchange Banks' Investments.

Turning now to the question of the investment of the Banks' resources, so far as it concerns India, this to a great extent consists of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by Branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian Branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through. No definite information can be secured as to the extent to which rediscounting in London is carried on but the following figures appearing in the balance sheets latest available of the undernoted Banks will give some idea of this:—

LIABILITY OF BILLS OF EXCHANGE RE-DISCOUNTED AND STILL CURRENT

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	£ 2,535,000
Eastern Bank, Ltd	466,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,952,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	2,290,000
National Bank of India, Ltd .	2,167,000
P & O Banking Corporation, Ltd.	1,452,000
	10,862,000

The above figures do not of course relate to re-discounts of Indian bills alone, as the Banks operate in other parts of the world also, but it may safely be interred that bills drawn in India form a very large proportion of the whole The bills against exports are largely drawn at discount rate while on occasions also the Banks three months sight and may either be "clean prefer to hold the bills on their own account or be accompanied by the documents relating as an investment until maturity. for the accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible. Mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the Banks in India is of the usual nature and need bills in anticipation of a fall in the London not be given in detail.

The Banks place themselves in funds in India for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:-

Proceeds of import bills as they mature.
 Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere

out of India. (S) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegra-phic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver bullion. (5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as it appears from the latest available Balance sheets :-

In Thousands of £.

			,	
Name.	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments.
American Express Co	1,200	610	3,782	4,344
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd	772	235	14,955	5,905
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	46,548	26,139
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris.	5,833	5,888	89,777	19,568
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1,000	500	6,450	6,802
Grindlay & Co	250	100	3,343	2,331
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,302	7,1 51	50,531	27,110
Lloyds Bank, Ltd	15,810	8,500	400,257	261,517
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,050	1,075	12,974	7,942
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	3,529	3,070	44,677	26,935
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,200	28,703	18,622
National City Bank of New York	25,500	6,000	330,473	246,153
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	7,586	3,818	11,924	10,729
Netherlands Trading Society	4,831	689	32,885	14,284
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd	2,594	180	7,169	6,819
Thomas Cook & Son	125	125	3,241	3,027
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd	5,882	7,497	32,860	30,412

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very rostricted area. The rapid development of this class of Bank, which has been so marked a feature in Banking within recent years, really had its origin in Bombay and set in with the esteblishment of the Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank in 1906. After that time there was a perfect stream of new flotations, and although many of the new Companies confined themselves to legitimate banking business, on the other hand a very large number engaged in other businesses in addition and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

and can hardly be properly classed as Banks.

These Banks made very great strides during
the first few years of their existence, but it
was generally suspected in well informed circles
that the business of many of the Banks was
of a very speculative and unsafe character and
it was a matter of no great surprise to many
people when it became known that some of the
Banks were in difficulties.

The first important failure to take place was that of the People a Bank of India and the loss of confidence caused by the failure of that Bank resulted in a very large number of other failures, the principal being that of the Indian Specie Bank.

Since those events confidence has been largely restored. But in April 1923 the Alliance Bank of Simla failed. The effect of the failure of this old established Bank might have been disastrous but for the prompt action of the Imperial Bank which dealt with the situation in close association with the Government of India. The Imperial Bank undertook to pay the depositors of the Alliance Bank 50 per cent. of the amounts due to them. A panie was averted and a critical period was passed through with little difficulty.

During 1923 the Tata Industrial Bank, which was established in 1918, was merged in the Central Bank of India.

The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the latest available Balance Sheets:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

		Name.		Car	oital.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Cash and Investments
Allahahad	Rank	Ltd affili	ated to P.	80	T			
		ration, Lt			35	44	1,011	521
Bank of 1				::1	30	23	577	432
		an, Ltd.		::1	io		30	12
Bank of I					100	104	1,616	1,004
Bank of A	TVSOTA.	Ltd.		1.1	20	24	213	105
Bombay	Provine	ial Co-or	erative B	ank.				1 -00
Ltd.					12	14	171	125
Canara B	ank. Lt	d	. :	:.	3	4	58	21
Central B	ank of I	ndia, Ltd	· .	- ::	168	7Ô	2,773	1.938
Indian Ba	nk Itd	mara, ma	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		12	18	262	1,000
Puniah No	ational	Bank, Lto	d. ::	1	31	21	547	247
Travanco	re Netic	nal Bank	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		7	2	128	33
Union Bar			•	:.1	39	7	66	72
							1	I.
Gra	owth o	f Joint S	Stock Ban	ks.		Co	apıtal, Reseri	ve. Devosits.
ML - 4-11				L - D	1914		251 141	1710
The follo	owing fi	gures app	earing in t	he Report		••		
o f the Di i	rector-G	eneral of	Statistics	shew the	1915	••	281 156	1787
of the Dir growth of	rector-G f the C	eneral of Capital, R	Statistics teserve and	shew the	1915 1916	••	281 156 287 17	3 1787 3 2471
of the Dir growth of of the pr	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R	Statistics teserve and	shew the	1915 1916 1917	••	281 156 287 17 303 16	3 1787 3 2471 12 8117
of the Dir growth of	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R	Statistics teserve and	shew the	1915 1916 1917 1918	••	281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16	3 1787 8 2471 92 3117 85 4059
of the Dir growth of of the pr	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R Joint St	Statistics teserve and ock Banks	shew the Deposits registered	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	••	281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 22	3 1787 3 2471 32 3117 35 4059 24 5899
of the Dir growth of of the pr	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R Joint St	Statistics teserve and ock Banks akhs of rup	shew the Deposits registered	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	••	281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 22 837 28	3 1787 3 2471 52 3117 85 4059 24 5899 55 7114
of the Dir growth of of the pr in India:	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R Joint Ste In L Capital.	Statistics teserve and ock Banks akhs of rup Reserve.	shew the Deposits registered Deposits.	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	••	281 156 287 17 303 16 436 16 539 22 837 26	3 1797 3 2471 92 3117 85 4059 24 5899 55 7114 90 7689
of the Dir growth of of the pr in India:	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R Joint Sto In L Capital. 14	Statistics teserve and ock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2	shew the deposits registered bees. Deposits. 27	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922		281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 22 837 24 938 36 802 26	3 1787 3 2471 12 3117 15 4059 16 5899 17 7689 11 6163
of the Director of the print India: 1875 1880	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R Joint Sto In L Capital. 14 18	Statistics teserve and ock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2	shew the the Deposits registered Deposits.	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1928		281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 22 837 28 938 36 802 26 689 28	3 1797 3 2471 12 3117 85 4059 24 5899 55 7114 90 7689 81 6163
of the Director of the print India: 1875 1880 1885	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of capital, R Joint Ste In L Capital. 14 18	Statistics teserve and ock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5	shew the the Deposits registered Deposits. 27 63 94	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1928 1924		281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 22 837 21 938 30 802 26 689 28	3 1787 3 2471 12 3117 15 4059 15 7114 10 7689 11 6163 14 4442 16 5250
of the Direction of the print India: 1875 1880 1885	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of Capital, R Joint Ste In L Capital. 14 18 18 83	Statistics teserve and ock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17	shew the deposits registered sees. Deposits. 27 63 94 270	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925		281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 22 837 22 837 22 689 25 699 36 673 36	3 1787 3 2471 12 8117 35 4059 24 5899 55 7114 00 7689 61 6163 34 4442 80 5250 96 5449
of the Discrete of the profit	rector-G f the C incipal	in L. Capital. 10 In L. Capital. 14 18 18 18 83 63	Statistics teserve and ock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17 31	shew the deposits registered bees. Deposits. 27 63 94 270 566	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1928 1924 1925 1926		281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 22 837 22 938 36 802 26 680 25 690 31 676 44	3 1797 3 2471 32 3117 35 4059 24 5899 55 7114 00 7689 11 6163 44 442 80 5459 90 5459
of the Digrowth of the profit India: 1875 1880 1885 1890 1895	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of apital, R Joint Ste In L Capital. 14 18 18 83 63 82	Statistics teserve and ook Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17 31 45	shew the difference of the second of the sec	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1928 1924 1925 1926 1927		281 156 287 17 303 16 436 16 539 22 837 26 898 36 802 26 689 26 690 36 673 31 678 44 688 41	3 1787 3 2471 52 8117 55 4059 24 5899 55 7114 50 7689 51 6163 64 4442 60 5250 66 5449 98 5968
of the Digrowth of the prin India: 1875 1880 1885 1890 1895 1900	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of apital, R Joint Storm In L Capital. 14 18 18 18 83 63 82 133	Statistics Leserve and ook Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17 31 45 56	shew the land peposits. Deposits. 27 63 94 270 568 807 1155	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1927		281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 2: 938 36 802 26 689 25 690 3: 673 3: 676 44 688 41 674 44	3 1797 3 2471 12 3117 85 4059 24 5899 55 7114 00 7689 611 6163 44 4442 80 5250 86 5449 98 6084 99 6084 99 6084
of the Digrowth of the prin India: 1875 1880 1885 1890 1895 1900	rector-G f the C incipal	eneral of apital, R Joint Ste In L Capital. 14 18 18 83 63 82	Statistics leserve and cock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17 31 45 56 100	shew the 1 Deposits registered registered registered 27 63 94 270 566 807 1155 2565	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1928 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928		281 156 287 17 303 16 436 11 589 22 837 24 938 30 802 26 689 25 690 30 673 33 676 44 674 44 786 33	3 1787 3 2471 12 3117 35 4059 24 5869 55 7114 10 7689 11 6163 14 4442 80 5250 86 5449 98 5968 19 6084 84 6285 96 6272
1875 1885 1895 1900 1906	rector-G	eneral of apital, R Joint Storm In L Capital. 14 18 18 18 83 63 82 133	Statistics Leserve and ook Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17 31 45 56	shew the of the position registered register	1915 1918 1918 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1928 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930		281 156 287 17 303 16 436 16 539 22 8837 22 938 36 802 26 680 25 673 33 676 44 688 44 688 44 688 44 688 44 688 44 688 44	3 1787 3 2471 32 3117 85 4059 24 8899 25 7889 11 6163 64 4442 80 5250 86 5449 98 5968 19 6084 84 6285 86 6272
1875 1880 1895 1890 1990 1906 1910 1911 1912	rector-G	eneral of lapital, R Joint Ste In L Capital. 14 18 18 82 83 63 82 133 275	Statistics leserve and cock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17 31 45 56 100	shew the 1 Deposits registered registered registered 27 63 94 270 566 807 1155 2565	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1928 1928 1924 1925 1928 1929 1929 1920 1930		281 156 287 17 308 16 436 16 539 2: 938 36 802 26 689 25 690 3: 673 36 676 44 786 36 744 44 7777 42	3 1797 3 2471 12 3117 85 4059 24 5899 24 5899 31 6163 34 4442 80 5250 86 5449 98 5968 19 6084 84 6285 36 6223
of the Dir growth of of the pr in India: 1875 1880 1885 1890 1895 1900 1906	rector-G	Eneral of apital, R Joint Storm 14 18 18 83 63 82 133 276 285	Statistics Leserve and oock Banks akhs of rup Reserve. 2 3 5 17 31 45 56 100 126	shew the of the position registered register	1915 1918 1918 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1928 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930		281 156 287 17 303 16 436 11 539 2: 887 27 988 36 802 26 689 26 689 26 673 36 676 44 674 786 44 7776 44 7777 42	1787 3 2471 32 3117 85 4059 24 5899 25 7114 90 7689 81 6163 84 4442 80 5250 86 5449 98 5968 89 6084 84 6285 86 6272

LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.

Name of Bank.	London Office—Ag Correspondent	Address,	
Imperial Bank of India	London ('ffice		25, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Reserve Bank of India Other Banks & Kindred Firms.	Ditto		31-33, Bishopsgate, E.
Allahabad Bank	P. & O. Banking Corpn		117-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
Bank of India	Westminster Bank		41, Lothbury
Central Bank of India {	Barclay's Bank Midland Bank		168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3 5, Threadneedle Street, E. C. 2.
Karnani Industriai Bank	Barclay's Bank		168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3.
Punjab National Bank	Midland Bank		5, Threadneedle St., E.C.2.
Simla Banking & Industrial Co.	Ditto		Ditto.
Union Bank of India	Westminster Bank		41, Lothbury.
Exchange Banks.			!
American Express Co., (Inc)	London Office		79, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Banco Nacional Ultramarino .	Anglo-Portuguese Colo Overseas Bank.	nial and	9, Bishopsgate, E. C 2.
Bank of Taiwan	London Office		Gresham House, 40-41, Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Ditto		38, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.	Ditto		8-13, King William Street, E.C. 4.
Eastern Bank	Ditto		2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 3.
Frindlay & Co	Ditto		54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
longkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.	Ditto		9, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
loyds Bank	Ditto		71, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
fercantile Bank of India	Titte a		15, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
fitsui Bank, Ltd	Ditto		100, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
ational Bank of India Ltd.	Ditto		26, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
lational City Bank of New York	Ditta		36, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.
•	ational Provincial Bank		2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
	ondon Representative		35, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3.
. & O. Banking Corporation L	ondon Office	· · · ¹	17-122, Leadenhall Street, E. C. 3.
	Ditto		
homas Cook & Son	Diego		Berkeley Street, Piccadilly

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

Indian private Bankers and Shroffs flourished point that the assistance of the Banks is called in India long before Joint Stock Banks were into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking ever thought of, and it seems likely that they a number of the bills they already hold to the in india long before Joint Stock Banks were into requisition. The shroffs do this by taking ever thought of, and it seems likely that they a number of the bills they already hold to the will continue to thrive for some very consider-banks for discount under their endorsement, able time to come. The use of the word and the Banks accept such bills freely to an "Shroff" is usually associated with a person extent determined in each case by the standing who charges usurious rates of interest to important to which any one shroff may grant people known as "shroffs" in banking circles, accommodation in the bazzar is therefore as there is no doubt that the latter are of very detendent on two factors. people known as surous in painting circles, accommonation in the bases is therefore as there is no doubt that the latter are of very dependent on two factors, viz., (1) the limit real service to the business community and of which he himself may think it advisable to very great assistance to Banks in India. Under place on his transactions, and (2) the extent to present conditions the Banks in India can never hope to be able to get into sufficiently close bearing his endorsement. The shroffs keep in touch with the affairs of the vast trading com-very close touch with all the traders to whom munity in India to enable them to grant accommodation to more than a few of these traders direct and it is in his capacity as middleman referred to is one of the safest the Banks can that the shroff proves of such great service, lin this capacity also he brings a very considerable volume of business within the scope safest the Banks can that the class of business above the shroft provided by the shroffs are usually safe and on the rates of which there is turned by of the Presidency Banks Act, and enables the or the trestdency banks Act, and enables the discount the bills with the Banks and neces-when, without his assistance, the Banks would not be permitted to give. The shroff's position rower and with the season of the year. Generally speaking, however, a charge of two annas munity and the Banks usually arises in some per cent. per densem above the Bank's rate of the state ng after the following manner. A shop-keeper in the bazaar, with limited means of his own, finds that, after using all his own money, he still requires say Rs. 25,000 to stock his shop suitably. He thereupon approaches the shroff, and the latter after very careful inquiries as to the shopkeeper's position grants the accommodation, if he is satisfied that the business is safe. The business, as a rule, is arranged through a hoondee broker, and in the case referred to the latter may probably approach about ten shroffs and secure accommodation from them to the extent of Rs. 2,500 each. A noondee usually drawn at a currency of about 2 months is almost invariably taken by the shrofts in respect of such advances.

on the shroffs are greater than they are able to no doubt that this is done to a very considerable meet out of their own money, and it is at this extent.

which the Banks are prepared to discount bills they grant accommodation, and past experience has shewn that the class of business above

based on the rates at which they in turn can discount the bills with the Banks and necesper cent. per inensem above the Bank's rate of discount, or 11%, is a fair average rate charged in Bombay to a first class borrower. Rates in Calcutta and Madras are on a slightly higher scale due in a great measure to the fact that the competition among the shroffs for business is not so keen in these places as it is in Bombay.

The shroffs who engage in the class of business above described are principally Marwaries and Multanis having their Head Offices for the most part in Bikaner and Shikarpur, respectively, the business elsewhere than at the Head Offices being carried on by "Moonims" who have being carried on by very wide powers.

It is not known to what extent native bankers and shroffs receive deposits and engage in ex-A stage is reached however when the demands change business throughout India, but there is

THE BANK RATE.

After the amalgamation of the Presidency Ordinarily such advances or discounts are Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the granted at irom one-half to one per cent. over whole of India until the 4th of July 1935 when the oilicial rate; but this does not always apply the right to fix the official Bank rate was exer-tesed by the Reserve Bank. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the Banks on that such accommodation is granted at the demand loans against Government securties only official rate or even less.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its and advances on other securities or discounts own Bank Rate, and the rates were not uniform. are granted as a rule at a slightly higher rate.

The following statement shows the average Bank Rate since the Imperial Bank was constituted:-

Year.					1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year	Yearly average.	
1927					6 508	4 956	5.732	
1928	::	::			6.945	5.456	6.2	
1929	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • •		6.878	5.788	6.333	
1930		• •			6.208	5.277	5.892	
1981	••	••	••		6.735	7:353	7 044	
1932	••	••	••		6.022	4.033	5.027	
1933	• •	• •	• •		3 · 627	3.5	3.563	
1934	••	••	• •		3 5	3.5	3 5	
1986	••	••	••		3.5	3.5	8 5	

The Reserve Bank announced the first official Bank Rate on the 4th of July 1935 of 31°/o Which was reduced to 3°/, on the 28th of November 1935 and it remained at this rate for the remainder of the year.

BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSES.

Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two drawn on mm negousted by the factor, arter are by tar the most important. The members all the cheques have been ecceived and deliver d at these places consist of the Imperial Bank, the representative of each Bank advises the Reserve Bank, most of the Exchange Banks and settling Bank of the difference between his English Banking Agency firms, and a few of the total receipts and deliveres and the settling better known of the local Joint Stock Banks. Bank thereafter strikes a final balance to satisfy No Bank is entitled to claim to be a member itself that the totals of the debtor balances as of right and any application for admission to agrees with the total of the creditor balances. a Clearing must be proposed and seconded by two members and be subject thereafter to ballot the amounts due by them to the settling Bank by the existing members. by the existing members.

the Reserve Bank at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras practice however all the members keep Bank and Rangoon and by the Imperial Bank at accounts with the settling Bank so that the Colombo and Karachi and a representative of final balances are settled by cheques and book each member attends at the office of that Bank entries thus doing away with the necessity for on each business day at the time fixed to deliver cash in any form.

The principal Clearing Houses in India are all cheques he may have negotiated on other those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, members and to receive in exchange all cheques Colombo and Karachi, and of these the first two drawn on him negotiated by the latter. After The debtor Banks thereafter arrange to pay turn arranges to pay on receipt of those amounts The duties of settling Bank are undertaken by the balances due to the creditor Banks. In

The figures for the Clearing Houses in India above referred to are given below:-Total amount of Cheques Cleared Annually.

In lakhs of Rupees.

		١	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	Karachi.	Total.
		ļ	Carcalla	Dombay.	macrae,	Toungoon.	COLUMBO.	Karacii.	TO GAI.
1901			Not	6511	1338	Not	•••	178	8027
			available	7018	1295	available	1	268	0.550
1902	• •	••]	••	8762	1464	••	•••	340	8576
1903	••	•••	••	8702	1404	••	••	940	10566
1904				9492	1536		٠.	865	11393
1905				10927	1560			324	12811
1906				10912	1583			400	14895
1907			22444	12645	1548		••	580	£7167
1908		- 1	21281	12585	1754			643	33263
1909	••		19776	14875	1948			702	36801
1910	••		22238	16652	2117	4765	::	755	46527
1911	• • •	::	25763	17605	2083	5399	::	762	51612
			90091	20831	1152	6043		1150	F0010
1912	• •	• • •	28881 33133	21890	2840	6198	••	1159	59016
1918	• •	•••	28081	17696	2127	4989		1219 1315	61780
1914	• •	• -	32266	16462	1887	4069		1352	54158 56036
1915	••	••	32200	10402	1001	6008	••	1352	90030
1916	••		48017	24051	2495	4853		1503	80919
1917		••	47198	8 3 6 5 5	2339	4966	• • •	2028	90181
1918	••		74397	58362	2528	8927		2429	139648
1919	• •	••	90241	76250	8004	8837	••	2266	180598
1920			158388	126353	7500	10779	١	3120	301140
1921	•••		91672	89788	3847	11875		3579	2007#1
1922	• •		94426	86683	4279	12220	9681	3234	210523
1928	••		89148	75015	4722	11094	11940	4061	195983
1924			92249	65250	5546	11555	13134	4515	192249
1925	::	::	101838	51944	5716	12493	14978	4119	191088
1926	::		05014	42066	5688	12511	16033	3166	175408
1927	::	::	102392	39826	5629	12609	15997	3037	179510
1928			108819	54308	6540	12035	15446	2945	200093
1929	••	• •	00745	79968	5877	12160	15429	2718	215917
1930	••	• •	89813	71205	5218	11483	12093	2550	191862
1990	••	••	03313	1			12000	2000	131802
1931			75627	63982	4461	8156	8852	2319	16839
1932			74650	64637	4722	7595	7456	2519	161579
1938		•••	82368	64552	5159	5807	7220	2563	167669
1984	••	• •	86373	68321	5761	5737	8607	2873	177672
1935	••		93887	75045	6289	6900	8597	2978	193696

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The Railways.

The history of Indian Railways very closely lakhs reflects the financial vicissitudes of the country. Not for some time after the establishment of Railways in England was their construction in India contemplated, and then to test their applicability to Eastern conditions three experiapplicability to Eastern conditions three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These
were from Calcutta to Rankanj (120 miles),
the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan
(38 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the
and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras
Railway; Indian Railway building on a (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian
serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great
Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87); minute of 1853, wherein after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the rectors of the East India Company, and it fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Govwas powerfully reinforced when, during the enterprise. Four companies were nication were severely feit. As there was no promoted —the Night, the Delhi-Umballander of the Rengal Central and the Bengal was powerfully reinforced when, during the Mutiny, the barriers unposed on free communication were severely feit. As there was no private capital in India available for railway construction, English Companies, the interest On whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose. By the end of 1859 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of 552 millions These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Pennisula; (3) the Mairas; (4) the Borbay, Baioda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian itranch, later the Oudh and Railway and now part of the East Indian Railway, (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the North Western State Railway, (8) the Great Southern of the large system of Native States were on the broad-gauge; during the next of the large appear of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the companies were construction of the state of the length of the construction in the first of the large system of Native States were limited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles the first of the large system of Native States and the first of the large system of Native States were construction in the State of the large system of Native States were construction in the State of the large system of Native States and the first of the large system of Native States were construction in the State of the large system of Native States were construction in the state of the large system of Native States were construction in the state of the large system of Native States were construction in the State of the large system of Native States were construction in the State of the large system of Native States were construction in the State of the large system of Native States were construction in the State of the large system of Native States were construction in the state of the large system of Native State

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was five per cent. coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met; the interest charges were calculated at 22d. to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twentyfive years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working. The early results were disappointing Whilst the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the administration, the mubility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the ditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-movement of the population, they failed to Prantel, the South Behar, and the Southern make profits sufficient to meet the cuaranteed Punjab, although only in the case of the first luterest. Some critics attributed this to the were the terms strictly adhered to. The Barsi

lakhs Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were aliotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness. Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to con-verting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre ernment had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87); the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assan Bengal (1891) were constructed under guaran-tees, but on easier terms than the first companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

Famine and Frontiers.

ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the Punjab and Delhi, now merged in the Rollar Bullway. Western State Railway, (8) the Great South Indian Railway. metro 1,865, and narrow 67). Then ensued a period of financial ease. It was broken by Railway system as it exists to-day on the fornier. The Penjade incident, which on the frontier. The Penjade incident, which the state of the Railway system as it exists to-day. brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of our or war, necessitated the connection of our outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay.

Rebate Terms Established.

This induced the fourth period-the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, com-panies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent. but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conunecessarily high standard of construction Light Rallway, on the two feet six inches gauge, adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of entered the field without any guarantee, and local conditions; the resuls was that by 1869 with rolling stock designed to illustrate the he deflet on the Rallway budget was Rs. 1862 carrying power of this gauge. The rebates

absolute guarantee of 8 per cent, with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 31 per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarwas substituted an increase in the take of guar-antee from 3 to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. In both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India have abolished this system and are now prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas. This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which, while not not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, are likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as will more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with Local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin.

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic de- average rate of exchange for the year.

terms being found unattractive in view of the volument of the country vastly increased competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks; the traffic, both passenger and goods. The they were revised in 1896 to provide for an falling in of the original contracts allowed Government to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of irrigation in the Punjab and Sind transformed the North-Western State Rallway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines, this was the Cinderelle Railway in India—the scapegoat of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly In the four years ended 1907-08 they avera ended close upon £2 millions a year. In the following year there was a relapse. Bad barvests in India, accompanied by the mone-tary panic caused by the American financial risis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when worsing expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09 But in the following year there was a reversion to a pro-fit, and the net Railway gain has steadily inreased. For the year ended March 1919 this gain amounted to £ 10,573,000. Although in a country like India, where the finances are mainly dependent upon the character of the monsoon, the railway revenue must fluctuate, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit, but the net railway gain decreased to £ 3,767,000 in 1920-21 and there was an actual 2.3,67,000 in 1920-21 and there was an accusal loss of £6,182,000 in 1921-22. As a result of the steps taken by the Railway Board, however, on the report of the Acworth Committee in 1921, this loss was changed into a gain of £813,000 in 1922-23.

The results in succeeding years will be seen from the following statements:—

arom one remaining busicinesses								
		Contribu- tion to General Revenues	Railway Reserve Fund	Total Gain				
1	- 1	£	£	£				
1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29		4,941,387 4,135,644 4,486,045 4,707,239 3,933,834	4,635,985 2,854,936 1,108,433 3,460,000 1,937,895	6,990,580				
1929-30		4,588,950	1,561,650	3,027,300				
1930-31		4,301,775	8,192,625	3,890,850				
1931-32	• •	4,020,150		6,900,000				
1932-33		*	1					
1933-34		- 1						
1934-35								

* The contribution to General Revenues due for the year 1932-33 amounts to Rs. 523 lakhs or 13 lakh less than in 1931-32. The payment of the contribution has been held in abeyance until the return of prosperous years.

Rupces have been converted into £ at the

1933-34 is the first year to show some signs to any through line in his territories, has for of recovery since the depression. The earnings of the State-owned lines increased from Rs. 84 crores in 1932-33 to Rs. 86 crores in 1933-34 and to Iks 90 crores in 1934-35; but the net result of the year's working showed a loss of about Iks 5 crores. No contribution was therefore made to the general revenues.

Contracts Revised.

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent, dividend guaranteed at 22d, per rupes, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and the North-ern provinces. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived In the form of terminable annuitles, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking fund for the redemption of capital. The rail-way thus became a State line; but it was re-leased to the Company which actually works it. Under these new conditions the East Indian Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges including the payments on account of the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of nearly ten millions. At the end of seventy-four years from 1880, when the annuity expires, the Government will come into receipt of a clear yearly income of upwards of £2.700,000, equivalent to the creation of a capital of sixty to seventy millions sterling. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieres and enjoys cheap coa. But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the Indian railways in order to counterbalance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges According to one estimate it should be £50 millions. But even if that figure be taken, Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

Improving Open Lines.

These changes induced a corresponding change in Indian Railway policy Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of of trunk lines. But with the completion of trainc developed, the Indian Rahways outthe Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to
Delhi through Eastern Rajputana, the trunk
system was virtually complete. A direct
broad-zauge route from Bombay to Sind is
in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed
broad-zauge route from Bombay to Sind is
in 1901-02 Mr. Thomas Robertson was deputed
by the Secretary of State to examine the whole
the line and the opposition of the Rao of Cutch question of the organization and working of the

some time kept this scheme in the background. The possibilities however of this construction being undertaken have improved considerably recently and a detailed survey is being carried out. There does not exist any through rail connection between India and Burma, although several routes have been surveyed: the mountainous character of the region to be traversed, and the easy means of communication with Burma by sea, rob this scheme of any living importance. Further survey work was undertaken between 1914 and 1920, the three routes to be surveyed being the coast route, the Manipur route, and the Hukong valley route. The metre-gauge systems of Northern and Southern India will also probably one day be con-nected and Karachi given direct broad-gauge connection with Delhi, a project that has been investigated more than once but cannot at present be financially justified. These works are, however, subordinate to the necessity for bringing the open lines up to their traffic require-ments and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of India found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the chairmanship of Lord inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction in India was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided. be provided.

During 1934-35 the prinicipal open line improvements were renewals of permanent way, remodelling of workshops at Jamalpur and Jhansi, remodelling of Delhi yard and the conversion of the Shoranur-Cochin railway into broad gauge.

Government Control and Re-organisation of Railway Board.

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counterchecks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the Indian Railways out-

The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and In-It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying tion of new interes by state agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first control and the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first control and the co changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a Secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the Imperial Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Incheape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of Indian Railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced from 1st April 1924.

Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways of India may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Belation of the Government to Railways in India" printed as an appendix to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of-

- (a) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems augregating 18,499 miles in on the 31st March 1929.
- (b) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 29,451
- (c) the guarantor of many of the smaller com-
- (d) the statutory authority over all railways in India.

indian Railways, and be recommended that Moreover in all questions relating to railways or the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman dovernments are concerned, the Railway Deand two members with a Secretary. The partment is called upon to watch the interests of Board was formally constituted in March 1905. the Central Government and is frequently asked to advise the Local Governments. Its duties do not end there. The future development of railways depends largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department is therefore called upon to plan out schemes of develop-ment, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction. The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions has proved extremely difficult and the question was general supervision over the working and expendenty should be to prepare a definite scheme diture of the Company's lines. Certain minor for the reorganization of the Railway Department and Mr. C. D. M. Hindley, formerly Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

> The principal constitutional change involved inthis appointment is that the Chief Commissioner who takes the place of the President of the Railway Board is solely responsible-under the Government of India-for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and is not, as was the President, subject to be out-voted and over-ruled by his colleagues on the Board. The letailed re-organization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923. While in the person of the Chief Engineer the Rajiway Board has always had available the technical advice of a senior Civil Engineer in Mechanical Engineering questions it has had to depend on outside ing questions it has had to depend on outside assistance. The disadvantages of this arrangement have become increasingly evident and it was therefore decided with effect from November 1st, 1922, to create the new appointment of Chief blechanical Engineer with the Railway Board.

> The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questins of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

> This object was effected by the following new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them. Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and seven Deputy Directors working under them.

The necessity of some central organisation to the Company-managed railways are still on a -ordinate the publicity central carried out on departmental basis with a Traffic Manager, co-ordinate the publicity central carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railways publicity which can be beat organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The success which has attended the work of this January 1st, 1929. The work undertaken is described later.

The growing importance of Labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties are connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvements of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office was established under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The Technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller.

The present superior staff under the Railway Board, therefore, consisted of 5 Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary in addition to the Controller of Railway Accounts and his officers, to the Central Publicity Officer and the Officers In the Central Publicity Bureau and to the Chief Controller and the officers in the Central Standardisation Office.

The question of transferring the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board was under consideration for some time and was under consideration for some time and in accordance with a resolution adopted, by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925, a start was made with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other Statemanaged railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General, The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the Agent but have certain powers of direct reference to the Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Management.

Chief Engineer, Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superint indent. Controller of Stores and Chief Auditor, while others have separated the Transportation and Commercial duties of the Traffic Manager and combined the supervision of Locomotive running with Transportation. State-managed lines have generally adopted the divisional organisation,

Clearing Accounts Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office. Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways The work of the different railways taliways The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Pennisula Railway later.

At the request of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Rallway an exhaustive experiment was conducted to check the accuracy of the results obtained by the revised procedure, and as the experiment was completely successful, the Board of Directors of the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway have also agreed to the transfer of the check and apportionment of their foreign traffic to the Clearing Accounts Office.

During 1927-28 demonstrations explaining the Clearing Accounts Office procedure were given to the representatives of the Press as well as to the representatives of the various railways who visited the office to study the new procedure. An important demonstration was given to the representatives of the Southern Railways at Madras who were so impressed with the superiority of the new procedure that they unanimously recommended to their Home Boards the transfer of the work of check and apportionment of earnings from interchanged traffic to the Clearing Account Office, and it was hoped to open a branch Clearing Accounts Office at Madras at an early date to deal with such traffic but owing to certain later develop-ments in connection with experiments now in operation of through rate registers and of decentralisation of Traffic Accounts Work, no definite decision has yet been arrived at.

The Railway Conference.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted in 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from amongst the members, and has done much useful work.

The Indian Gauges.

The standard gauge for India is five feet Management.

Six Inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was Boards of Directors in London and are thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in represented in India by an Agent. Some of in 1870, when the State system was adopted | State management at the close of their present it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 34 inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metregauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Gangs connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad-Godaveri Rail ay, cannot be long delayed. All the Burn a lines are on the metre-gauge. Certain feeder and hill rallways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

State versus Company Management.

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circleand the public press for many years. In India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important, of the terms of reference of the Acworth Rallway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately, unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their mem bers being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions sollected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and or that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the non-official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed were able to carry a resolution recom-mending the placing of the East Indian Rallway

contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a satisfactory form of Company domiciled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 42 million pounds to General Revenues during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 3½ million and 1½ million pounds respectively during these two years to the Rallway Reserve fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under any constitution which imposed on the Railway Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The selution found departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway property with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsular Railway followed suit. The Nami-Jubbulpore Section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929, the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State The purchase of this railway has entailed the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government. the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 927 miles worked by the North Western Rallway was effected on the 1st January 1930. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed mending the placing of the East Indian Rallway | State Rallways system which was the property and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision for the present.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways in India should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly on the 3rd March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council:—"that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:

- (1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.
- (2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian States and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year plus one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of 'his fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest on capital expenditure on strategic lines.
- (3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available for the Railway administration to be utilised in—
 - (a) forming reserves for,
 - (f) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenues in lean years,
 - (ii) depreciation,
 - (iii) writing down and writing off capital,
- (b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,
 - (c) the reduction of rates.
- (4) The railway administration shall be for the State Managentitled, subject to such conditions as may be chased through the described by the Government of India, to bor-Stores Department.

row temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

- (5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, i.e., will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.
- (6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Central Advisory Council on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways."

This resolution was examined by the Standing Finance Committee in September and was introduced with certain modifications. The final necolution agreed to by the Assembly on September 20th, 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/8th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores, only rd of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining ard was to accrue to General Revenues. the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and Il members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisor of th sory Council which will include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State. These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remain under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance.

Re-organisation problems.—The growing complexity of railway administration in India and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this re-organisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railway, including the provision of power. This system which is commonly known as the divisional system, was first adopted on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway during 1922-23.

The Pope Committee.

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important activity of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendation that "job analysis" should be initiated on all railways, the following recommendations were made:—

- (1) The better use of Locomotives.
- (ii) The better use of Railway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments.
- (iv) Improved Workshop practice.
- (v) More careful listing of surplus track, equipment and accommodation.
- (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles.

During the year under review four cases were referred to the Rates Advisory Committee .—

- (a) Complaint alleging quotation of preferential rates for firewood from certain stations.
- (b) Complaint of undue preference in rates for unpressed cotton.
- (c) Complaint of unreasonable rates being charged on coal from certain areas.
- (d) Complaint regarding rates for rice from certain stations.

During 1932-33 six cases were referred for investigation.

As a result of Mr. Pope's report regarding the posibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on "job analysis." Small committees were formed on the leading railways to conduct detailed investigations Reports show that the work is being continued vigorously and with an encouraging degree of success. The more interesting features are as follows:—

1. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway savings, due to intensive use of locomotives and reduced staff in certain workshops and at stations, amounting to Rs. 3.52 lakhs.

- 2. Burma Railways savings amounting to Rs. 28,000 were realised during the year and it is estimated that this will increase to Rs. 74,000 annually in future years.
- E. B. Railway a conservative estimate shows the savings as Rs 2,14,864 due chiefly to better use of rolling stock, more efficient manufacture of signals, reduced consumption of high grade fuel.
- 4. E. I. Railway savings amounting to more than Rs. 7 lakhs.
- G. I. P. Railway savings effect Rs. 4.29 lakhs chiefly under wages.
- 6. M. & S M. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 46,020 and annual economies anticipated at Rs. 72,559
- 7. N. W. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 12 67 lakhs.
- 8. S. I. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 22,704.
- Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of Mr. Pope' second report were :—

- 1. Intensive use of locomotives.
- 2. Intensive use of coaching stock.
- 3. Intensive use of machinery and plant.
- 4. Uneconomical wagons.
- 5. Combining resources between railways.
- Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations,
- 7. Ticketless travel.
- 8. Methods of increasing earnings.

Rates Advisory Committee.

The Rates Advisory Committee was constituted in 1926 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects:—

- Complaint regarding classification of certain goods.
- 2. Complaint regarding the rates charged for cotton from certain stations in the Punjab.

Six other representations were made for a reference to the Railway Rates Advisory Committee. But on investigation such reference was not made.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Kalyan to Poona took place on the 5th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Bhore Ghat Reversing Station. The problem of eliminating the Reversing Station had been seriously considered on several occasions in the past but it was not until 1923, when electrification had been definitely decided

upon, that final survey operations became imperative.

Apart from the location of the realignment which called for the adoption of methods unwhich cannot not the supposed to account the works involved in the construction of this double line those pertaining to visitors embarking at non-broad-gauge section of rallway were of consider.

British ports, which will very materially add to tunnel construction.

There are three tunnels in all aggregating 4,598 feet or '87 of a mile. The longest of these is 3,100 feet built throughout on a curve of the sharpest radius which occurs in these ghats. Allowing for curvature and the considerably increased spacing of tracks necessitated by the adoption of the latest standard dimensions, a tunnel section of 34 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 6 inches high was decided upon. This is considered to be the largest tunnel section in the world.

The steam trains to Poona took approximately 6 hours for the journey and it is anticipated that with electric traction this timing will be now reduced to approximately 3 hours.

With the opening of the electrified section between Kalyan and Igatpuri in October 1930, it is believed that the G. I. P. Railway has the greatest length of electrified main line in the British Empire and the entire scheme will be one of the most important main line electrifications in the world.

There is no question but that during 1934-35 the tourist traffic to India increased materially Until the matter of official statistics being maintained has been settled it is, of course, impossible to give definite figures; at the same time the increase in the tourist traffic is estimated to be from 20 per cent. This is borne out by the leading travel bureaux and also by such figures which are available from the ports. In the case of Bombay the figure for foreign tourists, as reported by the police, shows an increase of 74 per cent.

cars by overseas visitors has increased from to heavy shipments of raw cotton which lose from Rs. 23,451 to Rs. 49,872, an increase of 112.6 2,729,000 bales valued at Rs. 26.50 crores in per cent. In spite of the fact that tourist cars 1933-34 to 3,446,000 bales valued at Rs. 34.50 were used less by people in India the total revenue therefrom including both "Overseas" and therefrom including both "Overseas" and "Inland" traffic has increased by 11.4 per cent World cruise traffic earnings show a total of Rs. 1,33,795 as against Rs. 1,21,741 in 1933-34.

In the Annual Report of 1933-34 a note was attached to page three which gave the figure of the Board of Trade for visitors to India and Ceylon from Great Britain. This figure amounted to 6,727. In 1934-35 this figure has risen to 7,385 or an increase of approximately 10 per cent. It must be borne in mind that this figure reresents only those passengers embarking at British ports and does not include visitors to India from other contries.

worked out on previous occasions. This average review as against 976,000 tons valued at Rs. 5. 49 expenditure has been found to be Rs. 2,200. crores in 1933-34. There were increases under This figure includes railway fares, hotel and other teakwood (Rs. 32 lakks), fooder, bran and pollards trades and appropriate of the contract of t

The abovementioned traffic would, therefore represent a revenue to India of

.. Rs. 1,47,99,400 1933-34.. 1934-35... .. Rs. 1,62,47,000.

the total.

Even if only half the above amount is admitted as correct these figures prove the immense value to India of the tourist traffic.

An outstanding feature of the tourist traffic has been the increase of small individual parties as against conducted tours. This feature, it would seem, is likely to be accentuated in the future. The pleasing aspect of this is that it future indicates among the travelling public a growing confidence in travel facilities and safety in India generally.

The London Bureau reports an increase in the total number of itineraries worked out the New York Bureau, however, these have dropped. A possible explanation for this is that there has been an increase in the activities of American Travel Bureaux which has resulted in a falling off of the demand for itineraries from the New York Bureau direct.

In view of the interest in India which exists in Australia a sum of Rs 5,000 was allotted for the purpose of advertising in that country. It may be mentioned that the first advertisement to appear drew enquiries.

The total capital outlay on all railways during 1934-35 was Rs. 1.30 crores of which Rs. 0.25 crores were spent on State owned railways.

TRADE REVIEW.

Exports.-During the year 1934-35 the total value of exports including re-exports amounted to Rs. 155 crores as compared with Rs 150 crores It is of interest to note that the use of tourist or 3 per cent. The increase of Rs. 5 crores crores in 1934-35. Despatches of Indian cotton process in 1934-35. Despatenes of indian cotton piece-goods advanced from 56 5 to 57.7 million yards in quantity and from Rs 1.66 to 1 77 crores in value. Shipments of jute bags improved from 402 to 423 millions in quantity and from Rs. 9.72 to 10.25 crores in value. Despatches of tea increased from 318 to 325 million lbs, in quantity and from Rs. 19.84 to 20.13 crores in value. Exports of raw rubber rose from Rs. 31 to 65 lakhs in value. Shipments of from Rs. 31 to 65 lakhs in value. Shipments of wheat increased from 2,100 tons to 11,000 tons in quantity and from Rs. 3.25 to 10.50 lakhs in value, Exports of barley rose from 142 tons valued at Rs. 0.11 lakhs to 14,000 tons valued The estimated average expenditure in India per head per visitor has already been carefully Rs. 5.91 crores were exported in the year under worked out on wavelous considerable. incidental expenses such as purchases, road (Rs. 30.66 lakhs), wool carpets and rugs (Rs. 17 transport, etc.

animals (Rs. 2.33 lakhs). Exports of lac and piece-goods made entirely of artificial silk) chiefly shellac, declined in quantity from 731,000 and of Rs. 13 lakhs under haberdashery and to 586,000 cwts., but owing to increased prices millinery Imports of raw cotton advanced

Cotton manufactures (including twist and varn), recorded a decline from Rs. 2 73 in 1933-34 to Rs 2 65 erores in 1934-35 Shipments of to Rs 2 65 erores in 1934-35 Shipments of cotton twist and yarn fell from 16 4 to 12 8 million lbs. in quantity and from Rs 81.75 to 62 75 lakhs in value. Export of raw jute slightly increased from 4,190,000 to 4,214,000 hales in quantity but owing to reduced prices the value thereof fell from Rs. 10,93 to Rs. 10,87 cores Shpments of jute cloth increased in quantity from 1,053 to 1,063 million varies but the value fell from Rs 11 38 to Rs 10 99 crores. Shipments of oil seeds fell from 1,124,000 to 875,000 tons and from Rs, 13 66 to 10.54 crores. Almost all descriptions of non-essential seeds showed decreases, linseed from 379,000 to 238,000 tons, groundnuts from 547,000 to 511,000 tons, rapeseed from 73,000 to 37,000 tons and castor seed from 82,000 to 69,000 tons tons and castor seed from \$2,000 to 69,000 tons Shipments of rice declined in quantity from 1,744,000 to 1,607,000 tons and from Rs 10 57 to 10,37 crores in value Shipments of hides and skins fell from 61,400 to 57,600 tons in quantity and from Rs 9 90 to Rs 8 35 crores in value. Exports of coffee declined by lakhs in value Decicases were noticed under risw wool (Rs. 71 lakhs), opium (Rs. 66 lakhs), paraffin wax (Rs. 37 lakhs) and coal (Rs. 8 lakhs),

Imports -The total value of imports of toreign merchandise into British India during 1934-35 amounted to Rs 132 crores as compared with Rs. 115 crores in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 17 crores or 15 per cent. Under imports, there was a revival of demand for textile manufactures, the value of which rose from Rs 26 4 in 1933-34 to Rs 33 5 crores in 1934-35 or an increase of 27 per cent over the figuresi of the preceding year Compared with 1932-33, there was a decrease of 11 per cent. Imports of cotton piece-goods amounted to 944 million yards valued at Rs 16 93 crores as against 796 million yards valued at Rs 13 49 crores in 1933-34 The total receipt of cotton twist and yarn rose by 2 million lbs to 34 million lbs with a corresponding increase in value by Rs 52 lakhs to Rs 3 10 crores. There were concurrent increases under some of the other important items included in the textile group—notably a rise of Rs 1.32 crores under wool and woollens, of of Rs 78 crores as compared with Rs 92 crores Rs 85 lakhs under artificial silk (mainly yarn on 1933-34.

chiefy shellac, declined in quantity from 731,000 and or ks. 13 lakes under the value rose from Rs. 2 46 to 3.30 crores from 43,000 to 61,000 tons in 1934-35, with a Exports of food grains declined in quantity from 1,87,000 to 1,765,000 tons but the value showed a slight improvement from Rs. 11.75 ke metals group, the value having rise in the metals group, the value having rise by to 11.84 crores.

Application of the properties of the metals group, the value having rise in the metals group, the value having rise by Rs 1,88 crores. Imports of iron and steel rose from 329,000 to 370,000 tons and in value from Rs. 11.75 ke metals group, the value having rise in the metals group. The value having rise in the metals group to the value having rise in the metals group. The value having rise in the metals group to the value having rise in the metals group. The value having rise in the metals group to the value having rise in the metals group to the value having rise in the metals group. The value from Rs. 3.56 to make the value having rise in the metals group to the value having rise in value from Rs. 3.56 to millinery. Imports of raw cotton advanced to the value from Rs. 3.56 to from 45,000 to 61,000 tons in 1934-35, with a corresponding rise in value from Rs. 3.56 to millinery. Imports of raw cotton advanced to the value from Rs. 3.56 to from 45,000 to 61,000 to 61,000 tons in 1934-35, with a corresponding rise in value from Rs. 3.56 to millinery. Imports of raw cotton advanced to the value from Rs. 2.56 to Rs. 6.000 to 61,000 tons in 1934-35, with a corresponding rise in value from Rs. 3.56 to from Rs 5.53 to Rs 6.38 crores and those of metals other than 1ron and steel and manufactures thereof from 62,000 to 86,000 tons in quantity and from Rs 3.95 to 4.99 crores in value. There was an improvement in the imports of motor vehicles, the arrivals being valued at Rs 4 66 crores in 1934-35 as compared with 3 19 crores in 1933-34 and Rs. 2 43 crores in 1932-33 The number of motor cars imported increased from 6,201 in 1932-33 to 9,759 in 1933-34 and to 14,434 in 1934-35 and that of motor omnibuses from 2,676 in 1932-33 to 5,496 in 1933-34 and 9,974 in 1934-35 There was an improvement in the imports of rubber manufactures, the value having r.sen from Rs 1 88 crores in 1933-34 to Rs 2 06 crores in 1934-35. Consignments of rice, not in the husk, advanced considerably from 84,000 to 283,000 tons valued at Rs 49 lakhs and Rs 1.88 erores respectively. Imports of mineral oils increased from 186 to 199 million gallons and the value thereof rose from Rs 5.83 to Rs 6.07 crores Kerosene oil advanced from 58 to 69 million gallons and fuel oils from 104 to 109 million gallons. The value of provisions imported rose from Rs 2.72 to Rs 2 89 crores and that of paper and paste board from Rs 2 63 to Rs. 2.73 crores There were noticeable increases in the value of imports of electrical instruments (Rs. 50 lakhs), coal tar dyes (Rs 63 lakhs), chemicals (Rs 22 lakhs), dried fruits (Rs 26 lakhs) and hardware (Rs. 17 lakhs).

> Imports of foreign sugar showed a heavy decline from 264,000 tons valued at Rs 2.71 crores in 1933-34 to 22.3,000 tons valued at its 2.77 crores in 1934-35. The value of machinery and millwork imported contracted from Rs 12.77 to 12.64 crores mainly due to a falling off in the imports of sugar machinery. There were noticeable decreases in the value of the imports of silk piece-goods (Rs 57 lakhs), precious stones and pearls, unset (Rs. 25 lakhs), cotton hosiery (Rs 19 lakhs), soap (Rs 15 lakhs), raw silks (its 14 lakhs), boots and shoes (Rs. 13 lakhs) and wheat (Rs. 7 lakhs)

Balance of trade -The visible balance of

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below:—

	198	3-34.	1984	Increase+ Decrease-	
Commodity.	No. of tons originating (in millions.)	Rs. (in crores.)	No. of tons originating (in millions.)	Rs. (in crores.)	in earnings Rs. (in lakhs.)
Increases.					
Cotton raw and manufactured	1.70	5.96	1.80	5.87	_ p
Oil-seeds	2.57	3.64	2.27	2 98	66
Fuel for public and foreign Railways	18.47	9.65	20.15	10.34	+69
Rice	4.36	3.89	4.80	4.10	+80
Sugar	0.84	1.67	0.80	1.57	10
fron and Steel, wrought	1.30	2.21	1.34	2 34	+13
Metallic Ores	2 24	0.64	2.99	0.95	+ 31
Jute, raw	0.99	1.29	1.00	1 24	- 5
Materials and Stores on revenue account .	11 15	2.50	13.39	2.75	+25
Fruits and Vegetables .	2.71	1.28	3.75	1.36	+ 8
Kerosene	0.79	1.46	0.82	1 52	+ 6
Salt	1.40	1.89	1.30	1.76	13
Tobacco	0.29	C 76	0.30	0 82	+ 6
Marble and stone	2.29	0 78	2.64	0 82	+ 9
Wheat	1 .65	1.85	1.66	2.10	+25
Other commodities	8 63	9.96	8.91	10.41	+45
Decreases					
Gram and pulses and other grains	2.89	2.91	.51	3.36	45
Gur, Jagree, Molasses	0 82	1.21	0.83	1.21	
Railway materials	4 33	0.44	5.07	0.53	+ 9
Fodder	0.87	0.51	0.95	0 56	+ 5
Live-stock	0.16	0,50	0.16	0.50	
Provisions	1.08	2.74	1.20	3.04	+30
Military traffic	0.32	0.29	0.31	0.27	_ 2
Manures	0.14	0.11	0.19	0.13	+ 2
Petrol	0.23	0.79	0.24	0.89	+10
Wood, unwrought	1.23	0.79	1.35	0.88	+ 9
Total	72.95	59.67	80.73	62.39	+272

Open Mile on March 31st,				HONKS	Class	r			f seats i carriages	
Broad-gauge Metre-gauge			21,199·45 17,658·81	miles.	Railwa		1st.	2nd.	lnter.	3rd.
Narrow-gaug	e		4,162.37	**			i		i i	
Under the tistical purpos ween the three	es, this	mileas	e is divided	i bet-	5′-6″ 3′-3¶″	••	24,289 10,776	44,485 14,825		
Class I			38,294.43	miles.						
Class II .		••	3,536.73	17					rking.—'	
Class III	••		1,189.47	,,	amounted	1 to	Rs. 90	-20 cror	es in 19	34-35 O
During the y		-			an increa	ьве с	f Rs 3	crores	over the	previou

(Based on actuals of penultimate year 1932-33.)

	(Figures in	thousands.)
	Rs.	Rs.
1. 1 per cent. on capital of Rs. 7,22,45,01 at charge—commercial lines—to end of 1932-33		7,22,45
(i) Receipts (1932-33)—		
Gross traffic receipts—commercial lines	84,34,87	
Subsidized companies—share of surplus profits	21,48	
Interest on depreciation and reserve fund balances and dividends		
on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts	74,08	
Total Receipts		85,30,43
(ii) Charges (1931-92)— Working expenses—commercial lines	60,95,59	
Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits	65,21	
Land and subsidy	5.55	
Land and subsidy	- •	
Interest—		
On capital at charge—commercial lines	30,10,39	
On capital contributed by Indian States and companies	1,33,58	
Miscellaneous railway expenditure	40,84	
Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge—commercial lines	7,22,45	
Total Charges	_	1,00,73,61
(iii) Deficit		15,43,18
(iv) Contribution of 1/5th of surplus		••
3. Total contribution from railway revenues 1 plus 2 (iv)		7,22,45
Deduct—Loss on strategic lines—	1.46.55	
(i) Interest on capital	27	
(ii) Miscellaneous railway expenditure	55,38	
(iii) Loss in working.	00,00	
(iv) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from	16,48	
Depreciation Reverse Fund of commercial lines		18,68
4. Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1934-85		5,03,77

After meeti												Per	cent.
Government	tnerefe	ore re	ceived	a net	prout of	192	7-28						5.30
4.04 crores or minus the net	n the	capital	at cha	rge or t	ne state	1200	3-29			• •			5 2
minus the net minus the w						TARI		• •	• •	••	• •		4.6
years given t					1 Tecens	1980		••					Nil
, cure Brion o		10 11 222	B			193		••	• •	• •	• •		Nil Nil
				,	Per cent.	193	2-33 3-34	••	••	••	••		Nil
				•			4-35	• • •	••	• • •	::		Nul
1913-14	• •	• •	••	• •	5.01				. 4 4 1 . 1			L 1. 4	
1923-24 1924-25	••	••	••	••	5·24 5·85			mination o					
1924-25 1925-26	• •	••	• •	• •				ts not un					
1926-27	••	••	• • •	••		Way		w Hot un	10 VUUI	PDIC N	, 111	Tierr	Totali
	••	••	••	••		,							
								Year.		C	pera	ting	Ratio
United States	of Am	erica		••				1980		7	4	per	cent.
France	••	••	• •	• •	••	• •	••	1925		8	4.15	"	,,
English Railwa	зув	••	••		••	••	••	1928		7	9•40	,,	,,
South African	Railwa	ays	••	• •	• •	••	••	1928-29		7	7 • 80	,,	,,
Argentine Rail	ways	••	• •	••	••	••	• •	1927		7	1.02	,,	,,
Canadian Rail	ways	••	••	••	••	• •		192 9		8	1.21	,,	,,
			,				(1913-14		5	1.79	,,	,,
							1	1925-26		€	2.69	,,	,,
							ł	1926-27		6	2 • 04	*1	,,
							- (1927-28		6	1•39	,,	,,
ndia	••						/	1928-29		6	2.77	"	,,
			• •			••	∵ {	1929-30		6	5 · 02	,,	,,
							l	1931-32		7	1.08	,,	,,
							1	1932-33		7	1.61	,,	,,
								1933-34		7	1	,,	,,
							1	1934-35		7	0	,,	,,

Output of Railway owned Collieries.—The output of railway owned collieries during 1980-31 was—

2,920,812 tons for a total of 6,629,014 tons.
Consumed for 1931-32 the figures are
2,484,891 tons for a total of 5,759,398 tons.
For 1933-34 the figures are
2,470,020 tons for a total of 5,985,826 tons.

Number of Staff.—The total number of employees on Indian Railways at the end of the year 1934-35 was 705,087 as compared with 701,486 at the end of 1933-34 The following table shows the number of employees by communities on 31st March 1933, 1934 and 1935—

		Statutory Indians.							
	Europeans.	Hindus.	Muham- madans.	Anglo- Indians.	Sikhs.	Indian Christians.	Other Classes.		
81st March 1933	4,297	504,082	152,875	13,048	8,591	15,574	11,804		
31st March 1934	3,906	497,505	151,625	12,844	8,339	16,167	10.976		
31st March 193 5	3,521	499,968	152,276	13,438	8,739	16,754	10,391		

Indianisation.—The various Railway Companies managing State and other Railway lines have followed the lead given by Government and accepted the recommendation of the Lee Commission that the extension of existing training facilities should be pressed forward as expeditiously as possible in order that recruitment in India may be advanced as soon as

practicable up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in the Superior Services of the

Railway concerned.

Fatalities and Injuries.—During the year 1931-32 the number of persons killed decreased by 292 as compared with the previous year; the number of passengers killed decreased by 82 and of passengers injured by 125.

The following table shows the numbers killed and injured separately under passengers, railway servants and others for 1934-35 as compared with 1933-34:-

	Kill	led.	Inju	red.
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
A.—Passengers.		1		
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	21	15	160	74
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	204	189	785	794
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	7	5	19	88
B.—Railway Servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way, etc	9	10	23	107
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	177	183	1,975	2,269
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movement of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	33	24	6,357	6,071
C.—Other than passengers and railway servants.				
In accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc	45	32	86	42
In accidents caused by movements of trains and railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents	2,307	2,545	67	790
In accidents on Railway premises in which the movements of trains, vehicles, etc., was not concerned	23	28	798	67
Total	2,826	3,031	10,982	10.252

Local Advisory Committees.-In the Annual Reports by the Railway Board on the working of Indian Railways, references are made each year to the work that is being done by Local Advisory Committees on railways in bringing to the notice of their respective railways administrations matters affecting the general public in their capacity as users of the railway. These committees have been established and are tunctioning on all Class I Railways, except His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railways and the Jodhpur Railway. During 1929-30, the Barsi Light Railway constituted an Advi-During 1929-30, sory Committee for that line.

These committees constitute a valuable link

between railways and their clientele.

The following is a list of some of the more of waiting rooms at stations.

Important matters discussed:—

Increase in accommodation for long distance third class passengers; Improvements in third class stock, Provision of alarm signals in ladies' intermediate class compartments, Consideration of present system of catering at stations & on trains; Construction of new lines, Construction of overbridges & raised platforms, Suggestions for improvement of booking facility, Elimination of one of the four classes of accommodation for passengers; Special arrangements for festivals; Porterage rates, Representation of agriculturist & passenger associations on Local Advisory Committees; Speeding up of trains; Supply of drinking water to passengers; Supply polyments of the property of the passengers of the property of wagons; Reintroduction of coupon books and extension of concession tickets; Provision

THE CHIEF RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

The Assam-Bengal Railway, which is constructed on the metre-gauge, starte from Chittagong and runs through Surma Valley across the North Cachar Hills into Assam. It is worked under a limited guarantee by a company.

Mileage onen

Mileage open ... 1,3 8:41
Capital at charge ... Rs. 23,65,62,000
Rot earnings ... Rs. 43,77,000
Earnings per cent ... 2:06%

Bengal and North-Western.
The Bengal and North-Western Railway was constructed on the metre-gauge system by a company without any Government assistance other than free land and was opened to traffic in 1885. The system was begun in 1874 as the Tirhut State Italiway. In 1890 this line was leased by Government to the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Since then extensive additions have been made in both sections. It is connected with the Raiputana metre-gauge system at Cawnpore and with the Eastern Bengal State Railway at Khatihar and the East Indian Railway at Benares and Mokameh Ghat,

Mileage open 21,12.56

Bengal-Nagpur.

The Bengal-Nagpur Rallway was commenced as a metre-gauge from Nagpur to Chhatisgarn in the Central Provinces in 1887. A company was formed under a guarantee which took over the line, converted it to the broad-rauge and extended it to Howrah, Cuttack and Katni. In 1901 a part of the East Coast State Rallway from Cuttack to Vizagapatam was transferred to it and in the same year sanction was given for an extension to the coal-fields and for a connection with the Branch of the East Indian Rallway at Hartharpur.

Mileage open .. 3,396·17
Capital at charge .. Rs. 77,45 42,000
Nst earnings .. Rs. 2,32,39,000
Earnings per cent .. 3.00%

Bombay Baroda.

The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway is one of the original guaranteed rallways. It was commenced from Surat vaz Baroda to Ahmedabad, but was subsequently extended to Bombav. The original contract was terminable in 1880, but the period was extended to 1905; and then renewed under revised conditions. In 1885 the Rajputana-Malwa metre-gauge system of State railways was leased to the Company and has since been incorporated in it. On the opening of the Nagda-Muttra, giving broad-gauge connection through Eastern Rajputana with Delhi the working was entrusted to this Company. On the acquisition of the Company in April 1907 the purchase price was fixed at £11,685,581. Mileage open

Burma Railways.

The Burma Railway is an isolated line, and although various routes have been surveyed there is little prospect of its being connected with the Railway system of India in the near

cuture. In reply to a question in the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919. Sir Arthur Anderson said —" During 1914-15 extensive survey operations were carried out to ascertain the best alignment for a railway connection along the coast route between Chittagong and certain stations on the Burma Railways south of Mandalay. A rival route via the Hukong Valley between the northern section of the Assambencal Railway and the section of the Burma Railways north of Mandalay was to have been surveyed during the following year but was postponed because of the war. It is now proposed to commence this survey during the coming cold weather, and on its completion, Government will have sufficient information to enable them to decide which route shall be adopted. Thus no arrangements for the construction of a line have yet been made nor has any concession been granted, but it is probable that the line selected will be built at the cost of Government and worked by one or other of the main lines which it will connect. It was commenced as a state Railway and transferred in 1896 to a Company under a guarantee. From January 1st, 1929, its working has been taken over by the State.

Mileage open 2,059 89
Capital at charge Bs 35,02,69 000
Ret earnings Earnings per cent. 2.70%

The Eastern Bengal.

The Eastern Bengal State Railway was promoted under the original form of guarantee and was constructed on the broad-gauge. The first portion of the line running to Calcutta over the Ganges was opened in 1862. In 1874 sanction was granted for the construction on the metre-gauge of the Northern Bengal State Railway, which ran from the north bank of the Ganges to the foot of the Himalayas on the way to Darjeeling. These two portions of the line were amalgamated in 1884 into one State Railway

East Indian.

The East Indian Railway is one of the three railways sanctioned for construction as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee. The first section from Howash to Pandua was opened in 1854 and at the time of the Mutiny ran as far as Raniganj. It gives the only direct access to the port of Calcutta from Northern India and is consequently fed by all the large railway systems connected with it. In 1880 the Government purchased the line, paying the share-holder by annuities, but leased it again to the company to work under a contract which was terminable in 1919.

(Mileages are route mileages.)

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Pennsula Railway is the earliest line undertaken in India. It was promoted by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. Sanction was given for the extension of this line via Poona to Raichur where it connects with the Madras Railway, and to Jubbulpore where it meets the East Indian Railway. The feature of the ine is the passage of the Western Ghats, these sections being 15½ miles on the Bhore Ghat and 9½ miles on the Thul Ghat which rise 1,131 and 972 fect. In 1900, the contract with the Government terminated and under an arrangement with the Indian Midland Railway that line was amaigamated and leased to a Company to work.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1925, when the State took over the management.

Mileage open		••	3,727:29
Capital at charge	٠.	Rs.	1,21,31,12,000
Net earnings		·Rs.	3,35,71,000
Earnings per cent.			2.77

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Madras Raliway was the third of the original raliways constructed as experimental lines under the old form of guarantee It was projected to run in a north-westerly direction in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Raliway and in a south-westerly direction to Calicut. On the expiry of the contract in 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Raliway Company, a system on the metre-gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Raliway Company Company

Mileage open .		3,230 03
Capital at charge .	. Rs.	55,20,23,000
Net earnings .	. Rs.	2,70,43,000
Earnings per cent		5.01%

The North-Western.

The North-Western State Railway began its existence at the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway, which was promoted by a Company under the original form of guarantee and extended to Delhi, Multan and Lahore and from Karachi to Kotri. The interval between Kotri and Multan was unbridged and the railway traffic was exchanged by a ferry service. In 1871-72 sanction was given for the connection of this by the Indus Valley State Railways and at the same time the Punjab Northern State Railway from Lahore towards Peshawar was begun In 1886 the Sind-Punjab-Delhi Railway was acquired by the State and amalgamated with these two railways under the name of the North-Western State Railway. It is the longest railway in India under one administration.

Mileage open	• •		6,949.76
Capital at charge		Rs. 1	,12,77,78,000
Net earnings	••	Rs.	*3,91,39,000
Earnings per cent.	• •	••	3.47%
*10	7	O 42	

*(Commercial Section.)

Oudh and Rohilkhand.

Oudh and Rohlikhand Railway was another of the lines constructed under the original form of guarantee. It began from the north bank of the Ganges running through Rohlikhand as far as Saharanpur where it joins the North-Western State Railway. It was not until 1887 that the bridge over the Ganges was completed and connected with the East Indian Railway. To effect a connection between the metre-gauge systems to the North and those to the South of the Ganges a third rail was laid between Bhuriwal and Cawnpore. The Company's contract expired in 1889 when the Railway was purchased by the State and has since been worked as a State Railway.

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. Was Τt begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line; but was converted after the seventies to the metre-gauge. This line has been extended and now serves the whole of the Southern India, south of the south-west line of the Madras Railway Between Tuticorin and Ceylon a ferry service was for-nerly maintained, but a new and more direct route to Ceylon via Rameshwaram was opened at the beginning of 1914 As the original contract ended in 1907, a new contract was entered upon with the Company on the 1st of January 1908.

Mileage open		2,526.18
Capital at charge	Rs.	43,31,42,000
Net earnings	Rs.	2,19,55,000
Earnings per cent		4.85%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's, constructed by a company under a guarantee from the Hyderabad State; the Kathiawar system of railways, constructed by subscriptions, among the several Chiefs in Kathiawar; the Jodhpur and Bikaner Railways, constructed by the Jodhpur and Bikaner Chiefs; the system of railways in the Punjab, constructed by the Patiala, Jind, Maler Kotla, and Kashilir Chiefs; and the railways in Mysore, constructed by the Mysore State.

At the end of the financial year 1929-30 a total of 1257.57 miles of new lines was under construction, distributed as follows:—

				Miles.
5'-6" gauge		••		730.77
3'-3#" gauge				457.51
2'-6" gauge				69.29
During 1929-30 construction of ne	san ew lu	ction was nes totalli	ac ng	corded to the 227.77 miles.

3612 ...

		WITHOR.
5'-6" gauge	 	 93.00
3'-31" gauge	 	 115.17
2'-6" gauge	 	 19.00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

ing the whole way from Rameswaram to Mannar has been reported on from time to time, and since 1895 various schemes having been sug-

The South Indian Railway having been extended to Dhanushkodi, the southernmost point of Rameswaram Island, and the Ceylon Gov-ernment Railway to Talaimannar, on Manner ernment Railway to raisimannar, on mannar Island, two points distant irom each other about 21 miles across a narrow and shallow strait, the possibility of connecting these two terminal stations by a railway constructed on a solid embankment raised on the sand bank known as "Adam's Bridge," to supersede the ferry steamer service which has been established between these two points, is one of the schemes that has been investigated.

In 1913, a detailed survey was made by the South Indian Railway Company, and the project contemplates the construction of a cause way from Dhanushkodi Point on the Indian side to Talaiphanusarkou Foint on the Ceylon side, a length of 20.05 miles of which 7.19 will be upon the dry land of the various lands, and 12.86 will be in water. The sections on dry land will consist of low banks of sand pitched with coral and present no difficulty. The section through the sea will be carried on a causeway which it is pro-posed to construct in the following way. A double row of reinforced concrete piles, pitched at 10 feet centres and having their inner faces 14 feet apart, will first be driven into the sand These piles will then be braced together iongitudinally with light concrete arches and chains and transversely with concrete ties, struts and chains. Behind the piles slabs of reinforced concrete will be slipped into position, the bottom slabs being sunk well into the sand of the sea bottom. Lastly, the space enclosed by the slabs will be filled in with sand.

The top of the concrete work will be carried to six feet above high water level, and the rails will be laid at that level The sinking of the piles and siabs will be done by mears of water jets. This causeway, it is expected, will cause the suspended sand brought up by the currents. to settle on either side bringing about rand accretion and eventually making one big island of Rameswaram island and Vannar island

Indo-Burma Connection.

The raids of the Emden in the Bay of Bengal in 1914, and the temporary interruption of communications between India and Burma, stimulated the demand for a direct railway con nection between India and Burma, Governmulti accepted the position and appointed aggregate of rise and fall. The Hukong Vallev Mr Richards, M Inst CE, to be the angineer in-charge of the surveys to determine the best is not a practical financial proposition and both route for a railway from India to Burma. The may be ruled out of consideration.

The possibility of connecting india and Cey- coast route appears to be the best one but lon by a railway across the bank of sand extend- at present would not be remunerative. This would start from Chittagong, which is the terminus and headquarters of the Assam-Bengal Railway and a seaport for the produce of Assam. The route runs southwards through the Chittagong district, a jand of fertile rice fields intersected by big rivers and tidal creeks and it crosses the Indo-Burma frontier, 94 miles from the town of Chittagong. For about 160 miles further it chiefly runs through the fertile rice lands of Arrakan and crosses all the big tidai rivers of the Akyab delta. These include the Kalldan river which drains 4,700 miles of country and even at a distance of about 30 miles from its mouth is more than half a mile wide. About 260 miles from Chittagong the railway would run into the region of mangrove swamps which fringe the seacoast north and south of the harbour of Kaukkphu stretching out into the mangrove swamps like ribs from the backbone. Innumerable spurs of the Arrakan Yoma have to be crossed. Yoma is a mountain ridge which extends from Cape Negrais northwards until it ioses itself in a mass of tangled hills east of Akyab and Chittagong. At its southern end the height of the ridge is insignificant but it has peaks as high as 4,000 feet before it reaches the aititude of Sandway and further north it rises much higher. It is a formidable obstacle to railway communication between India and Burma. This route is estimated to cost about £7,000,000 and would have to be supplemented by branch lines to Akvab where there is at present a considerable rice traffic and the cost of this would have to be added to the £7.000.000 already referred to.

The other routes examined have been the Hukong Valley route and the Manipur route which were surveyed by the late Mr. R. A. Way many years ago The Manipur route was estimated to cost about £5,000,000 as it has to cross three main ranges of hills with summit levels of 2,650, 3,600 and 8,900 feet long. Altogether there would be about four miles of tunnelling through the three main ridges and through other hills and more than 100 miles of expensive undulating railway with grades as steep as 1 ln 50 and 11,000 feet of aggregate rise and fall. Hukong valley route is only about 284 mlles Hukong valley route is only and it presents fewer engineering ifficulties than either the Coast or the Manipur route. One hundred and fifty miles pur roate. One hundred and fifty miles of this route lie in open country capable of cultivation though at press in it is only very thinly populated. Only one range of hill-has to be crossed and this car be negotiated with a summit tunnel 5,000 feet long at a neight of 2,500 feet. There are less than fifty allos of very heavy work and only whout 4,500 feet. pilos of very heavy work and only shout 4,500ft. aggregate of rise and fall The Hukong Valley

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1	Particulars.	-	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.	1934.35.
	Mieage open at close of the year	Miles.	39,712	40,950	41,724	42,280	42,813	42,961	46.910	48,021
63	Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	Rs. 8,22,86,25	8,31,39,30	8,56,74,62	8,69,80,77	8,76,34,25	8,76,34,25 8,77,85,11 8,84,41,23 8,85,47,32	8,84,41,23	8,85,47,35
က	Gross sarvings (in thousands of rupees)	:	1,18,26,19	., 1,18,26,19 1,18,86,82		1,16,08,14 1,05,57,04	97,20,56	96,20,56		99,57,651,02,81,07
4	Gross earnings per mean mile worked	:	29,486	29,029	27,670	25,084	22,655	22,202	22,927	23,535
ıo	Gross carnings per mean mile worked per	:	567	557	532	483	433	426	440	452
9	Gross earnings per train-mile		6 55	8.38	80.9	.61	5.81	2.88	5.95	5.89
1~	Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	:	72,60,06	74,61,94	75,48,61	74,23,43	69,09,11	68,89,62	66,66,57	68,30,23
ັ ໝົ	Working expenses per mean mile worked Per week	er week	:	:	:	:	299	291	293	300
6	Working expenses per train-mile	Rs	4.00	3.95	3.89	3.83	4.01	4.01	3 97	3 91
0.	10 Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	es Per cent.	61.39	62.77	65.02	ี้ 9.69	21.08	71 61	69,84	68.67
=	Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs	45,66,13	44,24,88	40,59,53	32,83,57	28,11,45	27,30,94	33,,32,92	34.51.66
12	Net earnings per mile open	:	11,483	11,077	9,493	75,43	70,26	70,65	76 47	7,911
13	Net earnings per traun-mile	:	2.55	2.41	2.09	1.68	1.80	1.87	1.99	1.98
14	14 Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlage (item 2)	al Per cent.	5.56	5.32	4.14	3,72	3.21			
2	15 Passenger train-miles (in thousands). Train-miles.	in-miles.	79,599	83,594	89,881	90,012 Elte.	Elte. 1,580	1,592	1,602	1 561

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system—contd.

	t at wo case .		1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
16 Goods train-miles (in thousands)	s (in thousands	inds) Train-Miles	59,874	† 61,436	60,295	Steam }	48,294	44,980	46,955	60,527
17 Mixed train-miles (in thousands)	(in thousands)	:	30,684	+ 30,878	31,952	Steam Steam Electric	30.014 Nü	31,574 Nu	33,188 Nu.	34 161 Nul
18 Total, including miscells train-miles (in thousands)	including miscellaneous niles (in thousands)	:	179,658	185,459	190,140	Steam Electric	165,195	161,444	164,942	171,617 2,171
		it-miles	21,704,687	22,097,136	23,053,000	20,488,226	18,056,818	17,606,454	17,50,380	17
Freight ton-mile (in thousands)	ton-mileage of goods usands) Ton-	Ton-miles	21,902,222	21,889,177	21,524,637	20,406,477	20,406,477 18,346,765	17,202,541	18,706,817	20,351,615
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	on or goods was	Miles	£3.9	241.0	246 4	244.7	246	244	244 5	240.8
Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	ged for carrying one mile	Pies	90.9	6.54	6.14	90.9	6.15	6.35	6.32	40.9
Average miles a grant class 2nd class Intermediate class	Average miles a passenger was carried. Lass	Miles	131.4 48.1 243.9	138 48.8 42.8	153.7 49.9 42.4	164 4 52.5	183.1 60 45.3	191 6 60 8 47 7	192 0 61.7 48.1	200.4 64 6 49·1
3rd class	:	: =	34.2	35.1	32.8	35.0	35	34.4	34 3	85.1
Total	:	72	34.8	82.6	36.3	35.6	85.7	35 · I	35.0	35.8
Average rate c	Average rate charged per passenger	nger								
:	:	Pics	17.0					18.2	_	
Intermediate class	::		4.27	4.18	4.02	4.10	4.22	8.58 8.58	8. 78 4. 22	4.24
3rd class	: :	:	3.25	3.10	3.02	3.01	3.13	3.21	3 17	3.08
22 Total	:		3.47	3.32	8.51	3.21	8.33	8.42	3 37	3.28

† Based on passengers originating, Season and vendors' tickets are included under separate classes.

mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year.

State Line* 29 29 29 29 29 40 19	Railways	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.		1929-30 1930-31. 1932-33.	1932-33.	1933-34	1934-35.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	STATE LINES						_	-		
ndragarh	::		29 19 49	29 19 49	\$ 92 	\$\$ 29 19	:1:	: 19		:.:
three for the first section (b) 3,014 (c) 2,014 (c) 2,141 (c) 2,14	•	. 874 . 210	874 210	913 210	30 1,010 210	1,104 210	1,131 210	1,131	1,306.41	1,306.41
da & Central India	::	2,059	2,201 21	2,201 21	2,147	2,287	2,418	2,413		
hwal (a) hwal fab becauville \$2 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42 42	entral India	2,899 30 1,537	2,890 30 1,590	2,882 30 1,592	2,912 † 1,931	2,958 1 .046	1,035	1,035	3,692·30 2,055·61	3,692·30 2,059·89
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		d da laterer remains	83 32 32	83 83 83		. 88	(c)82 36	. 82		:::
rabad**(British Section) 60 8.0 60 60 60 60 85 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174 174	:::		3,795 1,611 627	3,817 1,637 625	3,990 1,743 625	4,026 1,793 625	4,157 845 625	4,219 843 625	4,394·74 1,997·65	4,391 17 2,008·21
	_	(6)3,	(b) 3,194 124 32	(b) 3,194 124 32	(b) 3,216 174 32	(b)3,239 174 32	3,163 174 34	2,165 174 34	3 727 29	
	:::	94.	9 :9	. 85	60 103 174	103	102 173	102 173	•:	: :

• Worked by a Cumpany.

(a) Includes 16.79 miles of mixed (5.6° and 3.3§*) gauge line between Burbwal and Barabanki and also 2.18 miles of the O. & R. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

(b) Includes Agra-Delin Chord, Baran-Kotah, Bhopal-Itarsi (a rart of this line is owned by the Bhopal Durbar) and Cawapore-Banda

Railway.

+ Included under Burma.

+ Included under Burma.

+ Included under Burma.

+ Included under Burma.

+ Included under Burma.

† Closed for traffic from 1st October 1928.

§ Closed for traffic from 1st October 1928.

§ Closed for traffic from 1st October 1928.

(c) Including the mixed gauge line referred to in the note marked with (a) above and also 2.18 miles of E. I. Railway metre-gauge line at Benares.

(c)

Mines and Minerals.

Total value of Minerals for which returns of Production are available for the years 1933 and 1934.

		1933.	1934	Increase.	Decrease.	Variation per cent.
Coal Petroleum Gold Salt Building materials		4,599,830 4,707,959 2,078,201 859,026 800,012	£ 4,741,425 (")4,514,389 2,200,836 877,720 860,116	122,635 18,694	£ 193,570 	+31 -41 +59 +22 +75
Lead and lead-ore (b) Tin-ore Mica (c) Copper-ore and matte		851,320 484,034 307,671 392,251 497,213	787,859 764,688 451,547 422,537 562,857	280,654 143,876 30,286 65,644	63,461	$ \begin{array}{r} -7 & 5 \\ +58 & 0 \\ +47 & 2 \\ +7 & 7 \\ +13 & 2 \end{array} $
Manganese-ore (d) Tungsten-ore Iron-ore Zinc concentrates Saltpetre (ε)		123,171 98,885 187,813 231,800 117,128	388,240 284,956 223,443 201,309 100,614	265,069 186,071 35,630	30,491 16,514	+215 2 +188 2 +18 8 -13 1 -14 1
Nickel-speiss flinenite Clays Chromite Antimonul lead		77,333 52,980 21,167 16,785 17,997	86,401 73,138 25,806 28,313 15,617	9,068 20,158 4,639 6,528	2,380	+11 7 38 0 +21 9 +38.9 13 2
Refractory materials Ruby, sappline spinel Steatite Jadeite (r)	and	8,037 6,961 13,757 9,601	13,519 13,181 12,800 10,967	5,482 6,220 1,366	957	$\begin{array}{r} +68 \ 2 \\ +89 \ 3 \\ \hline -69 \\ +14 \ 2 \end{array}$
Diamonds Magnesite Gypsum . Fuller's carth Monazite		4,789 7,344 4,975 6,150 1,592	9,211 7,385 6,860 6,787 3,885	4,422 41 1,885 637 2,293		+0 6 +37 9 -110.4 +144.0
Ochres Barytes Zircon Soda and soap-sand Felspar Graphite		4,578 3,122 3,875 1,339 442	2,844 2,651 939 652 474 359	32 359	1,734 471 2,436 687	-37.9 -15.1 -72.2 $+51.3$ $+1.2$
Asbestos Garnet Beryl . Apatite Amber	-	222 546 28 113	311 169 124 67 12	311	 53 422 101	23 9 77 3 +139 3 89 4
Bauxite Aquamarine Bismuth		226 52 12	. 7	::	219 52 12	-96 9 -100 0 -100.0
TOTAL	•	16,599,837	17,700,015	1,413,738	313,560 ,178	+ 6 7

⁽a) Estimated.

⁽c) Export values.

⁽b) Excludes antimonial lead.

⁽d) Export f.o.b. values.

The feature which stands out most promi- high quality of the native-made iron, the early nently in a survey of the mineral industries of India is the fact that until recent years little has been done to develop those minerals which are essential to modern metallurgical and chemical industries, while most striking progress has been made in opening out deposits from which products are obtained suitable for export, or for consumption in the country by what may conveniently be called direct processes. In this respect India of to-day stands in contrast to the India of a century ago. The European chemist armed with cheap supplies of sul-phuric acid and alkali, and sided by low sea freights and increased facilities for internal distribution by the spreading network of raildistribution by the spreading network of rail-ways has been enabled to stamp out, in all but remote localities, the once flourishing native manufactures of alum, the various alkaline compounds, blue vitriol, copperas, copper, lead, but now imported, will satisfy the conditions steel and iron, and seriously to curtail the export trade in nitre and borax. The reaction against that invasion is of recent date. The

anticipation of the processes now employed in Europe for the manufacture of high-class steels, and the artistic products in copper and brass gave the country a prominent position in the ancient metallurgical world, while as a chief source of nitre India held a position of peculiar political importance until, less than forty years ago, the chemical manufacturer of Europe found among his by-products, cheaper and more effective compounds for the manufacture of explosives.

With the spread of railways, the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper, and the gradually extended use of electricity the demand for metallurgical and

COAL.

Most of the coal raised in India comes from Singareni in Hyderabad, and in Central Pro-Orissa the most important mines are those at another.

the Bengal and Bihar and Orissa—Gondwana vinces but there are a number of smaller coal-fields. Outside Bengal and Bihar and mines which have been worked at one time or

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1933 and 1934.

Province.	1933	1931	Increase	Decrease.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.
As-am	194,154	189,527		4,627
Baluchistan	11,462	14,740	3,278	
Bengal	5,691,189	6,159,486	468,297	
Bihar and Orissa	11,257,984	12,630,409	1,372,425	
Central India	252,768	289,381	36,613	
Central Provinces	1,500,911	1,842,492	341,581	
Hyderabad .	753,402	769,836	16,234	
Punjab	94,099	125,266	31,167	
Rajputana	33,194	36,510	3,316	
Total	19,789,163	22,057,147	2,272,911	4,627

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

		1933.				1934.	
	Value (£1 ==	Rs. 13.3).	Value per ton,		Value (£1 =	Rs. 13 3).	Value per ton.
	Rs	£	Rs a. 1	р.	Rs	£	Rs a. p.
Assam	17,93,698	134,865	9 3	9	14,43,174	108,509	7 9 10
Baluchistan	79,239	5,9 58	6 14	7	85,849	6,455	5 13 2
Bengal	1,62,67,325	1,223,107	2 13	9	1,64,29,424	1,235,295	2 10 8
Bihar and Orissa	3,32,42,520	2,499,437	2 15	3	3,42,00,225	2,571,446	2 11 4
Central India	9,88,182	74,299	3 14	7	10,31,595	77,564	3 9 0
Central Provinces .	56,40,432	424,093	3 12	1	67,72,353	509,199	3 10 10
Hyderabad (a) .	25,74,111	193,542	3 6	8	23,69,076	178,127	3 1 3
Punjab .	4,45,629	3 3,506	4 11	9	5,62,397	42,285	4 7 10
Rajputana	1,46,603	11,023	4 6	8	1,66,858	12,545	4 9 1
TOTAL	6,11,77,739	4,599,830			6,30,60,951	4,741,425	
AVERAGE			3 1	6			2 13 9

(a) Estimated.

The three preceding years recorded a continuous decrease in production of coal from the peak figure of 23,803, 048 tons m 1930, but in 1933 the decrease was only 364,224 tons or about 1.8 per cert, as contrasted with decreases of 8.8 per cent, and 7.2 per cent in 1931 and 1932 respectively. In 1934 the direction of change was reversed and production increased by 2.268,284 tons (or 11.4 per cent.) from 19,789, 163 tons in 1933 to 22,057,447 tons in 1934. This increase was shared by all provinces except Assam, which showed a trival decrease The most important increases were in Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and the Central Provinces (see Table 6) In Bengal, Bihar and Orissa all the fields showed increases except Jainti, the Rajmahal Hills and Talcher, the largest advance being shown by Jharla of over one million tous In Central India both Schagpur and Umaria showed increases, as did all four fields in the Central Provinces, the most notable being an merease of over 136,000 tons in Korea to a total of 400,350 tons and of 140,000 tons in the Pench Valley to a total of 1.117,942 tons, the Pench Valley exceeding one million tons for the first time. In Hyderabad State, the Singareni and Tandur fields showed increases and Sasti a decrease. In the Tertiary coalfields of Assam, Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana. and Shahpur in the Punjab.

As usual the output of the Tertiary fields was but a trivial proportion of the whole, the proportions being 98, 34 per cent from the Gondwana coalfields and 1 66 per cent from the Tertiary coalfields

A feature of the last 11 years has been the very large expansion of the output from the Central Provinces from 679,081 tons in 1924 to 1,842,492 tons in 1934. This undoubtedly accentuated the fall in output of Bhar and Orissa from 14,105,529 tons in 1924 to 11,257,984 tons in 1933, with a partial recovery to 12,630,409 tons in 1934.

In continuation of the trend of 1933, the export satistics for coal during 1933 show a further decrease amounting to about 97,000 tons. Exports to Ceylon were steady at about 228,000 tons. Ceylon retaining her position as the leading importer of Indian coal. The Straits Settlements showed an increase of 26 000 tons, but exports to all other destinations decreased, the decreases being some 84,000 tons to Hongkong 6 000 tons (to ml) to the Philippine Islands, and nearly 30,000 tons to the United kingdom (almost to ml). The export of coke imcreased by 1,331 tons.

Baluchistan, the Punjab and Rajputana. In reversal of the trend of recent years imports increases were shown by all the fields except of coal and coke showed during 1933 an increase the Naga Hills in Assam, khost in Baluchistan under from 47.544 tons in 1932 to 67,330 in 1933, 21,121 tons of the latter consisted of

coke 1934 showed a further slight increase to the same as the figure for 1929, namely 130.4 72,161 tons, of which 14,719 tons were coke. 7,000 tons from South Africa, with smaller increases from Australia and the United Kingdom, partially offset by a decrease of some 6,000 tons in the amount of coke imported average surplus of exports during the years 1926 to 1934 was, in fact, greater than the surplus during the prewar quinquennium.

The true cause of the depression in the Indian coal industry is over-development of coalfields with reference to India's requirements. Every new coalfield that is opened up at present merely serves to accentuate the depression.

The average number of persons employed in

tons, the highest figure recorded. All the figures for the last six years are higher than those previously recorded; these higher figures are due partly to an increased use of mechanical coalcutters, and partly to concentration of work. During the recent years a large number of collieries have been shut down and the labour absorbed in the remainder; this concentration permits of a proportional reduction of the supervising staff, resulting in a larger tonnage per head. There was an increase in the number of deaths by accident from 132 in 1933 to 169, these figures are however, much better than the aunual average for the quinquennium 1919-1923, which was 274, and also below the annual average for the quinquennium 1924-1928, which was 218, and may be compared with the annual average the coalfields during the year showed a smaller for 1929-1933, which was 186. The death increase (3.8 per cent) than the increase in late was 100 per thousand persons employed production (11.4 per cent). The average output in 1934 against 0.81 for the previous year, per person employed, therefore, showed a marked the average figure for the period 1919-1923 was increase from the low figure of 121.3 tons in 1.36, for the period 194-1928 was 1.16, and 1933 to 130.2 tons in 1934, which is practically for the period 1929-1933 was 1.08

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissaure the only pro-vinces in India in which iron ore is mined for smelting by European methods Iron smelting, however was at one time a widespread industry in India and there is hardly a district away from the great alluvial tracts of the Indus. Ganges and Brahmaputra in which slag heaps are not found. The primitive iron smelter finds on difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of ore from deposit that no European Ironniaster would regard as worth his serious consideration Early attempts to introduce European processes for the manufacture of pig-iron and steel were recorded in 1830 in the South Arost District since that date various other attempts have been made but non-proved a success before that now in operation near Barakar in Bengal The site of the Barakar Iron-Works was originally chosen on account of the proximity of both coal and ore supplies. The outcrop of iron stone shales between the coal-bearing Barakar and Ranigani stages stretches east and west from the works, and for many years the clav ironstone nodules obtainable from this formation formed the only supply of ore used in the blast furnaces Recently magnetite and hema-tite have been obtained from the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts, and the production from the last named district has largely replaced the supplies of ore hitherto obtained near the iron works. The Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, have now given up the use of ores obtained from the neighbourhood of Barakar and Raniganj and are now obtaining most of their ores from the Kolhan Estate, Singh-hhum. Some years ago the Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., secured two deposits of iron-ore in

additional deposits of iron-ore, the extension of which has been traced into Keonjhar and Bonal States in Orissa, a total distance of some 40 miles in a S. S. W direction At Pansira Buru, a portion of Notu Buru, the deposit has been opened up, and now feeds the Barakar ironwork, Pansira Burn rises to over 2,500 feet above sea level, the low ground on the west side being at about 1,100 feet above sea-level. The upper-most 400 to 450 feet of this hill has now been opened up, and the workings indicate the existence of a deposit about a quarter of a mile long, perhaps 400 feet thick and proved on the dip for about 500 feet. The ore body appears to be interbedded with the Dharwar slates, from which it is separated by banded hæmatite-jaspers. The ore itself is high-grade micaceous hæmatite often lateritised at the outcrop ('ross-cuts into the interior of the deposit show that the hematite becomes very friable not far below the outcrop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, outcop. In fact the characteristics of this ore, including the surface lateritisation, are almost exactly reproduced in the iron-ore deposits of toa and Ratnagiri. The Tata Iron and Steel Company at Sakchi possesses slightly richer and purer ore-bodies in the Raipur district supplies of ore are at present drawn from the deposits in Mayurbhanj. The ore-deposits have all been found to take the form of roughly insteading leaders before of born differential productions. Inticular leads or bodies of hamatite, with small proportions of magnetite, in close association with granite on the one hand and granitierocks on the other

The production of iron ore from 2,430,136 tons in 1929 the output of iron-ore in India fell to 1,228,625 tons in 1933 In 1934, however, Naranda (Singhbhum) forming parts of two large there was a turn of the tide and the production himsees known as Notu Buru and Buda Buru recovered sharply to 1,916,918 tons, an increase respectively Recent prospecting in this part of 0.756 per cent. There were also substantial Singhbhum has led to the discovery of numerous increases in the output of pig-iron and steel in the production of pig-iron in India recorded above was accompanied by a small rise in the quantity exported from 372,015 tons in 1933 to 398,054 tons in 1934. Japan was the principal consumer of Indian pig-iron, the proportion taken rose from 48.3 per cent, in 1933 to 53.3 by 18 per cent. In 1934, whilst the actual amount rose by 18 per cent. There was also an increase in exports to the United Kingdom of about 29 per cent. (24,044 tons), but a large decrease in exports to the United States (39,764 tons or over 55 per cent.) The export value per ton of pig-iron fell from Rs. 24,5 (£1,84) in 1933 to Rs. 22.2 (£1.69) in 1934

Exports of pig-iron.—The substantial increase rails and fishplates wholly manufactured in the production of pig-iron in India recorded British India from material wholly or mainly produced from Indian iron-one and complying with specifications approved by the Railway Board, and upon iron or steel railway wagons, a substantial portion of the component parts of which had been manufactured in British India. which had been haddlardired in British hads. This Act was repealed by the Act No. 11 of 1927 and the payment of bounties consequently ceased on the 31st March, 1927, the industry 1s, however, protected to a certain extent by the varying tariffs on different classes of imported steel. As a result of a new Act, No. XXXI of 1934, provision has been made for an increase of tariffs by about half over the 1927 rates, or about The Steel Industry (Production) Act 1924 Rs 10 per ton ad valorem in most cases, or about (Act No. XIV of 1924)—authorised, to companies employing Indians, bounties upon manufacture.

Quantity and value of Iron-ore produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

		1933			1934	
	Quantity	Value (£1 =	-Rs 13 3)	Quantity	Value (£1 -	Rs. 13 3).
	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
Biliar and Orissa-	195,944	1,95,943	14,733	397,461	3,97,461	29,884
Keonjhar State Mayurbhani State	341,502	6,32,129	47,529	645,108	9,98,517	75,076
Sambalpur	1,002	30	41,0000	040,100	17,110,111	10,010
Singhbhum .	616,946	13,83,773	104,043	810,547	13,32,381	100,179
Burma-						
Northern Shan States	36,293	(a) 1 45,172	10,915	23,930	(a) 95,720	7,197
Central Provinces .	777	2,331	175	898	2,694	203
Madras					1	
Last Godavarl	2,118	1.291	97			
Mysore State .	35,041	1,37,245	10,319	38,974	1,45,026	10,904
TOTAL .	1,228,625	24,97,914	187,813	1,916,918	29,71,799	223,443

(a) Estimated.

MANGANESE ORE.

This industry was started some thirty years ago by quarrying the deposits of the Vizagapatam district, and from an output of 674 tons in 1892, the production rose rapidly to 92,008 tons in 1900 when the richer deposits in the Central Provinces were also attacked, and are now yielding a larger quantity of ore than the Vizagapatan mines. The most important deposits occur in the Central Provinces, Madras, Central India, and Mysorethe largest supply coming from the Central Provinces. The uses to which the ore is put are somewhat varied. The perovide is used by glass manufacturers to destroy the green colour in glass making, and it is also used in porceiain painting and glazing for the brown colour which it yields. The ore is now used in the manufacture of ferro-manganese for use in steel manufacture. Since 1904, when the total output was 150,190 tons, the progress of the industry has been remarkable owing to the high prices prevailing.

Record Output in 1927 .- Before the year Record Output in 1927.—Before the year 1926, the record production of manganese-ore in India took place in 1907, when 902,291 tons were raised. In 1926, the output rose to 1,014,928 tons, valued at £2,463,401 f.o.b. Indian ports, the rise in output was, however, accompanied by a decrease in value, In 1927 the production rose to the highest figure yet recorded, 1,129,353 tons, accompanied by a rise in value to the neak figure of £2,703,068 f.o.b. in value to the peak figure of £2,703,068 f o b. Indian ports. During the year 1928, the upward tendency was not maintained, the output tendency was not maintained, the output falling to 978,449 tons valued at £2,198,895 f.o.b. Indian ports. In 1929, the output rose again slighly to 994,279 tons, but the value fell heavily to £1,571,030 In 1930 the output fell subto \$1,571,030 In 1930 the output fell substantially to \$29,946 tons with a heavy fall in value to £1,200,236 In 1931 a still more serious fall took place, to 537,844 tons with a value of £726,954. This was followed by a disastrous fall in 1932 to 212,604 tons with a value of £140,022. In 1933 the output rose slightly to 218,307 tons but the value fell to £123,171. These are the smallest quantities and values reported since 1901, when the output was 120,891 tons valued at £122,831. In 1905 the output was 247,427 tons valued at £223,432, since when the smallest production was 450,416 tons in 1915 valued at £929,546, whilst the smallest value was in 1909 when a production of 644,660 tons was valued at £603,908 The full magnitude of this catastrophe to the Indian manganese industry is perhaps best realised from the fact that whilst the quantity of the production in 1933 was at ittle over one-fifth of that of the peak year of 1927, the value was less than one twenty-second part of the value of the 1927 production In fact in none of the major Indian mineral industries have the effects of the slump been so scriously felt as in the manganese industry

The partial recovery of the Indian manganese industry during 1934 was reflected in an increase of exports, including the quantities exported from Mormugao in Portuguese India from the nadir of 375,904 tons in 1933 to 495,998 tons This increase was shared almost m 1934 entuely between Vizagapatam and Calcutta. The opening of the new port at Vizagapatam has been the one bright feature in the Indian manganese industry during the last two years on account of the reduced lead from the Central Provinces to the sea. The United Kingdom, with an increase of some 66,000 tons retained her position as the chief importer of Indian manganese-ore. The second place as importer was held by Japan with a decrease of some 19,000 tons, with France third with an increase of some 8,000 tons. Belgium again showed a decrease, amounting to some 5,000 tons. In 1932 the exports to the United States of America, one of India's principal markets for manganeseore, had ceased completely. In 1933 there was a trivial export to this destination but in 1934 the exports to the United States recovered to 30,083 tons (under 'Other countries'). The feature of the year was the large increase in the exports to the United Kingdom,

Quantity and value of Manyanese-ore produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

			1	.933	193	34.
	•		Quantity.	Value f o b. at Indian ports	Quantity	Value f.o.t at Indian ports.
	-		Tons	£	Tons.	£
Bihar and Orissa— Bonai State Keonjhar State Singhbhum	· ·	•	3,115 60,407 7,453	1,771 34,357 7,919	3,032 54,208 15,112	2,255 38,256 18,890
Central Provinces— Balaghat Bhandara Chhindwara Nagpui	- : :		20,501 60 8,228	23,405 69 9,394	131,248 51,949 2,828	175,544 69,482 3,783
Madras — Kurnool Sandur State Vizagapatam		•	300 101,260 16, 69 8	124 38,605 7,409	127,356 20,145	67,658 12,129
Mysore— Chitaldrug Shimoga		٠.	5 280	2 116	81 347	46 197
	TOTAL		218,307	123,171	406,306	388,240

GOLD.

The greater part of the total output of gold Hyderahad comes next, but at a respectable The greater part of the total output of gold in India is derived from the Kolar gold field in Mysore. During the last decade the production of this mine reached its highest point in 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1905 when 616,758 ounces were raised. In 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces in 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces in 1906 the quantity won was 565,208 ounces in 1907 and this figure fell to 535,085 ounces in 1908 and the Anantapur Phe figures for the latter years reveal a small there cased in 1912. The Anantapur mines gave improvement. The Nizam's mine at Hutti in

the amount being 2,532 ounces, valued at valued at Rs. 2,08,01,943 (£ 1,540,885) in 1931 Rs. 1,51,800. Gold mining was carried on in the to 329,681.7 ozs valued at Rs. 2,53,51,438 North Arcot district of Madras from 1893 till (£1,906,123) in 1932. In 1931 the gradual 1900, the highest yield (2,854 ounces) being obtained in the year 1898. The Kyaukpazat mine in Upper Burma was worked until 1903, when the pay shute was lost and the mine closed (£1,540,885), followed by a trivial fall again down. In 1902 dredging operations were 1932, when the 2,53,51,438 (£1,906,123). In 1933 and 216 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904, there was an increase to 336,108 3 ozs. valued and 210 ounces of gold were obtained in 1904, there was an increase to 336,108 3 czs. valued the amount steadily increased from year to at Rs. 2,76,40,071 (£2,708,201) In 1934 the year and reached 8,445 ounces in 1909, but output fell to 322,142.9 ozs. but the value fell in subsequent years until in 1922 increased to Rs. 2,92,72, 130 (£2,200,836), being it was no more than 24 oz. The small the highest in terms of storling since 1920 It quantity of gold produced in the Punjab, the is interesting to note that the output of 1921 Central Provinces, and the United Provinces is which was valued at £2,050,575 a figure very obtained by washing. Gold washing is carried on close to that of the 1933 production, was in a great many districts in India, but there is 432,726 6 ozs. in a great many districts in India, but there is 432,726 6 ozs, no complete record of the amount obtained in this way. There was a trivial fall in the total the Kolar Gold Field during 1934 was 21,514 Indian gold production from 330,488 8 ozs of whom 13,161 worked under-ground,

secular decline in the total Indian gold production was temporarily arrested with an output of 330,488 8 ozs valued at Rs 2,08,01,943 330,488 8 ozs

The average number of persons employed on

Quantity and value of Gold* produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

		1933			1934		
eponderson.	Quantity	Value (£1 = 1	Rs 13.3)	Quantity.	Value (11 =	Rs 13.3)	Labour in 1934.
	Ozs.	Rs.	٤	Ozs	Rs	Ľ	
Bihar and Orissa— Manbhum	42 0	2,988	225	51 0	3,913	294	41
Singhbhum .	225 0	16,750	1,250	63 0	4,410	332	11
Burma— Katha	31 0	1,665	125	103.7	5,971	449	4
Upper Chindwin	21.0	1,960	147	42 2	4,508	339	
Northern Shan States				744 0	52,778	3,968	
Mysore	335,773.9	2,76,15,478	2,076,352	321,133 2	2,91,99,075	2,195,419	21,51
Punjab	10 3	825	62	0.9	85	6	6
United Provinces	5 1	405	31	4 9	390	29	76
TOTAL	336,108 3	2,76,40,071	2,078,201	322,142 9	2,92,71,130	2,200,836	21,65

^{*} Fine ounces in the case of Mysore.

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum is found in Indla in two distinct 1886, prior to annexation of Upper Burma retroleum is found in India in two distincts areas—one on the east, which includes Assam, Burma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. This belt extends to the productive oil fields of Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The other area is on the west, and includes the Punjab and Polyabeth.

areas—one on the east, which includes Assam, the output is estimated to have averaged over Burma, and the islands off the Arakan coast. 2 million gallons a year. Drilling was begun This belt extends to the productive oil fields of in 1887. The Yenangyat field yielded a very Sumatra, Java and Borneo. The other area is not the west, and includes the Funjab and Baluchista, the same belt of oil-bearing rocks being continued beyond the borders of British place among the oil-fields of India. Petroleum vas struck at the end of 1901, and in 1903, area is by far the most important, and the most successful oil-fields are found in the Irrawaddy 1908 the production of this field was 48 million gallons were obtained. In 1907 and successful oil-fields are found in the Irrawaddy 1908 the production of this field was 48 million gallons developed of these fields. Native wells have in 1910 it rose to 56½ million gallons in 1912 been at work here for over 100 years, and to the output is estimated to have averaged over

some small oil springs have been discovered, been successful.

known to contain oil deposits but their value but in 1930 the world's production fell to about is uncertain. About 20,000 gailons were 193½ million tous, in 1931 to about 187 million obtained from the eastern Barongo Island tons, and in 1932 to about 179 million tons, near Akyab, and about 37,000 gailons from whilst in 1933 the production rose again to about 1911. Oil was struck at Minbu in 1910, the Columbia, Trinidad, India, Germany, Egypt and production for that year being 18,320 gallons in a production for that year being 18,320 gallons in 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was 1912. The existence of oil in Assam has been known for many years and an oil spring was uncertainty of the contributed 62 5 per cent. Of the third states contributed 62 5 per cent. Of the contributed for the United States. The line of the United States contributed 62 5 per cent. Of the contributed 1902 progress was slow. Since contributed 0 64 per cent, which fell to 0.60 that year the annual production has been been grown in 1928 and rose to 0.62 in 1930 0.63 per cent. In 1931 and 0 64 per cent in 1932, and for the west oil sarrings have been known. between 2½ and 4 million gallons.

On the west, oil springs have been known for many years to exist in the Rawalpindi and other districts in the Punjab. In Baluchistan geological conditions are adverse, and though some small oil springs have been the conditions are adverse, and though her place being taken by Trindad.

some small oil springs have been discovered, attempts to develop them have not hitherto mg Bulma) increased from 306,009,022 gallons in 1933 to 322,025,280 gallons in 1934, the highest The world's production of petroleum (In 193 to 322,025,280 gallons in 1934, the highest (In 1928 amounted to nearly 150 million long tons, peak production being 311,030,108 gallons in of which India contributed 0.72 per cent, 1930. The increase in 1934 was largely due to 11 1928, this figure jumped to some 172 million an increase of some 11 million gallons in Assam long tons, of which the Indian proportion, on a match of the increase of about half this amount practically stationary production, fell to 0.64 thom Burma. offset partly by a moderate decrease per cent. In 1928 there was another substantial in the Punjab. This increase in output in 1821 in the world's production, which reached the 1934 was accompanied, however, by a small figure of over 181 million tons, In 1929, there decrease in estimated value amounting to was another jump to over 202 million tons, IRs 25,74,177 (UP\$3,570), or 4.1 per cent.

Quantity and value of Petroleum produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934

		19.33			1934	- Managagara Anangaga an antanah
	Quantity	Value (\$1=	Rs 13 3)	Quantity	Value (£1 = 1	R* 13.3)
148am	Gals	Ru	£	Gala	Ra	£
Badarpur	55,867	4,178	314			
Digboi	52,716,120	90,01,748	676,823	63,754,262	1,08,86,609	818,542
Burma Kyaukpyn	14,350	12,612	948	13,579)	
Mmbu	3,718,250	7,90,218	59,415	3,873,128		
Singu	82,613,112	1,75,55,284	1,319,946	81,927,114		
Thayetmyo	434,572	92,346	6,943	685,489	(a) }4,82,77,033	0.000.000
Upper Chindwin	3,052,778	2,28,958	17,215	3,095,245	4,02,11,035	3,629,852
Yenangyat (in- c l u d i n g Lanywa).	23,481,982	50,20,905	377,512	27,717,552		
Yenangyaung	135,685,855	2,88,50,573	2,160,216	137,447,983		
, '						
Attock	4,236,136	10,59,034	79,627	3,510,948	8,77,737	65,995
Total	306,009,022	6,26,15,856	4,707,959	322,025,280	6,00,41,379	4,514,389

Imports of Kerosene Orlanto India during the years 1933 and 1934

		1933.			1934.	
	Quantity	Value (£1 =	=Rq 13 3)	Quantity	Value (£1≃	Rs. 13 3)
From - Union of Socia-	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
list Soviet Republics Roumania Sumatra . Persia	41,946,734 6,216,529 246,326 302,708	1,60 85,785 15,55,280 13,14,828 2,00,199	1,209,457 116,938 98,859 15,053	43,121,885 8,796,256 6,772,813 1,971,850	1,53,92,706 25,17,500 31,66,052 10,59,081	1,157,346 189,286 238,048 79,629
Java United States of America Other countries.	4,216,883 1,164,856 3,684,327	18,44,887 7,47,835 3,66,949	138,714 56,228 27,590	1,422,981 2,118,839 390,431	2,94,709 12,78,786 2,49,649	22,159 96,149 18,771
Total	57,778,383	2,21,15,763	1,662,839	64,595,055	2,39,58,463	1,801,388

Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1933 and 1934

	1933.			1934.			
	Quantity Value (£1		Rs 13 3)	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		
P	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals,	Rs.	£	
From— Roumania .	10,702,471	20,14,776	151,487	2,165,569	3,73,907	28,114	
Persia . Straits Settle-	64,584,911	1,23,24,390	926,646	77,150,970	1,36,50,208	1,026,331	
Straits Settle- ments	150,389	41,706	3,136	189,555	54,362	4,087	
Borneo .	27,613,731	50,54,512	380,039	25,466,739	43,50,602	327,113	
Other countries.	3,852,481	7,94,256	59,718	1,598,604	3,36,005	25,264	
Total	106,903 983	2,02,29,640	1,521,026	106,571,437	1,87,65,084	1,410,909	

19 6 cwts, valued at Rs, 6,080 (£454) in 1929. and 2 1 cwts, valued at Rs 730 (£54) in 1930 There was no reported output in 1931, but in 1932 there was an output of 11 5 cwts valued at Rs 1,940 (£146), in 1933 of 76 lbs valued at Rs 1,500 (£113), and in 1934 of 3 7 cwts valued at Rs 152 (£12)

There was a marked rise in the declared production of mica from 41,075 cwts valued at Rs. 16,82,045 (£126,470) in 1933 to 55,706 cwts, valued at Rs. 20.76,599 (£156,135) in 1934 As has been frequently pointed out, the output figures are incomplete, and a more accurate idea of the size of the industry is to be obtained from the export figures. In the years 1926 and 1927 the export figure was approximately double the reported production figure, whilst in the years 1928 and 1929 the quantity exported was more than double the reported production. In 1930 the recorded exports were, however, only

Amber and Mica.—The production of amber in the Myltkyma district, Burma, decreased from 29.5 cwts valued at Rs 12,020 (£897) in 1928, to of tin-ore from Burma including Karenni State of tin-ore from Burma including Karenni State from 4,503 9 tons valued at Rs 64,37,656 (£484.034) in 1933 to 5,801 2 tons valued at Rs 1,01,70,348 (£764,688) in 1934. This is the highest quantity and total value yet recorded in any one year. The large increase in the total value is, of course, mainly due to the rise in the price of the metal resulting from the tin restriction scheme in operation in the five leading tin-producing countries Malaya, Netherlands. East Indies, Bolivia, Nigeria and Siam, a scheme to which India is not an adherent. The increase in output of some 1.297 tons is shared between all the producing districts Of the total pro-duction of 1934 3,907 2 tons, or, some 67,3 per cent. came from Burma proper, the balance of 1894 tons being derived from Mawchi in Karenni State. There was no reported output of block tin

Imports of Unwrought Tin rose from 41,655 cwts. valued at Rs. 52,96,454 (£398,230) in 1933 some 57 per cent. in excess of the reported to 44,454 cwts valued at Rs.67,71,443 (£509,131) production, in 1931 36 per cent, in 1932 43 per in 1934, over 97 per cent of these imports cent., and in 1933 some 45 per cent. in excess. Copper.—During 1934 the mine output trivial increase in value increased to 328,422 long tons of copper-ore to decrease of about 1, from Mosabon and 254 long tons from Dhoban. State, partially balanced making a total of 328,676 long tons, valued at Rs. 34,19,869 (£257,133), against 201.722 long ore in 1933 valued at Rs 22,12,966 (£166,388) tons of copper A total of 314,085 short tons of ore was treated in the mill, and the production of refined copper amounted to 6,300 long tons against 4,800 tons in the previous year A total of 5,256 tons of copper ingots was consumed in the rolling mill and 852 tons were sold in the Indian market at an average price of Rs 598 per ton Operations in the rolling mill resulted in the production of 8,180 long tons of yellow metal, the whole of which was sold in India at an average price of Rs. 584 per ton

The production of silver from the Bawdwin mines of Upper Burma during 1934 tell slightly by 262,028 ozs as compared with 1933, but this tall in quantity was accompanied by a rise in value of Rs. 8,69,787 (£65,398) due to the increase in the price of silver during the year.

The output of silver obtained as a bye-product trom the Kolar gold mmes of Mysore showed a tall of 681 ozs

The amount of silver bullion and coin exported during the year was 53,991,714 ozs. valued at Rs 7,26,70,511 (£5,463,948) as compared with 58,328,890 ozs. valued at Rs 7,00,38,590 (£5,266,059) during 1933,

The production of lead-ore at the Burma Corporation's Bawdwin mines in Burma fell slightly from 544,791 tons in 1933 to 443,489 tons in 1934, whilst the total amount of metal extracted fell from 72,045 tons (including 1,485 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs 1,15,61,915 (£869,317) in 1933 to 71,815 tons (including 1,255 tons of antimonial lead) valued at Rs 1,06,86,230 (£803,476) in 1934. The quantity of silver extracted from the Bawdwin ores fell slightly trom 6,054,047 ozs. valued at Rs 65,74,695 (£494,338) in 1933 to 5,792,019 ozs. valued at Rs. 74,44,482 (£559,736) in 1934. The value of the lead per ton fell from Rs 160 5 (£12 07) to Rs. 148.8 (£11.19), whilst the value of the silver per ounce rose from Rs 1-1-5 (19 6d) to Rs. 1-4-7 (23, 19d) in the year under review The one reserves in the Bawdwin mine as calculated on the 1st of July, 1934, totalled 4,062,511 tons, against 4,133,792 tons at the end of June 1933, with an average composition of 24.6 per cent. of lead, 14.8 per cent. of zine, 0-84 per cent. of copper, and 18 9 ozs of silver per ton of lead. Included in this reserve are approximately 250,000 tons of copper-ore

Magnesite.—The output of magnesite showed known, but on account of their a small decrease of 231 tons, accompanied by a they are worked only occasionally

The decrease was due to decrease of about 1.000 tons from Mysore State, partially balanced by an increase in the output of the Salem district, Madras.

Zinc.—The production of zinc concentrates by the Burma Corporation Limited, in the Northern shan States, rose from 61,432 tons valued at Rs. 30.82,944 (£231,800) in 1933 to 68,838 tons valued at Rs. 26,77,413 (£201,309), the increase in quantity being accompanied by a decrease in value. The quantity is the greatest intherto recorded, but the value is much below those of the years 1926 to 1929 (£559,412 in 1928). The fall in value during 1934 is, or course, due to a fall in the market price of spelter.

The exports during the year under review amounted to 77,500 tons valued at Rs. 29,46,693 (£221,556) against 64,050 tons valued at Rs. 32,02,500 (£240,789) in the preceding year

Gem Stones .- The only precious and semiprecious stones at present mined in India are the diamond, ruby, sapphire, spinel, tourmaline garnet, rock-crystal, agate, cornelian, jadeite and amber The production of diamonds in Central India rose from 2,342 carats valued at Rs 63,695 (£4,789) in 1933, to 2.480 carats valued at Rs. 1,22,501 (49,211) in 1931 Of this latter production 2,429 carats were produced in Panna State and the remainder in Charkhari, Ajaigarh, and Buawai.

Since the liquidation of the Burma Ruby Mines, Limited, and the final cessation of the operations of this company in 1931, there has been an interregnum during which reliable tatistics of production of gem stones in the Mogok Stone Tract have been unobtainable. Work, however, is still continued by local miners; in addition a certain amount of work is being done under extraordinary licenses. For 1932 no returns were available, except that a fine Ruby of 17 carats was tound at Chaunggyi near Mogok, and a fine sapphire of about 90 carats and a good star sappline of 453 carats were mined at Kathe. For 1933 the only return was of 1.103 carats of rubies from Kathe. For 1934, however, there is a reported production of 21,622 carats of jubics valued at Rs. 36,011 (£2,708) and 153 carats of sapphire valued at Rs. 380 (£25) The data for 1933 and 1934 relate to production under extraordinary licenses.

In addition the production was reported from Soomam in the Padar district of Kashmir State, of 18,375 tolas (1,071,869 carats) of Saphire valued at Rs 1,38,961 (±10,448). In addition there was a production of (58,560 tolas of Corundum of no commercial value. The sappline deposits of Kashmir have long been known, but on account of their high altitude

SALT.

There was a large increase in the total output of salt, amounting to nearly 250,000 tons, shared by all producing provinces but chiefly due to Bombay and Sind (205,434 tons) and Aden (27,286 tons). The total production—1,963,702 tons—is the highest yet recorded, the previous maximum output being 1,921,396 tons in 1919 Imports of salt into India increased by some 25,000 tons, all the countries of origin, showing decreases excepting Aden from which 53,403 tons were received above the imports of the previous year.

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1933 and 1934.

	1933			1934.			
	Quantity Tons	Value (£1 - Rs 13 3).		Quantity.	Value (£1=Rs. 13·3).		
		Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£	
Aden	308,129	21,00,096	157,902	335,415	20,44,905	153,752	
Bengal .	13	180	14	28	371	28	
Bombay and Sind	415,538	21,81,752	164,041	620,972	a26,75,218	201,144	
Burma	35,789	4,81,621	36,212	36,976	5,33,916	40,144	
Gwalior	35	1,768	133	66	3,249	244	
Madras	490,510	28,93,911	217,587	499,268	25.94,094	195,048	
Northern India .	462, 83	37.65,718	283,137	470,977	38,21,929	287,363	
Total	1,712,397	1,14,25,046	859,026	1,963,702	1,16,73,682	877,720	

⁽a) Excludes the value of 94,952 tons of salt produced in Sind Information is not available

Imports of Salt into India during the nears 1933 and 1934

	1933			1934			
From-	Quantity	Value (£1=	lue (£1=Rs 13 3)		Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£	
United King- dom .	1,057	91 403	6,872	515	74,591	5.608	
Germany	57,186	8,70,577	65,457	56,317	8,94,075	67,224	
Spain .	7,725	1,33,185	10,0 4	,	.,	•••	
Aden and De- pendencies	256,620	3,57,869	252,471	310,023	39,54,992	297,368	
Egypt	15,534	2,32,329	17,468	12,824	1,64,231	12,348	
Italian East Africa	27,949	4.21.338	31,680	12,375	1,70,939	12,853	
Other countries	747	11,222	844	100	7,999	601	
Total	366,818	51,17,223	384,806	392,163	52,66,827	396,002	

Stock Exchanges.

There are about 475 Share and Stock Brokers in Bombay. They carry on business on the Bombay. They carry on business on the Share and Stock Brokers' Association formed to facilitate the negotiations and the sale and purchase of Joint Stock securities promoted throughout the Presidency of Bombay. Their powers are defined by rules and regulations framed by the Board of Directors and approved by the general body of Brokers and approved by the general body of Brokers The Foard has the power to stop business in times of emergencies. The official address of the Secretary is Dalai Street, Fort, Bombay. of the Secretary is Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

At first the admittance fee for a broker was Rs. 5 which was gradually raised to Rs. 7,000

Committee of Enquiry.-In 1923 the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee to enquire into the constitution, customs, The fee for the Broker's card has increased practices, rules, regulations and methods of business of the Native Share and Stock Brok-purchase a share from a member and seek any such enquiries with reference to any of the aforesaid matters or any other matter appertaining to the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper and thereafter with a view to protect the investing public against the interested or irregular control of business to formulate such definite proposals for the future constitution, control, direction and regulation of the aforesaid Association as the Committee may deem proper.

The Committee issued a report early in 1924 signed by all the members save one who appended a minority report. The majority report made several important recommendations for reform notably one aimed at the prevention of corners and another for facilitating the handling of legitimate complaints against the brokers on the part of the public. The Association, however, adopted the minority report which leaves the constitution and practice of the Exchange very little modified.

In the middle of the year 1925 there was heavy speculation in certain mill scrips. The market was tremendously oversold, the usual crisis ensured, leading to the temporary closing of the Exchange and the suspension of all dealings and a public agitation for thorough reform arose. The brokers were at first unwilling to yield to this demand. But a threat of Govern-ment intervention and control altered their attitude. In the end, they submitted new draft rules under which wild speculation will be discouraged and the recurrence of such crisis as that indicated above will be unlikely.

For many years the Calcutta Share Market met in the open air in business quarters and was under no control except that of market custom In 1908 the Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was formed, a Representative Committee came into existence, and the existing customs were focussed into rules drawn up for the conduct of business Public confidence grew rapidly and the rules regarding membership and business underwent drastic changes to suit advan-cing conditions. The Great War, having given an impetus to Indian industries, was responsible for an astoundingly large volume of business in the market which culminated in a boom

In June, 1923, the Association was incorporated into a Limited Company under the Indian Companies' Acts 1913-1920 with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs divided into 300 fully paid up shares of 1,000 each. Accounts are made up annually up to 30th September At the present moment, the number of shares subscribed is 223, each firm owning, and being

ers' Association of Bombay and to investigate election and on being elected the admission any such complaints of the public and to make fee charged by the Association is Rs. 5,000. The conduct of members and of business is controlled by bye-laws, customs and usages being fully honoured. The market customs differ from those of most other Stock Exchanges, since there are no settlement days, delivery is due the second day after the contract is passed, and aecond day after the contract is passed, and sales of securities are effected for most part under blank transfers. It has not got jobbers like the London Stock Exchange, but the brokers mostly combine the function of dealers. The principal business transacted is connected with the share in Jute Mills, Coal Companies, Tea Companies registered in India, miscellaneous industrial concerns (such as paper, flour, etc.) Railway Companies and Debentures, the latter representing those of industrial concerns and Trustees Investment Securities, namely, Municipal. Port Investment Securities, namely, Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Debentures.

> A general meeting of the shareholders annually A general meeting of the shareholders annually elects a Committee which elects several Sub-Committees and Hony. Office Bearers—the President and two Joint Hony. Treasurers The Committee is empowered to do all work on behalf of the Association, which in its turn delegates powers to the Sub-Committees and the Hon. Office Bearers. The Committee also adjudicates in disputes between members the avoid Law thus enabling the members to avoid Law Courts in most cases.

> Committee for 1935 — J. R. Coulthard, Esq. President, J. S. Haywood, Esq. G. C. Montgomery, Esq. 9. A. Cohen, Esq. Sarbotosh Sen, Esq., Jitendra Mohan Dutt, Esq., M.Sc., Goralall Seal, Esq., Shambhu Nath Dutt, Esq., Gobind Lall Bangur, Esq., Mahaliram Sonthalas, Esq., Basant Lall Chaturvedi, Esq., Jagannath Jhunjhunwala, Esq., Bishambhur Nath Chaturvedi, Esq., Esq., LLB.; Mokandlall,

Joint Honorary Treasurers -Goralall Seal, Esq , Mahahram Sonthaha, Esq.

Secretary -From April 1935, D. Chakravirty, M A., B.L.

The Stock Exchange has its own building at 7, Lyons Range. This building—one of the finest specimen of its kind—was opened on 6th July 1928, by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Government Bengal. The ground floor is utilised for the Association Hall where members meet between 12 noon and 5 p m. The Mezzanine floor contains the offices of the Association, a well equipped Library and several retiring places for the benefit of the members. The upper three floors are tenanted by members' offices.

The Madras Stock Exchange situated at No 9 Broadway consists of about 100 Members of entitled to own, only one share.

The total number of members, including partners and assistants of member firms, is done. There is an admittance membership cardiola. The Committee has restricted the further total of new shares until it deems it necessary to revise its decision, exception being made in the case of a partner dissociating from an existing time. Anyone to become a member is required to the case of a partner dissociating from an existing that the case of a partner dissociating from an existing the case of a partner dissociating from a partner dissociation and the case of a partner dissociation and the case of a partner dissociation and the case of a partner dissociation an which 25 are working Members. It was opened

Chambers of Commerce.

Modern commerce in India was built up by gress resolved upon the establishment of an merchants from the west and was for a long Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, and time entirely in their hands. Chambers of elected a Provincial Committee empowered to Commerce and numerous kindred Associa-tions were formed by them for its protection and assistance. But Indians have in recent years, taken a large and growing part in this commercial life. The extent of their participation varies greatly in different parts of India, according to the natural proclivities and genius of different races. Bombay, for instance, has led the way in the industrial and commercial regeneration of the new India, while Bengal, very active in other fields of activity, lags behind in this one. Arising from these cir-cumstances we find Chambers of Commerce in Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and other important centres, with a membership both European and Indian; but alongside these have sprung up in recent years certain Asso-ciations, such as the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, of which the membership is exclusively Indian. These different classes of bodies are in no sense hostile to one another and constantly work in association.

The Loudon Chamber of Commerce in 1921 realizing the increasing attention demanded by the economic development of India, took steps to form an "East India Section" of their organization. The Indian Chambers work harmoniously with this body, but are in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present in no sense affiliated to it, nor is there at present any inclination on their part to enter into such close relationship, because it is generally felt that the Indian Chambers can themselves achieve their objects better and more effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with vhat seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters.

A new movement was started in 1913 by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, a leading millowner and public citizen of Bombay, which aims at effecting great improvement in strengthening Indian commercial organization. Sir Fazulbhoy's original plan was for the formation of an Indian Commercial Congress. The proposal met with approval in all parts of India. The scheme was delayed by the outbreak of war but afterwards received an impetus from the same cause and the first Congress was held in the 1915 Christmas holiday season, in the Town Hall, Bombay.
The list of members of the Reception Committee showed that all the important commercial associations of Bombay were prepared to cooperate actively.

The Congress was attended by several hundred The Congress was attended by several hundred delegates from all parts of Indis. The late Sir D. E. Wacha, the then President of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee, at the opening of the proceedings and the first business was the election of Sir Fasuiboy Cuzrimbhoy as the first President. The Con-

take the necessary steps to get the Association registered and to enrol members and carry on work. The Congress also approved of the draft constitution.

The organization languished for lack of support for some years until a number of mer-chants specially interested in Currency and Exchange questions revived it in 1926 at Delhi and 1927 at Calcutta, the initiative in the new activities halling, like the first movement, from Pombay. The Commercial Congress held in Calcutta on 31st December 1926 and 1st and 2nd January 1927, decided upon the formation of a "Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year has his headquarters or where he directs it to be located." Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following :-

- (a) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.
- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.
- (c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.
- (d) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think fit and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation.
- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negoti-able or transferable instruments or securities.

The Rules provide for two classes of members, rzz., numbers consisting of Chambers of Commerce (Subscription Rs. 300) and others consisting of Commercial Associations (Subscription Rs. 150).

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1935 :-

President.-Lala Padampat Singhania.

Vice-President .- Mr. D. P. Khaitan .

Members of the Committee, - Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad), Mr G D Birla (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta). Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E M.B.E., (Indian Salt Association, Bombay). Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Mr. Hoshang N E Dinshaw, Kaiachi.

A. D. Shroff (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Lala Shri Ram (Delhi Factory-owners' Federation, Delhi), Seth Walchand Hirachand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay), Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker Telegraphic address — Unicomind, Cawinpore

(Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), Mi Chumlal B, Mehta (Bombay Bulhon Exchange, Bombay), Mr M L Dahanukar (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Rombay), Lala Rampidas Vushya (Gwallor Chamber of Commerce, Lashkar) and Lt Saidai P S Sodhbans (Indian Chamber ber of Commerce, Labore)

Treasurers -Mr D Khaitan (Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta), and Sir Han Sanker Paul, Kt, M.LC (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta).

Co-opted Members — Mr S M Bashir, Cawnpore, Pandit K Santanain, Lahore, Mr M Muham-mrd Ismail, Madras, Mr B Dus, M.L.A., Cuttack, Mr A L Ojha, Calcutta and Mr Hoshang N E Dinshaw, Karachi.

BENGAL

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found-The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was rounded in 1834. Its headquarters are in Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 300. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade "in particular in Calcutta," There are two classes of members Permanent (Chamber and Associated) and Honorary.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, rallway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in of connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Chamber

The following are the office bearers of the Chamber for the year 1936-37:—

President .- Sir Edward Benthall, Messrs

Vice-President -Mr. C G. Arthur, Messrs Jardine, Skinner & Co.

Members .- Mr. T T. K. Allan, The National Members.—Mr. T. T. K. Allan, The National Bank of India, Ltd; Mr. H. F. Bateman, Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co, Mr. A. O. Brown, Messrs, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Mr. W. Hunter, Messrs, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.; Mr. J. Reid Kay, Messr. James Finlay & Co., Ltd; Mr. C. C. Miller, Mr. O. Messrs Hoare Miller & Co., 1td; Mr. J. H. S. Richardson, Messis Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd

The Secretary of the Chamber is Mr A. C. to Daniel. Assistant Secretary, Mr. D. C. Fair-foll

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The Council of George Campbell.

The Bengal Legislative Council -Mr F T. Homan (Cal Electric Supply Corporation Ltd), Lamb (Begg Dunlop & Co Ltd), Mr W. (Wordsworth (The Stat sman Ltd.), Mr G W Leeson (Macnell & Co) Mr W H Thompson, (Bengal Telephone), A C. C Miller, (Messrs Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.)

The Calcutta Port Trust -Mr G V Lloyd The Calculta Fort Trust—Mr G V Lloyd (Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd.), Mr. W Hunter (Gillanders Arbitanot & Co.), Mr. A. O. Brown, (Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.); Mr. G W Leeson (Macnell & Co.), Mr. K. J Nicolson, (Glad-tone, Wyllie & Co.), Mr. J. Reid kay, (James Finlay & Co., Ltd.).

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation,—Mr. C. W Miles, (Shaw Wallace & Co.), Mr. E. G. Spooner, (Martin & Co.), Mr. W T. Vizar Harmer (Bengal Iron Co., Idd.); F.J. Marindin (Burma Shell Oil Storage & Distably Conference of the Conf tributing Co of India, Ltd.), Mr C. H., Holmes, (Holmes Wilson & Co., Ltd.), Mr A. R. Colley, (Calcutta Electric Supply Corpor-ation Ltd.)

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta -M1 W H Thompson, MLC. (Bengal Telephone Co , Ltd)

The Bengal Borler Commission —Mr. W Gow, (Burn & Co., Ltd.), Mi T. W Forcest; Mr. W H. W Urquhart

The Bengal Smoke Nursances Commission:—Mr. R. J. Ohver, Mr G Y Robertson,

The Chamber elects representatives to various other bodies of less importance, such as the committee of the Calcutta Sailors Home, and to numerous subsidiary associations. The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce .

Calcutta Gram Oilseed and Rice Association, Indian Jute Mills Association, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta Tea Traders Associa-tion, Calcutta Fire Insurance Associa-State.—The Hon'ble Sir tion, Calcutta Import Trade Association, Calcutta Marine Insurance Association,

Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, consists of such members or assistants to mem-Indian Mining Association, Calcutta Baled bers as may, from time to time, annually of Jute Association, Indian Paper Makers' Asso-otherwise be selected by the Registrar and Juce Association, Indian Paper Makers Association, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Juce Fabric Brokers' Association, Calcutta Buled Jute Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association, Calcutta Accident Insurance Association, Calcutta Flour Mills' Association, Calcutta River Transport Association, and the Masters' Stevedores' Association.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to cus-toms of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personelly or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta, or elscwhere in India or Burmah, by whomsoever and also publishes a large number of statistical of such parties the said disputes and different circulates of various descriptions in addition to cese be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which other circulars on matters under discussion.

otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Chamber also maintains a Licensed Measurers' Department controlled by a special committee. It includes a Superintendent (Mr R. Ellis), Head Office Manager (Mr. C. G. Smith) and Assistant Superintendents (Messis G. C. G. Smyth, J. B. F. Henfrey and B. Perry), and the staff at the time of the last official returns consisted of 100 officers. The usual system of work for the benefit of the trade of the port is followed. The Department has its own provident fund and compassionate funds and Measurers' Club. The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns It publishes weekly the Calcutta Prices Current.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The objects of the Chamber are to aid and Co, Ltd), Mr B C Ghosh, BSc and Assam and to protect the commercial interests of all persons trading therein, to promote unanimity and uniformity of practice amongst the members of the commercial community, to represent their views and requirements to the Government, railway and port authorities, to arrange for organised action on all matters involving the interests of members including conditions of employment of industrial labour, to arbitrate when occasion occurs between parties willing to submit their differences to the Association, and generally to do all such things as may be conducted to the interests of the commercial classes of Bengal and Assam

President -Sir Hair Sanker Paul, Kt, M L C, (Butto Kusto Paul & Co, Ltd)

Vice-Presidents - - Mr. J. C. Banerjee, (J. C. Banerjee, Ltd.), Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Hony, Treasurer -- Dr Satya Churn Law, MA, PhD

Merabers of the Executive Committee — Mr. N. R. Sarkai. (Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.), Mr. S. C. Mitra, (Jalan Mitra, Co.), Rai A. C. Banerjee, Bahadur. (A. C. Banerjee, A. C.), Mr. Sadhan Chandra Roy, (Wilson & Roy), Kumar Kartek Chuin Mullick, (Raja D. N. Mullick & Sons. Ltd.), Mr. Arm. Prokash Boral, (Prosad Das Bonal & Bros), Mr. D. N. Sen, (Bengal Glass Works, Ltd.), Capt. N. N. Dutt, M. W. (Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd.), Mr. S. N. Banerjee, (Kalyanpur Lame Works, Ltd.), Mr. Jiban krishna Mitter, Mr. N. & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. Jiban krishna Mitter, Mr. N. K. Roy Choudhury, (Kalichann Ginsh Chandra Members of the Executive Committee - Mr N

(Lond) stimulate the development of commercial, B com (Lond), (Sisir Soap Works), Mr agricultural and industrial enterprises in Bengal Banwarilall Roy, Mr Jogendia Kishoic Das, MA, BL, (M Bhattacharyva & Co)

> Secretary -Mr J N Sen Gupta, M A , B L Asst Secretary -- Mr S R Biswas, MA

LIST OF AFFILIATED BODIES AND ASSOCIATION MEMBERS OF THE BENGAL NATIONAL CHAM ER OF COMMERCE -1935

The Bengal Industries Association, 15, Clive Street, Calcutta, The Bengal Hostery Manufacturers' Association, 2, Ashu Babu Lane, Kudderpore, Calcutta, The All-India Soap Makers' Association, 22, Caming Street, Calcutta, The Bengal Glass Manufacturers Carcusa, The Bengal Glass Mannacutrers Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calentta, The Indian Colhery Owners' Association, Jharna, E. I. Ry, The East India Jute Associa-tion Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calentta; The Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association, P224/6, Strand Bank Road, Meerbaharghat, Calcutta, The Oil Mills Association, 151B. Raja Dinendia Street, Calcutta, The Faridpur District Merchants' Association, Faridpur, The Association of Engineers, 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Indian Insurance Institute, 2. Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Eastern Bengal Jute Association Ltd., 5/1, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, The Bengal Jute Growers' Association, 2, Joyal Exchange Place, Calentta, The Calcutta Shellac Exchange Ltd., 3, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, The Tipperal Capt N. N. Dutt, M. B. (Bengal tours works, Ltd.), Ltd., 3, Manico Lanc, Calcutta, The Tripperali Capt N. N. Dutt, M. B. (Bengal luminity Co., Chamber of Commerce, Comilla, The Indian Ltd.), Mr. S. N. Baneljee, (kalvanpur Lume Planters' Association, Stidhalpun, Stihet, The Works, Ltd.), Mr. Jiban Krishna Mitter, Mr. N. R. Roy Choudhury, (Kalicharan Girish Chindha Roy Choudhury, (Kalicharan Girish Chindha Roy Choudhury, (Kalicharan Girish Chindha Association, 1, Lindsay Street, Calcutta, The Chemical Co., Ltd.), Mr. B. Maitta, (Calcutta Tripperali Trades Association, Comilla, The Chindhalpur, Chindhalpur, Mr. S. C. Ray, M. A., B. L., (Aryasthan Insurance Companies Association (Bengal), Mr. S. C. Ray, M. A., B. L., (Aryasthan Insurance Companies Association (Bengal), Mr. S. C. Ray, M. A., B. L., (Aryasthan Insurance Companies Association (Bengal),

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

blished in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians, to waten over and protect the general commercial interests of India or any part thereof, and the interests of persons, in particular the Indians, engaged in trade, commerce or industries in India, to adjust controversies between members of this Chamber, to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Tribunal of the Chamber, to promote and advance commercial and technical education Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India, to provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room or suitable buildings or rooms for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and to do all such other things as may be conducive to the development of trade, commerce and industries, or incidental to attainment of the above objects or any of them

There are two classes of Members, local and notussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 100 and the Mofussil members Rs. 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-owners, representatives of commercial, transport or insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature who are Indians shall be eligible for election as members of the Chamber.

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1936-37 -

President -- Mr. B. M. Bula.

Senior Vice-President Mi A R Dalal. Pue-President - Mr G L Mehta

Members Mi N L Puit Mr K L Jath Chamber Mi M L Shah, Mi A L Ojha, Mi D P & Co, RA

The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of dia and in particular the trade, commerce id industries in or with which indians are lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned, to aid and stimulate lagaged or concerned with a laga Secretary - Mr M. P. Gandhi, M A.

> The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber — Indian Sugar Mills' Association, Jute Balers' Association, Indian Produce Association, East India Jute Association, Association, East India Jute Association, Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association, Calcutta Kirana Association, Gunny Trades Association, Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Tea Merchants' Association, and Marwari Rice Mills Association

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also apadvance commercial and technical education pointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to and such study of different branches of Art and arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to cover the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Fribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades —(1) Jute, (2) Gunny, (3) Piecegoods and Yarn, (4) Iron and Steel, (5) Coal and Mmerals, (6) General

Chamber's representatives on-

Calcutta Port Commissioners D P Khaitan Bengal Nagpur Railway Local Advisory Committee Mr Kanar Lall Jatia

East Indian Railway Local Advisory Com-mittee Mr A L Ojha

Eastern Bengal Local Advisory Committee . Mi Mohanlal Lalluchand Shah

Board of Apprenticeship Training : Mr G

Raileay Rales Advisory Committee: Messrs, A. L. Ojha, H. P. Bagaria, G. L. Mohta, Faizulla Gangjee and D. P. Khaitan.

Calculta Society for the Prevention of Cruetty to Animals Board of Economic Enquiry, Bengal -Mr G L Mehta,

Chamber's Auditors Messrs S B. Dandeker

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was estabhished for the following purposes in the year 1928.

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce herinafter called the "International Chamber", is established. lished, namely
 - (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.
 - (ii) To secure harmony of action on all! international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(111) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 35 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 87 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1936-37 Mr D P khaitan

Vice-President -Mr Walchand Hirachand

Members of the Committee - Lala Padampat, Ringhania, Cawnpote Mr Hoosenibhoy A Lalljee, M.L.A. Bombay, Mr Kasturbhai Calcutta Lalbhai, Abmedabad Mr. (4 D Birla, Calcutta, Sir Puishotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I. E., M.B. E., Bombay Mr Manu Subedar, Office

Bombay, Mr. A. D. Shioft, Bombay Mr. Chumlal B. Mehta, Bombay, Mr. M. L. Dahanukai, Bombay, Lt. Sardar P. S. Bombay , Mr Chumaa D alland Dahanukar, Bombay, Lt S Sodhbans Lahore, and Mr Vidvasagar Pandya, Madias

Honorary Treasurer - Mr Α L. Otha.

Scortary -- Mr D G Mulherkar Office = 135, Canning Street, Calcutta

ROMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay by any Member of the Chambei inserting his Chambei, as set forth in their Memo- name in a book to be kept for the purpose, randum and Articles of Association, are to but a residence of two months shall subject enourage a friendly feeling and unant- him to the rule for the admission of members. mity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protest the general mercantile interests of this Presidency; to collect and classify information on all matters of general commercial interest; to obtain the removal, as far as such a Society can, of all acknowledged grievances affecting merchants as a body, or mercantile interests in general; to receive and decide references on matters of usage and custom in dispute, recording such decisions for future guidance, and by this and such other means, as the Committee for the time being may think fit, assisting to form a code of practice for simplifying and facilitating business; to com-municate with the public authorities, with similar Associations in other places and with individuals, on all subjects of general mercantile interests; and to arbitrate between parties willing to refer to, and abide by, the judgment of the Chamber.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant. who was then Governor of the Presidency, and the programme described above was embodied bay, two representatives in their first set of rules. According to the latest returns the number of Chamber members is 186. Of these numbers 20 represent banking ber, elected for three years, institutions, 11 shipping agencies and companies, 3 firms of solicitors, 3 railway companies, 12 insurance companies 17 engineers and contractors, 130 firms engaged in general mercantile business.

All persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits desirous of joining the Chamber and disposed to aid in carrying its objects into effect are eligible for election to membership by ballot. The Chamber member's subscription is Rs. 360. Gentlemen distinguished for public services, or "emment in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor

Officers of the Year.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a committee of nine ordinary members, consisting of the President and Vice-President and seven members The committee must, as a rule, meet at least once a week and the minutes of its proceedings are open to inspection by all members of the Chamber, subject to such regulations as the combet, subject to such regulations as the com-mittee may make in regard to the matter A general meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and ten or more members may requisition, through the officers of the Chamber, a special meeting at any time, for specific purpose.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public bodies -

The Council of State one representative Legislative Council of the Governor of Bom-

Bombay Municipal Corporation, one mem-

Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, five members, elected for two years.

The following are the officers of the Chamber for the year 1935-36 and their representatives on the various public bodies .-

President - L A Halsall, Esq.

Vice-President -A. K G Hogg, Esq.,

Committee -W A Bell, Esq., F. H French Esq., J F. Macdonell. Esq , M C , R Scherer, Esq., F Stones, Esq., OBE, D. D Storrar Esq., J R. D. Tata, Esq.,

Secretary .- R. J. F. Sulivan, Esq. Asst. Secretary .- H. Royal, Esq.

Representatives on-

Council of State The Hon'ble Mr. R H Parker Bombay Legislative Council. J B Greaves, Esq , M L.C , L A Halsall, Esq

Bombay Port Trust . G. H. Cooke, Esq , A. K G Hogg, Esq , F H French, Esq , G. L. Winterbotham, Esq., R. C. Lowndes,

Bombay Municipal Coporation C P G Wade, Esa.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board R L Ferard, Esq. and A. G Gray, Esq.

Bombay Smoke Nursances Commission H. F. Milne, Esq.

Persian Gulf Inghts Committee G Furze, Esq. Indian Central Cotton Committee, M. S. Duruti,

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B Samoilys, Esq.

Reclamation Scheme-Standing Back Bay Advisory Committee and Lay-out Committee Sir Joseph Kay, ht.

Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee . V. F Noel-Paton, Esq.

Ex-Services Association L A Haball Esq. (Ex-officio)

Bombay Seamen's Society: R. J. F. Sulivan,

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: Sir Malcolm Hogg, Kt Railway Advisory Committees-

G. J. P.: L. A. Halsall, Esq. B B. & C. I : L. A Halsail, Esq Rombay Telephone Company, Ltd . G L Winterbotham, Esq. M.L.C.

Railwan Rates Advisory Committee G. C R Coleridge, Esq ; L A Halsall, Esq , J F Macdonell, Esq., C. J. Damala, Esq.

Bombay Government of Road Board G O. Pike, Esq

Bombay University G L Winterbotham, Esq , M.L C.

Special Work.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions Associated Chamber of Commerce are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber and the system avoids the great HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1936. Opense of resort to the law Courts

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. of commerce. The department consists of fourteen Indian clarks who, by the authority of Government, work in the Customs House and have every facility placed at their disposal by the Customs authorities. They compile all the statistical information in connection with the trade of the port, in both export and import divisions, which it is desirable to record. No other Chamber in India does similar work to the same extent.

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade by sea and shows in great detail imports of various kinds of merchandise and of treasure. while the same return contains particulars of the movements of merchant vessels.

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month. One shows the quantity of exports of cotton seeds and wheat from the principal ports of the whole of India The second gives in detail imports from Europe, more particularly in regard to grey cloths, bleached cloths, Turkey red and scarlet cloths, printed and dyed goods, lancy cloth of various descriptions, woollens, yarns, metals, kerosene oil, coal, aniline dyes, sugar, matches, wines and other sundry goods. The third shows, classified, the number of packages of piece-goods and varns imported by individual merchants. The fourth gives number of bales of cotton exported by each firm to each country during the month with a running total of the number of bales exported during the year

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the Chamber shows clearances of a large number of important designations of merchandise A return of "Current Quotations" is issued once a week, on the day of the departure of the English mail, and shows the rates of exchange for Bank and Mercantile Bills on England and Paris, and a large quantity of general banking and trade information.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department with a staff of 10, whose business is that of actual measurement of exports in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued by these officers with the authority of the Chamber to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales or packages. From the measurements given in this certificates the freight payable by the Shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy Season are now on duty early and late

of India

President: Si Edward Benthall, Kt.

Millowners' Association, Bombay.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows —

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unammity amongst Millowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good
- (b) To secure good relation between members of the Association
- (c) To promote and protect the trade, commerce and mnufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- (d) To consider questions connected with the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members.
- (c) To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade, commerce and manufactures of its members

Any individual partnership of company owning one or more mills or onless or one or more ginning or other factory or factories actuated by steam, water, electric and/or other power is eligible for membership members being elected by ballot Every member is entitled to one vote to every subscription.

The membership of the Association in 1935 numbered 104.

The following is the Committee for 1936 -

Mr V N Chandavarkar (Chairman), Mr. Dharamsey Muhaj Khatau (Da Chairman), Sir Ness Wadia, K B E, C I F. Sir Chandal V Mehta, K C S I , Sir Hormasji Mody, K B L W A , Sir Joseph Kay, Ki Mr Y V Baddeley, Mr B D Benjamm, Mr R L Ferard , Mr A Godus, Mr Bhagwan das Maninohan las Rampi , Mr A Mehta Mr H F Mihne, Mi A Pether, Mi S D Sakhtvala, M L C Mi F Stones O B I Mi Krishnataj M D Thackersey Mr C P Wadia Mi Neville N Wadia Mr T Malonev (Secietary), Mi N S V Alyet (Asst Secretary)

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies --

Legislatice Assembly Sir Hormasji Mody, KBE, MLA

Bombay Legislative Council Mi S D Saklatvala, M L C

Bombay Port Trust Mr A Geddis

Vutoria Jubilee Technical Institute Mr V. N. Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Vausances Commission Messis W F. Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. Mi Dharamsey Mulra, Khatau.

Indian Central Cotton Committee. Mr S D Saklatvala, M.L.C Development of Bombay Advisory Committee, Mr V N Chandavarkar.

G I P. Radway Advisory Committee . Mr. A Geddis

B B d C I. Radway Advisory Committee Sii Hormash Mody, K B E, M L A.

Bombay Munu (pul Corporation . Sir Hormas); Mody, K B R , M L A

University of Bombay Mr F. Stones, O.B F Royal Institute of Science Mi. B D Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone No is 25350

Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June 1924, as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Patel House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Hombay.

The objects of the Association are -

(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against hability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for inpuries of a cidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance or members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (c) to remaine or in any way provide for of against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, countermanances and counterguarantees, etc., etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 56 members on 1st October, 1934

All members of the Millowners' Association are ligible for admission to the Mutual Company Non-members are also chapble for membership of the Mutual, provided their application is approved of by the Committee of the Millbwners' Association

The uffairs of the Mitual Insurance Association are under the control of a Poard of Dicctors

The present Directors are: -Mr. A Geddis (Chairman).

Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.F., CIF, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt, Sir Chumhal V Mehta, F. C. T. Ratansi D. Morarii, Esq., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O.R.E., H. J. Ramji, Esq. and A. C. M. Curscipe, Esq., M.Z., LL.B., Socretary Mr. of the Association

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are —

(a) To encourage friendly teeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants

- (b) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforcsaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make representations to Local, Central or Imperial authorities, Executive or Logislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shapping, banking or insurance
- (g) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes between merchants and businessmen and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.
- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes
- (t) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grlevances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conductvo to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad,
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
 - (ii) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations
 - (ui) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference

- (iv) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.
- (l) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber —

The Grain Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association

The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Shroff Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers Association.

The Bombay Bulion Exchange, Ltd.

The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay,

The Sugar Merchants' Association.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association,

Bombay.
The Bombay Iron Merchants' Association.

The Chamber of Income Tax Consultants.

The Champer of Income Tax Consultants.

The Indian National Steamship Owners Association.

The Seeds Traders' Association.

The Indian Insurance Cos.' Association.

The Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association

The Indian Match Manufacturors' Association,

The Bombay Coal Merchants' Association.

The Swadeshi Market Committee,

Shreo Mahajan Association.

The Muccadum Association

The Society of Indian Accountants and Auditors.

The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Bombay

The Bombay Malabar Kariana Merchants' Association, Bombay

The Ghee Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, Bombay.

Metal Exchange Association, Bombay.

Sholapur Kapad Uyaparısangh

Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association

Under the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Chamber has the right of electing one representative on the Indian Legislative Assembly and one on the Bombay Legislative Council. The Chamber also has the right to elect five representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and one representative on the Improvement Committee.

The following are the Office-bearers of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the year 1936 :-

President -Mr. Rahimtoola M Chinoy

Vice-President,-Mr. A D. Shroff

Members (Elected), --Mr J C Sctalvad, Mr Manu Subedar, Mr Nagindas T Master, Mr M C. Ghia, Mr N M Itaji, Mr S C Majumdar, Mr Dhirajial C Moi, Sir Chunital V Mehta, KCSI, Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Mr M C, Gnia,
Majumdar, Mr Jbhrajha C,
Wahta, KCSI, Mr Kasturbhai La...
V Mehta, KCSI, Mr Kasturbhai La...
Mr Keshavpiasad C Desai, Mr Amratial
Kalidas, Mr M M Amersey, Mr Bhawanji, A
khimij, Dr M, Venkatrao, Mr Thakorelal
H, Vakil, Mr Nandlal M Bhuta, Mr Mangaldas
B Mehta, Mr Jal A D Naoioji, Mr Sarabhai
Piataprai Mr Walchand Hirachand, Mr
Kanji, Sir Sorabji N.
Mr, Chandulal P, Parikh,

Co-opted,—Sheth Chaturbhul Gordhandas M., Lachmandas H. Daga, Sir Hormasji P. Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A., The Ghain Merchants' Association, (Mr. Velji L. Napoo), The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association, (Mr. Khimji Madan Bhujpuria), The Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr. Behrain N. Karanjia), The Seeds Traders' Association, (Mr. Rathall M. Gandhi), The Sugar Merchants' Association, (Mi. Sankakhand G. Shuh), "The Indian Insurance (S. Saccantion, Ch. Sa Co-opted,-Sheth Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Merchants' Association, (Mr. Sankatchand G. Shah), The Indian Insurance Co's Association, (Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Aiyer), The Bombay Kariana Merchants' Association, (Mr. D. P. Tata), The Bombay Shroff Association, (Mr. Mohanlal A. Parikh), The Maharashtra Chambei of Coumerci, (Mr. G. S. Ramube), The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association, (Mr. Fakirmahomed C. L. Sajau), The Swadeshi Market Committee, (Mrs. Libratt K. Minsky) (Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi)

Ex-Officio — Mr Mathuradas Vissanji, M.L.A., (Legislative Assembly), Mr Lakhimdas R Tautsee, M.L.C., (Bombay Legislative Council) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., (Rombay Port Trust), Mr Gordhandas G Morarji, (Bombay Port Trust), Mr Mathuradas Canji Matani, (Bombay Port Trust), Raja Bahadin Govindlai Shivlal, (Bombay Muni-cipality), Prof Sohrab R Davar, (Bombay University Senate), Mr Chumlal B Mehta, (Indian Central Cotton Committee), Mr M A Master,(Governing Body of I M M T S 'Dufferin') Mr K. S Ramchandra Aiyer (Bombay Board of Communications), Mr R P. Masani (B B & C I Rly Local Advisory Commuttee), Mr Kapılram H Vakil, (Royal Institute of Science)

Secretary .- Mr. J K. Mehta, M.A.

Assistant Secretaries -Mr. A H Maru. B. sc., (Econ) (Not) Mr. C. A. Ramalingham

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies.

Port Trust ---Sir Purshotamdas ombay Port True — B. L. Taleston), Mr. Gordhandas G. Morari (Piecegoods), Mr. Mathuradas C. Matani, (Grain and Seeds); Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsec. Seeds); Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tai (General), Mr. A. D. Shroff (General)

Bombay Municipal Corporation .- Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal.

Advisory Committee of the Bombay Development Department -Mr Manu Subedar.

Indian Central Cotton Committee .-Mr Chunilal B Mehta

Advisory Committee of the Royal Institute of Science -Mr Kapilram H. Vakil.

Committees of Railways -Mr Gordhandas G. Morarji (G 1 P.); Mr R. P. Masanı (B. B & C I.)

Railwau Rates Admsory Committee -Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt, CIE., M.B.E , Mr. Manu Subedar, The Hon. Sir Phiroze C Sethna. Kt., o B.E.; Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr M C. Ghia.

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin."-Mr

Senate of the Bombay University -Prof. Sohrab R Davar, Bar-at-Law.

Truffic Control Committee, Bombay) .- Mr. L R. Tairsee.

Board of Communications,-Mr. K. S. R. Iver Indian Sailors' Home Committee .- Mr. M. A Master

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The objects of the Association are as follows -

(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interest thereof, (b) to remove as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all the trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade, (1) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of objects of the Association or any of them, and (d) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year -

Chauman .- Mr. Devidas Madhavji Thakersey,

Deputy Chairman .- Mr. Harlivan Valii.

Hon. Joint Secretaries -Mr. Matharadas Haribhal, J.P. and Mr. Dod-J.P. and Mr. Padamsey Damoder Govindji, J.P.

Hon, Treasurer .- Mr. Mulii Laxmidas

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound looting "It is an influential body or large membership The office holders for the current year are as follows .-

Chairman -Mr. Peral Khatan. Vice-Chairman - Mr Ratansi Hiri Hon. Secretary -Mr. Nathoo Coovers Acting Secretary .- Mr. Ganpatram Narottam Raval

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandyi Post, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

started in September 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among merchants and factory-owners of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests against measures likely to affect them adversely, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics, and disseminating information thereabout amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Building, Poona, Sholapur, Satars, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Bombay.

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was | Naslk, Ahmednagar, Thana and East and West Khandesh and Belgaum and Indian State adjoining these districts.

President: Mr. Walchand Hirachand.

Vice-Presidents -Mr M. Dahanukar, Mr D. R. Gharpure, Mr. V. R. Velankar.

Secretary :- Mr D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate,

KARACHI.

The objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce are set forth in terms similar to those of Bombay. Qualifications for member-ship are also similar Honorary Membership ship are also similar Honorary Membership may be conferred by the Committee upon "any gentlemen interested in the affairs and objects of the Chamber." All new members joining the Chamber pay Rs. 750 entrance ice and the monthly subscription is Rs. 18 The subscription to the Chamber's periodical returns is at present fixed at Rs. 80 per annum per set containing monthly Import and Export Statements and Export Manitests and Non-Members Rs 100 per set per annum) Rs 10 per annum for the Weekly Price Current and Market Report The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of ten members, consisting of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and eight members, cleeted at the annual general meeting of the Chamber as early in the year as possible—The Chamber as early in the year as possible Chamber elects a representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, four representatives on the Karachi Port Trust, two on the Karachi Municipality and two on the North Western Railway Advisory Committee, Karachi There were 58 members of the Chamber in January 1936 The following are the officers for 1936 .-

Chairman: Mr. G. H. Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & ('o , Ltd)

Vice-Chairman: uce-Chairman: Mr. J. W. And (Grahams Trading Co. (India), Ltd)

Members of Committee MI. L C Buss, MLA (Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing (North Western Railway), Mr J Richard-Son (National Bank of India, Ltd.), Mr C. I Voegeli (Volkart Brothers)

Representative on the Bombay Legislative Council: Mr. J. Humphrey, O.B.E.

Representatives on the Karachi Port Trust Messrs H S Bigg-Wither, OBE, G H. Raschen, J.W Anderson and J J. Flockhart

Representatives on the Karachi Municipality
Mr A. W. Hutton, OBE, MC, and Mr.
W F Enever

Representatives on the North Western Rudway Local Advisory Committee, Karachi. Messrs G. H. Raschen and C. W. Warrington.

Aq Secretary -Mr H M Gomes.

Ag. Public Measurer :- Mr. J. G. Smith.

The following are the principal ways in which the Chamber gives special assistance to members:-The Committee take into consideration and give an opinion upon questions submitted by members regarding the custom of the trade or of the Port of Karachi. The Committee undertake to nominate arbitrators and surveyors for the settlements of disputes. When two members of the Chamber or when one member and a party who is not a member have agreed to refer disputes to the arbitration of the Chamber or of an arbitrator or arbitrators nominated by the Chamber, the Committee will undertake to nominate an arbitrator or arbitrators, under certain regulations. Similarly, the Chamber, under certain regulations, will undertake to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for the settlement of disputes in which neither of the parties are members of the Chamber. (Burman-Sheil Oil Storage and Distributing appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators for Co. of India, Ltd.), Mr R B Fairclough the settlement of disputes in which neither Mc., (Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.), and the parties are members of the Chamber. Mr. J. J. Flockhart, (Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.); Mr H. K. C. Haire, (Messrs Ralin Brothers, Ltd.), Mr. B. W Hawkel, (Messrs Bombay (°o., Ltd.); Mr A K. Homan dise arriving at or leaving the port.

MADRAS.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. All merchants and other persons engaged or interested in the general trade, com-merce and manufactures of Madras are eligible for membership Any assistant signing a firm or signing per-pro for a firm is eligible Members who are absent from Madras but pay their subscriptions may be represented in the Chamber by their powers-of-attorney, as honorary members, subject to ballot. Honorary members thus elected are entitled to the full privilege ot ordinary members Election for membership is by ballot at a general meeting, a majority of two-thirds of the recorded votes being necessary to secure election. Every member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in ten years each. The subscriptions shall not exceed Rs. 300 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, subject to reduction from time to time in accordance with the state of the Chambers' finances. Absentees in Eu-rope pay no subscription and members temporarily absent from Madras pay one rupee per month. Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members but are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and

surveys, the granting of certificates of origin and the registration of trade marks. One of the rules for the last named is "that no trade mark or ticket shall be registered on behalf of an Indian firm trading under a European name."

The following publications are issued by the Chamber —Madras Price Current and Market Report, Tonnage Schedule and Madras Landing

Charges and Harbour Dues Schedule.

There are 57 members and 9 Honorary Members of the Chamber in the current year and the Officers and Committee for the year are as tollows --

Chairman -Mr. F. Birley.

Vice-Chairman -Sir William Wright, O.B E .. MLC

Committee — Messr. W. M. Browning, H. N. Colam, J. Nuttall, D. M. Reid, M.L.C., and A. S. Todd
Secretary G. Gompertz
The following are vodies to which the Cham-

ber is entitled to elect representatives and the representatives elected for the year.— Madras Legislative Council· Sir William Wright,

OBE, M.LC Madras Port Trust — Messrs W. M Browning.

R D Denniston, D.M Reid and H S Town Corporation of Madras — Messrs W. B Horrocks, J. A Rowland Knox and G E Walker

Federation of Chamber of Commerce of the British Empire:—Mr R C M Strouts

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce establishedin 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras Presidency, and the interests of members. Special objects

are stated to be —
"To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members.

"To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others"

There are two classes of members, permanent and honorary. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail

The Chamber is a member of the lederation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris
The Chamber registers trade marks, holds

survey and arbitration issues cutificates of origin and certificates invoices

The right of electing two representatives to The right of electing two representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amend-ment Act, 1915. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the

right of electing a representative to that body Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the Chamber has the right of electing two Councillors to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber al o sends its representatives to the Board of Communications the Provincial Cotton Committee, the Advisory Committees of the South Indian and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the Madras University, the Social Hyglene Council (Madras Branch), the Annamalai University, State Technical Scholarship Board, Advisory Committees of the Government, Rayapuran and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Incomesta Roard and Ophthalmic Hospitals, Income-tax Board of Referees, etc.

The Chamber has 482 members on the rolls and has its own building. Several Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce Upcountry have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President .- C Abdul Hakim Sahib.

Vice-Presidents .- Mr. Jamal Mahomed Sahib and Kumararajah M A Muthiah Chettiar of Chettmad.

Honorary Secretaries.—Rao Saheb Kachapikesa Mudahar and Mr. Yakub Ali Assistant Secretary -P. R. Nair, B.A., B. com.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Commerce House, 11, Lawrence Road, Lahore

Chairman — Rai Bahadur L. Binda Saran Vice-Chairman.—Prof W. Roberts, Cie ML.O.

Committee — Rai Bahadur Pandit Balak Ram, Mr. J. C. F. Davidson; Rai Bahadur Bawa Dinga Singh, Mr. P. H. Guest, Mr. F. R. Hawkes, O.B. E., Mr. E. C. Hughes, Dewan Bahadur Dewan Krishna Kishote Dahriwala, Hon'ble Rai Bahadur L. Ram Strau Das, O.I. E., M.C. S., Mr. H. J. Rustomji, Surdar Sahib Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla, Mr. J. C. Taylor, Mr. J. G. Wyllie.

Chamber Members — Messis Spedding, Dinga Singh & Co, Lihore, Messis Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co., Lahore, The Cavil & Mihtary Gazette, Lahore, The Allahabad Bank Ltd Lahore, Messis Dinanath Sheop rishad, Lahore, Messis, Bird & Co, Lahore, Mr H. J Rustompi, Lahore; The Coleyana Estate Ltd, Okara, The B. C. G. A. (Punjab) Ltd, Khanewal, Messis The Bharat Insurance Co, Ltd., Lahore, The Jallo Resin Factory, Lahore, The National Bank of India, Ltd., Lahore; Messis, The Attock Oil Co, Ltd., Eahore, Messis, The Attock Oil Co, Ltd., Ltd., Lahore, Messis, Ral Bahadui Mela Ram's Sons, Lahore, Messis, The Murree Brewery Co, Ltd., Rawalpindi, Messis The Ganesh Flour Mills Co, Ltd., Lvallpur, Messis Maher Singh Sapuran Singh Chawla, Lahore, The North Westein Railway, Lahore, The Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Lahore, The Lahore Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Lahore, The Imperial Bank of India, Lahore, Messis isasant Ram & Sons, Lahore, Messis, Grindlay

& Co., Lt1, Lahore, Messis The Imperial Tobacco Co of India, Ltd., Luhore, Messis. Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Luhore; Messis. The Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi; Messis The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd., Luhore, The Indian Mildura Fruit Farms Ltd., Renala Khurd., Messis Uberol Ltd., Salkot; M. s.r.s. Rai Sahib Munshi Gulab Singh & Sons, Luhore; Messis B. R. Herman & Mohatta, Ltd., Luhore, Messis B. R. Herman & Mohatta, Ltd., Luhore in Messis India Ltd., Lahore, Messis The Burmah Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Lahore, Messis Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd., Luhore Messis The Kangra Valley Shate Co., Ltd., Luhore, Messis Shemens (India) Ltd., Luhore, Messis Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd., Wall., Messis A., F. Ferguson & Co., Lahore, Officer in Charge, Military Farms, Okara; Messis Uttar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore, Messis Tultar Chand Kapur & Sons, Lahore, Messis The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Dhariwal, Messis Martin & Co., Ltdiore, Messis The New Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messis, Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messis, Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messis, Owen Roberts & Co., Ltd., Lahore, Messis, Sijan Singh & Sons, Lahore (Canth) Messis Michael Mattin & Co., Lhlore

Honorary Members — Mr. H. P. Thomas, BSC, MALEE, MNZSOC. CE., Rai Bahadur L. Rain Lal, MBE, P.C.S., Mr. C. N. Garnier, O.B.E.

Secretary —Mr H J Martin Tel. Address — "Commerce" Telephone —2237

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in the United Provinces and has its registered office at Cawnpore. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber Gentlemen distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows:—A firm, colarany or association having its place of business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Cawnpore, Rs. 300; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Cawnpore pay half the above rates, but the maintenance of a branch office in Cawnpore necessitates payment of full rates

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee

The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of dis-

putes when invited, to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has in the present year 61 members, two honorary members and seven affiliated members

The following are the officers -

President—Mr Harry Horsman, M.C., (The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.). Vice-President,—Mr. J. M. Lownie., (Messrs Begg Sutherland & Co., Ltd.). Members—Mr. Jung Bahadur Mirhoutra, (Messrs Moonna Lall & Sons), Mi. E. J. W. Plummer. (The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.), Mr. k. J. D. Price, (The Munr Mills Co., Ltd.), Rar Bahadur Babu Ram Naram Saheb, (Cawnpore)., Rar Bahadur Babu Ram Naram Saheb, (Cawnpore). Rar Bahadur Babu Ram Naram Saheb, (Cawnpore). Rar Bahadur Babu Ram Naram Saheb, (Cawnpore). Rar Bahadur Babu Ram Naram Saheb, (Cawnpore). Rar Bahadur Babu Ram Naram Saheb, (Cawnpore). Rar Bahadur Babu Ram Naram Saheb, (Cawnpore). Rar Bahadur Lala Rameshwar Pershad Bagla. (Messrs Gangadhar Baijnath). Mr. J. Timker, (The British India Corporation, Ltd.), Milkinson, (Messrs Begg, Sutherland & Co., Ltd.), and Mr. Desmond Young, (The "Pioneer" Ltd.). Representatives on the United Provinces Legislative Council.—Mi. E. M. Souter, C. T. E., M. L. C., (Messrs Ford & Macdonald Ltd.). The Hon'ble Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Kt., M. L. C. (Cawnpore).

Secretary — Mr H W Morgan Head Clerk, — Babu B N. Ghosal.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

scivice to the business firms of the province and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in the United Provinces through proper organisation of commercial opinion The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and his afhiated to its membership, Cotton Mills Sigar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hoslery work, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Pice-goods country produced Hide and Leather The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and Provincial Governments and the various Ranways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of

The Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, general or of specific interest. It issues every as established in November 1932 with the month an English and Hindi Bulletin among was established in November 1932 with the month an English and Hindi Bulletin among object of safeguarding the interest of trade and its members who are scattere over the entire industry in the United Provinces, providing province. The report of the activities of the regular and efficient statistical and intelligence Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the province The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a licence under Section 26 provide to 2000. Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of I President 2 Vice-Presidents and 18 ordinary Members of the Council A whole-time Secre-tary is attached to the organisation. The principal Office Bearers for the year 1936 are as tollows ---

> President -Mi S M Bashir Senior Vice-President Sardai Inder Singh Junior Vice-Preisdent - Mr Ram Ratan Gupta, Secretary --- Mr K M Purkayastha, MA

UNITED PROVINCES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CAWNPORE.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commerce was established in 1914 and represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of the Province The Chamber is recognised both by the Provincial and Central Governments and is the sole Commerce Constituency for returning a member to the United Provinces Legislative Council. It is represented on the Cawipore Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committees of the East Indian Railway, Great Indian Pennisula Railway, Rohilkhinid and Kumaon Rullway, Bengal and North Western Rulway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Rulway The Chamber's representatives also sit on the Provincial Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry, High School and Internidiate Education and Loan Commissioners and Governing bodies of Government Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agriculture College and Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Campore, and various other public bodies in the Province. The Chamber is abliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce

Membership -Any firm, individual, company. corporation or association engaged of interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible tor membership of the Chamber

(113 Local and 52 Motussil)

Members of the Executive Committee -

M, B E., M, L, C.

Vice-Prisidents - R B Lali Ramsaran Das, Cle, Mcs; Rai Salub Gom Nath

Hony Secretary,-Rai Bahadur Rameshwai Prasad Bagla.

Hony Jt Sceretary .- Rai Salub Krishnalal Gupta.

Assistant Secretary .- Mr M L Gupta, M A., B Coni., A S. A A., R A., Incorporated Accountant.

Members of the Erecutive Committee -Rai Anthrees of the Executive Committee—Rai Bahadur Babit Baghwan Das (Messrs H. Bevis & Co), Mr. B. P. Srivastava (The Cawnpore Dyeing & Coth Printing Co., Ltd.), Mr. C. L. Mehta (Messis Bharat Engineering Co., Ltd.); Mr. R. L. Antora (Messis Karamaand Thapar & Rros. 144). Lala Har. Shadar 2021 Mr R L Anrora (Messis Karameand Thapar A Bros, 1dd), Lala Hari Shanker Bagla, Lala Ram Chandra (Messrs Roopnaram Ramchandra), Lala Girdhari Lal Bajaj (Messrs Laxminaram Girdhari Lal), Mr Mohan Lal (Messrs Moolchand Mohan Lal), Mr I D Varshnae, (The U P Glass Works Lid), Mr D S Maewoll (Messrs Maewall A Co. Lidd) Mr S M Tanfo (Messrs Rashurahmae) Ltd), Mr S M Tanfly (Messrs Fashurrahman d Co), Mr Dwarka Prasad Singh; Kunwar Rudra Pratap Naram Singh, Padrauna, Mr The number of members on register is 165.

The lollowing are the Other Bearers and lembers of the Executive Committee—

President—Rai Bahadur Vikramajit Singh.

Budra Pratap Narain Singh, Padrauna, Mr Mohan Lal Sah (Messrs Durga Sah Mohan Lal Sah Ranikhet), Munshi Ram Kumar Bhargava (Prop Newul kishore Estate); Rai Govind Chandra Sahib, M.E.C., Benares, Mr Hari kishen Somani (Messrs Manakchand Shadiram), Mr Ranjit Singh, (Messrs R G Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.), Mr G P Mehrotra, (Messrs Suder-hanmaharaj Nandram); Sahu Rama Shanker Sahib, Thakurdwara, Lala Ram Kishendas Bajoria (Messrs, Jagannath Binjraj). Binıraı).

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Designation of Marketting Co. Ltd., Lahore, Mr. H. S., copar Mandal), Lahore was established in Balhaya, of Mesus G. Balhaya, A. Bros. Merdian was registered under the Indian Ompanies Act. 1882, in 1913. The main objects Managing Director Eazika Electric Supply or which the Chamber was established were safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce. Laturels, Ltd., The Mall, Lahore, K. S. Chrade and Agriculture. The Chamber is Abdul Karlin, Hon Magistrate Lahore was established were compared by the Depute Research of the Chamber of the Chamber is a safeguard with Depute Research of the Chamber is the Depute Research of the Chamber of the Chamber is the Depute Research of the Chamber of the Beopar Mandal), Lahore was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act. 1882, m 1913 The main objects for which the Chamber was established were to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab Government and the Government of India The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and industry and is member of the International Chamber of Commerce. Paris-The Chamber has trade marks registration Department and has Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes - Members of the Commit-tee for 1936-37 are - President - Lala Harkishan Lal, B A (Cantab), Bir-at-Law, Lahore Fire - President — Lala - Mulk - Raj - Bhalla Managing Director Punjah Co-operative Bank Ltd, Lahore, K. B. Sardar Hubib Ullah, M. L. C., Bar-at-Law, Lahore Hon. Secretary—Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, F. L. A. (London), R. A., re-presenting Messis. Sodibans A. Co., Registered Accountants and Anditors, Lahore. Members— Dr Dey Raj Natiang, representing Punjab Sugar Mills Ltd Luhore, R S Lala Sohan Lal representing Luhore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Punjab Mr. H. D. Mehta, representing Northern India Insurance Co. Ltd. Lahore, Mr. S. R. Jariwala N.A., LLB, representing the Central Bank of India Ltd., Lahore, Lala Harsukh Rai, representing the Punjab National Bank Ltd., Lahore. L Sundar Das Bhall Timber Merchants Lahore, Mr. K. R. Khosla, of Messrs. Khosla Bios. Ullah, Lahore, Mr. G. S. Publishers, Lahore, Mr. S. L. Tuh, of the Insu- L. Maha Najain, Lyallpur

Representatives of Different Bodies - Joint Development Board, Panjab, L. Harkishen Lal Lahore

Indum Central Cotton Committee-K B Sardai Habib Ullah, Lahore

Board of Economic Inquiry, Punjab .-- Sardar P S Sodhbans, Lahore

Communication Board, Punjab L Maha Naram Manager, Ganesh Flour Mills, Ltd

N W R Advisory Committee - Sardai P S Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore

Rodway Rates Advisory Committee -1. Maha Natam, Lyallput, Saidar P S Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. B. Nanda, Lahore

Income Tax Board of Referees Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, K. B. Sardar Habib Ullah, Lahore, Mr. G. S. Salariya, Amritsar,

PUNJAB.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at Delhi and exists for the care of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, the North West Frontier Province and Kashmir The Chamber has Branches and Rashbur The Chamber has Diancies at Amrikar and Lahore. Membership is by ballot and is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Re 1 and the rate of subscription Rs 180 per year. The Chamber returns one member to a seat on the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly the Reformed Punjab Legislative Council jointly with the Punjab Trades Association, and shares representation in the Indian Legislative Assembly with other Chambers which are members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, in the seat allotted to the Associated Chambers. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Corporation of Delhias well as on the N. W. Railway Advisory Committee, Labore. mittee, Lahore.

The Managing Committee meets at Delhi and Lahore and the following are office-bearers -

Rui Bahadur P Mukerjee, M.L.C., Chairman (Messrs P Mukerjee & Co. Ltd., Delhi), Mr R Chartered Accountants, New Delhi.

S. Fairley, Deputy-Chairman (The New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal), Khan Bahadur S. M. Abdulla (Messrs S. M. Abdulla & Sons, Delhi), Mr. V. F. Gray, C.I. E. (Messrs, R. J. Wood & Co. Ltd., Delhi); Lala Shri Ram (The Delhi Coth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi), Mr J H Blackwell, Mc (The Burmah-Shell Oil Storage & Distributing Co of India, Ltd., New Delhi), Mr U N Sen, c B E (The Eastern News Agency Ltd., New Delhi), Mr H, Clinch (Lloyds Bank Ltd., Delhi), Mr A Duguid A F C (Messrs Govan Brothers Ltd., Delhi); AFC (Messrs Govan Brothers Ltd., Dellu); The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Lala Ram Saran Das, C.L.E., (The Mela Ram Cotton Mills, Lahore); Rai Salub Lala Sohan Lal, (Messis Rai Salub M Gulab & Sons, Lahore), Mr R Proudlock (North Western Railway, Dellu), Mr Lachhm, Narain (Messis B M Lachhmi Natain, Amritsar); Mr Moti Ram Mehra (Messrs, Moti Ram Mehra & Co., Amritsar), Mr W Roberson Taylor (The East India Carpet Co Ltd, Amritsar), Mr A (Mullen (The Amritsar Distillery Co Ltd , Amritsai)

Secretaries .- Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co.,

BURMA.

The Burma thamber of Commerce, with The annual subscription for each Chamber headquarters at Rangoon, exists to encourage friendly teeling and unanimity among commercial men on all subjects involving their common good, to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures and, in particular, the general mercantile interests of the province, to communicate with public authorities, associations and individuals on all matters, directly or indirectly affecting these interests, and to provide for arbitration between parties willing to refer to and abide by, the judgment of arbitrators appointed by the Chamber The following are affiliated bodies :--

Burma Fire Insurance Association.

Burma Marine Insurance Agents' Association.

Rangoon Import Association. Burma Motor Insurance Agents' Association.

Burma Planters' Association. Tayoy Chamber of Mines.

The Chamber elects representatives to the following Public Bodies:—

Council of State.

Burma Legislative Council.

Rangoon Port Trust Board. Rangoon Corporation.

Victoria Memorial Park Trustees Pasteur Institute Committee,

Burma University Council.

Rangoon Development Trust. Police Advisory Board.

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board. Rangoon.

Advisory Committee Constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

(leneral Hospital Advisory Committee.

Local Railway Advisory Council.

Bishop Bigandant Home Board.

All British corporations, companies, firms of persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits, such as merchants, bankers, shipowners and brokers or who are connected with agriculture, mining, manufactures, insurance railways, commerce, art, science or literature Every non-British concern or person, similarly engaged or interested as indicated above is eligible for election as an Associate Member

Nember 18 Rs. 480 per annum and of each Associate Member Rs. 360 per annum. An sutrance fee of Rs. 150 is pavable by each new Member Officials and others indirectly con-nected with the trade of the province or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee either on their own motion or on the suggestion of two Members a Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members are not required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations in addition to its ordinary work. It does not publish any statistical returns.

Secretaries .- B. P. Cristall, Esq.

Representative on the Council of State.—The Hon'ble Mr W T McIntyre.

Representatives on the Burma Legislative ('ouncil — I_e Tait, Esq , M L.C and C. G. Wodehouse, Esq , M L C.

Representatives on the Rangoon Port Trust Board —A A Bruce, Esq., M.L. Burnet, Esq., J. Tait, Esq., M.L.C., and C. G. Wodehouse, hsq , M L.C.

Representative on the Rangoon Corporation -T. Cormack Esq , C A

Victoria Memorial Park Trustee -L Baird,

Pasteur Institute Committee - J Tait, Esq ,

Burma University Committee -- H B Prior,

Rangoon General Hospital Advisory Committee G E Bam, Esq.

Police Advisory Board —F A. Malcolm, Esq Rangoon Development Trust —T Cormack Esq , C A

Bishop Bigandet Home Board -G E Bain.

Accountancy Classes Advisory Board -L Band, Esq

Local Railway Advisory Council -A Bruce, Esq.

Admisory Committee under the Auxiliary Force 1ct, 1920 -C F Pyett, Esq , W C

COCANADA.

The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce waestablished on 29th October 1868.

The following are the members of the Chamber which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras :--

Members —The Coromandel Co. Ltd Ripley & Co, Gordon Woodroffe & Co (Madras), Ltd., Innes & Co, Wilson & Co, Northern

Circars Development Co, Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co, of India Ltd The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co, Ltd and Parry & ('o., Ltd.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. S. A. Cheesman (Chairman).
,, H. F. Ferguson.
,, C. C. R. Reynolds

G M Lake (Secretary)

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile line or establishment, or the permanent ballot at the Agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, in each year or a society of merchants carrying on business of Ristna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final ndgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-meinber and Re. 1 from a Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is olsewhere is Rs. 50. The subscription for each member whose place of business is in Cocanada is Rs. 120 per annum, payable quarterly, and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 60 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

A Fortnightly Circular of current rates of niember as payment for the Chamber's Scaled produce, freights, and exchange is drawn up by the Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS.

must be department of statistics was reasoned monacting anceting trade, (*) analysis of into the Department of Commercial Intelligence diam trade statistics. (*) market reports, price with effect from the 1st December 1922. The joint department has its office at No. 1, Countries of the staple exports and introductions and (*) unatterly and annual distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and distinct classes of work: (a) the collection and distinct classes of work: (b) the collection and distinct classes of work: (b) the collection and distinct classes of work: (c) the collection and distinct classes of work: (c) the collection and distinct classes of work: (d) the collection and trade movements of the staple exports and trade movements of the staple exports and trade movements of the staple exports and introductions and trade movements of the staple exports and trade movements of the staple exports and trade movements of the staple exports and introductions and trade movements of the staple exports and trade mov dissemination of information connected with abroad and summaries of the leading features overseas trade which may be of use to Indian of consular and other trade reports firms and (b) the compilation and publication of All-India statistics

The Government of India felt the neces-sty for the creation of a Central Statis-tical Research Bireau for the continuous analysis and interpretation of economic and statistical facts and phenomena and they established in 1933 the nucleus of a Statistical Research Bureau under the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics at their headquarters. The Director-General is now stationed at the headquarters of the Government of India with a Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence and a Deputy Director of Statistics at Calcutta and a new Deputy Director of Statistical Research at the headquarters.

Among the important publications for which the Director-General is responsible are the following annual volumes Review of the Trade of India, Statement of the Foreign Seaborne Trade and Navigation of British India, Statistical Abstract for British India, Agricultural Statistics Featmates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops the Monthly survey of Business Conditions in India and Indian Customs Tariff The department also publishes a weekly journal—" The Indian Trade Journal" countries which affect Indian interests (b) Officers in various parts of the world And the notices of tenders called for and contracts placed by Government departments and public it is steadily being used more and more both by bodies (c) crop reports and forecasts, (d) firms in India and by overseas firms interested Government orders, communiques and other in Indian exports.

The Department of Statistics was reabsorbed inotifications affecting trade. (e) analysis of In-

The Department also administers the COM-MERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. This was at first a small departmental library used for the purpose of answering enquirles, but in 1919 the Government of India agreed to the formation of a combined technological library of reference in Calcutta in place of the separate libraries attached to the Departments of Com-mercial Intelligence, Statistics, and Patents and Designs, and the resultant Commercial Library and Reading Room was placed under the administrative control of the Director-General. It has now been expanded into first-class technical library containing over 15,922 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and toreign statistical publications, and over 369 technical and commercial journals and market reports. Ordinarily books are consulted in the Library, but they are also available on loan upon deposit of value throughout India

The Department works in close co-operation with Directors of Industries and other Government Departments in India, with the Indian nournal—" The Indian Trade Journal"— Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg the principal features of which are (a) and Milan, with His Majesty's Trade Commission-information as to tariff changes in foreign etc. in India and the Dominions, and with Consular Trade Commissioners in London, Hamburg and Milan, with His Majesty's Trade Commission-

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

part of the world-wide Commercial Intelligence Organisation of the Imperial Government. Department of Overseas Trade, London, which is the headquarters of this organisation, is a joint department of the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office and was created in 1917 with the specific object of stimulating the overseas trade of the United Kingdom by securing commercial information from all parts of the world, by disseminating it to British manufacturers and exporters; by undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; difficulties. The Department has nothing to do with the regulation of trade It passes no measures and makes no restrictive or regulative orders. Briefly, the policy on which it is based is the policy of assistance without interference

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains, a network of trained and experienced Commercial Intelligence Officers throughout the world, who forward a constant supply of commercial information to London and provide local assistance in the promotion of British economic interests. Those overseas officers who are stationed in the British Empire are members of the Trade Commissioner Service while Foreign countries are served by the Commercial Diplomatic Service forming part of the Birtish Diplomatic Missions and by the Consular Service

Function of Commissioner.—The primary duty of the British Trade Commissioner comprises the collection of information in regard to opportunities that may arise within his territory for securing and developing trade by British manufacturers and merchants, both in the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire. He is, therefore, enjoined carefully to watch and report from time to time to the Board of Trade and the Governments of the Dominions concerned on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of his area. His general functions are to maintain cordial relations with the governing authorities of his area, to enter into personal relations with the Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations, and similar bodies, and with the principal representative importers and local manufacturers, to visit the principal commercial centies; to report upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade, to make an annual general report on the conditions and prospects of trade in his area, and to furnish special reports and monographs on particular questions which are likely to be of interest to British manufacturers and exporters.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are. He is also expected to supply a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to his department, to maintain an active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom or the Domimions who wish to extend their trade with his and a : and to give all possible assistance to the representatives of British firms who may visit his territory

Every effort is made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners to keep in touch with British representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a complete range of directostructive activities as may be found possible; ries and reference books of all kinds and informa-and by assisting traders in the removal of their tion is available with regard to such matters as tariff conditions, port dues and charges throughout the world, etc. A library consisting of over 1,000 catalogues of the leading British manufacturers is maintained in Calcutta and Bombay, and firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers of particular machinery or processes are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will co-operate by making a more extended use of the information available in the offices and by bringing to the attention of the British Trade Commissioners any cases where the interests of exporters from the United Kingdom or the Dominions may be adversely affected by foreign competition or otherwise.

> H. M'S TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA. Calcutta-

Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E.,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner

in India and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schofield, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at

Calcutta. Post Box No. 683, Fairlie House, Fairlie Place.

Telegraphic Address-" Tradcom, Calcutta.

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042."

Bomba u

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke,

H1 Majesty's Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

Post Box No. 815, 3. Wittet Road, Bal'ard Estate.

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Ceylon-

Imperial Trade Correspondent, The Principal Codector of Customs' Colombo.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18, a full summary of whose report appears on pages 291-294 of the Indian Year Book of 1922, reviewed the position of cotton growing In India very thoroughly and made a series of recommendations for the improvement of cotton growing and marketing which have proved to be of the greatest value. One of their recommenda-

tions was that a permanent Indian Central Cotton Committee should be established to cotton-growing promote the welfare of the industry generally, to advise the Government of India and Local Governments in regard to matters of cotton policy, especially with reference to legislation for the prevention of malpractices and similar matters.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee was appointed by resolution of the Government of India in April 1921, and worked as an advisory body until 1923. Another recommendation of the original Committee was that a cotton cess should be levied to provide funds for the work of the Central Cotton Committee and for agricultural and technological research on cotton. The Cotton Cess Act was passed in 1923 and at the same time the Central Cotton Committee was incorporated and its membership enlarged in order to make it fully representative of all sections of the industry. Its constitution and present membership is as follows—

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE MEMBERS

President Sn Bryce C Burt, Kt., Cle., M.B.E., LAS., Vice-Chamman Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ex-officio

(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural matters, ex-officeo

REPRESENTATIVE OF AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS

Madras - M. R. Ry Rao Bahadur J) Ananda Bao Garu - 1 A S

Bombay The Director of Agriculture

United Provinces -Mi J H Ritchie, 1AS, Director of Agriculture

Punjah —The Director of Agriculture

Central Provinces - Mi J C McDougall, 1 A S., Director of Agriculture

Burma — Mr. P. D. Odell, TAS Deputy Director of Agriculture, West Central Circle, Magwe

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics ex-officeo

REPRESENTATIVES OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND ASSOCIATIONS

The East India Cotton Association Sit Puishot undas Thakuidas, Kt., Cl.L., M.B.L. (Luc-President)

The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. Su antides

The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Chimilal B. Mehta

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce Wi G C R Coleridge

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association Seth Sakarlal Balabhai

The Tuticorm Chamber of Commerce Mid Vonesch

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Timker

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Mr. W. Roberts, CIE

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Central Provinces} & -\mathbf{M}_1 & \mathbf{Y} & \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{D} \text{ shipande,} \\ \mathbf{Rao} & \mathbf{B} \text{ thadur } \mathbf{G} & \mathbf{R} & \mathbf{Kothare, MLC} \end{array}$

Madras - Mr J Nuttall

 $Punjab = \mathbf{k}$ han Bahadiii Satdai Habibillah, м
ь с

Bengal -Mr Akhil Bandhu Guha

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE

Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, C.B.E.

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON-GROWING INDUSTRY

Madras Mt K S Ramaswanti Gownder, M R Ry Rao Bahadui B P Sesha Reddi Garu

Bombay - Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhumbhar Ranchody Naik, M. C. Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirahatti

Unded Provinces - Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain, M.L.C., Rai Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup M.L.C.

Panjab -Saidar Sampinan Singh, MLC, Mian Numlla MLC

Central Provinces and Berar —Mi N M. Deshmukh Mi J P. Deshmukh

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES.

Hyderabad State Mi Nizam-ud-din Hyder, Director of Agriculture

Deputy of Agriculture -Mr R G Allan, CIE, Director

Gwilior State Mr H H Pandya, Director of Agriculture

Rajputana and Central India States—Mr F K Jackson, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indote

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL-IN-COUNCIL

Mr D N Mahta Economic Botanist for Cotton, Central Provinces

Rao Bahadin S. Salimath, Deputy Director of Agriculture Southern Division, Dharwar, M. R. Ry. V. Ramanatha, Lyer, Avl., Cotton Spicialist, Combatore

Musalnb-i-Khas Bahadur S V Kanunga, Finance Minister, Holkar State, Indore

Mr W J Jenkins, i A 8, Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind, Post Box 337, Karachi Saddar Seth Isserdas Varindinal, Representative of

the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association
Mi P B Richards, IAS, Entomologist to
Government, Umted Provinces, Campore

Mi | Khan Bahadui Nawab Fazi-i-Ali Khan, | Chairman, District Board, and President, Central | Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Gujrat (Punjab)

Khan Sahed Fairiikhbeg Sadikalibeg Mirza, Nawabshah, Sind

Lala Shii Ram, Representative of the Cotton Millowners of Dellu Mysore State, Bangalore

Mr. Chellararam Shewaram, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd

Dewan Bahadur Sir T Vijayaraghavacharya,

Secretary -Mr P H Rama Reddi, IAS. Publicity Officer -Mr R D. Milita

Director, Technological Laboratory,-Dr Nazir Ahmed

Office.-Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate. Bombay.

From the commencement the Central Cotton Committee took steps to deal with the various malpractices reported by the original Committee which by spoiling the reputation of the Indian cottons and rendering them less valuable for spinning purposes, were reducing the returns of the grower and causing great economic loss to the country at large.

Cotton Transport Act passed 1923 enables any Local Government with the consent of its Legislative Council to notify definite areas of cotton for protection and to prevent the importation of cotton from outside the area except under license. Prior to the passing of the Act inferior cottons were imported in large quantities into the staple cotton tracts for purposes of adulteration, and the reputation of several valuable cottons had been ruined by this abuse. The Act has now been applied to the most important staple cotton areas of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and the Central Provinces and of the Baroda, Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur, Hyderabad, Indore, and Sangh States and with excellent results

The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (XII of 1925) subsequently passed provides for a certain measure of control of ginning and pressing factories and especially for the marking of all bales of cotton pressed with a press mark and scrial number which enables them to be traced to their origin. This Act, with the minimum of official interference, places the cotton trade in a position itself to deal with abuses, and should lead to a very marked improvement in the quality of Indian cottons.

The Central Cotton Committee has devoted considerable attention to constructive action for the improvement of the marketing of cottons and to bringing to the notice of the trade, both in India and abroad, those improved varieties which have now reached a commercial scale and has carried out some important enquiries into the financing of the cotton crop quincountry and primary cotton marketing, and the effect of "pools" of cotton ginning and pressing factories on the pilce paid to the growers for their produce As an instance of the progress in cotton growing which has been made since 1917 it may be stated that since that date approximately half a milhon bales of cotton of medium staple have been added to the Indian crop by the work of the Agricultural Departments. In general it may be said that the Committee affords a common meeting ground for trade and of the cotton growing industry, thus and value of the Committee's work.

Dr V. K. Badam, Ph D. Deputy Director of enabling a number of problems to be tackled Agriculture, Department of Agriculture in from every point of view and definite progress made towards their solution.

> Research Studentships.—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentsships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian Universities to undertake research on cotton problems under the direction of experienced research workers in India. Scholarships for training abroad are also sometimes granted.

> Statistics .- By the efforts of the Committee great improvement has been effected in cotton statistics I he compilation of statistics relating to (1) Indian raw cotton consumed in spinning mills in India, (2) exports by sea and receipts at mills of Indian cotton classified by varieties, (3) stocks of cotton held on the last day of the season by the trade at important cotton centres in India, and by the nulls, and (4) loose cotton received in the spinning mills of the major cotton growing provinces, the establishment of weekly statistical returns relating to the number of bales of law cotton pressed in India, and the revival of rank-borne trade statistics for cotton are some of the results already achieved by the Committee in this direction.

Research -By means of the Cotton Cess the Committee is provided with funds for the promo tion of research. It maintains in Bombay a fully equipped Technological Laboratory which includes a complete experimental, spinning plant and a scientific laboratory for research on the cotton fibre. This laboratory provides Agricultural Departments with complete and authoritative reports on the spinning value of new cottons, thus providing a much needed facility In addition it is now possible to undertake research work on a number of questions connected with the spinning qualities of cotton which have not been touched in the past The Laboratory is unique in that it is probably the only institution of its kind which approaches the subject primarily from the standpoint of the grower.

The Committee contributes the greater part of the funds for the Indore Institute of Plant Industry which is a Central Agricultural Research Institute for cotton where many problems of fundamental importance are being studied.

In addition by means of grants-in-aid Agricultural Departments it has provided for special investigations on problems of general applicability which would otherwise have been left intouched through lack of staff and funds Such schemes are in operation in all major cotton-growing provinces and now number thutv

The Committee also assists by means of grants to Agricultural Departments in Provinces and States and to Co-operative Cotton Sale Societies in the wider distribution of seed of improved varieties of cotton. There are 13 such schemes in operation at present

His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Reading) when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Larepresentatives of all sections of the Cotton boratory laid great stress on the importance

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Bombay.—The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. Until the end of 1917 the Cotton Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven Trade of Bombay was in the hands of seven distinct bodies, viz., The Bombay Cotton Frade Association, Ltd., The Bombay Cotton Exchange, Ltd., The Bombay Millowners' Association, The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, The Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Marchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Marchants' and Muccadums' Association, Ltd., and The Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association. None of these bodies were representative of the trade as a whole and their interests often came into conflict with each oher. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in futures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Cotton Contracts Committee was created under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a under the Defence of India Act in June 1918 as a temporary measure under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. Wiles, I C.S. This body was replaced by the Cotton Contracts Board in 1919, which continued to function until May 1922, when the Act, under which the Board worked, was repealed, and its functions were carried on by the East India Cotton Association under Bombay Act No. XIV of 1922

The Association continued to function under

The Association continued to function under the above Act until 31st October 1932. With effect from 1st November 1932 the Association has been regulating transactions in cotton under Bombay Act No. IV of 1932 under which it has been declared to be a recognised Cotton Associa-

The present constitution of the Board is as follows:

Sir Purshotamas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E. (President), Haridas Madhavdas, Esq. (Vice President), Buvers' Panel; Raimivas Raimiarain, Esq., Buyers' Panel; Raimivas Raimiarain, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Chandrakant Mulraj, Esq., Buyers' Panel, Tulsidas Kilachand, Esq., Buyers' Panel; Fatehchand Jiniphun-wala, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Kishan Prasad, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Kishan Prasad, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Bavanji A. Khimij, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Bavanji A. Khimij, Esq., Sellers' Panel; Boyanji A. Khimij, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Chunilal B. Mehta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Hargovindas Jeevandas, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Hargovindas Jeevandas, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Ratilal T. Thaker, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Barjidas Ramjidas Rungta, Esq., Brokers' Panel; Sardar Bao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik, M.I. C. M. Deshmukh, Esq., M.A. (Cantab) Bar-at-Law, Law; Sardar Sampuran Singh, Bar-at-Law, M. L.C., Growers' Representatives nominated M.I.C., Growers' Representatives nominaces by the Indian Central Cotton Committee; Rao Bahadur C. S. Shirhatti; Behramsha K. Sharucha, Esq., Growers' Representatives nominated by the Government of Bombay.

Officers

D. Mehta, Esq., B.A., Secretary, C. M. Parikh, Esq., B. Com., Assistant Secretary, A. R. Menezes, Esq., Manager, Clearing House.

Some of the objects for which the Association is established are:—To provide and maintain suitable buildings or rooms for a Cotton Exchange in the City of Bombay and elsewhere in India and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the use thereof and the nature and times of such user whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Exchange; to provide forms of contracts com-pulsory or permissive and regulate the making, carrying out and enforcement or cancellation of contracts; to adjust by arbitration or otherwise controversies between persons engaged in the Cotton Trade; to establish just and equitable principles in the said Trade; establish to maintain uniformity of control of the said trade; to fix or adopt standards of classi-fication of cotton, to acquire, preserve and disseminate useful information connected with the Cotton interest throughout all markets; to decrease or insure the local risk attendant upon business; and generally to control, promote and regulate the Cotton Trade in the Presidency of Bombay and elsewhere in India. improve its stability and augment the facilities with which it may be conducted. To establish and maintain a Clearing House for the purpose of dealing with cotton transactions, and to regulate admission to and prohibition of the user thereof and the nature and times of such use whether in the case of the general body or particular classes or any individual or firm or company using the Clearing House. To regulate the handling and exportation of Cotton from India and the importation of Cotton into India in so far as it may be imported. To bring, prosecute, or defend, or aid in bringing, prosecuting, or defending, any suits, actions, proceedings, applications, or arbitrations on behalf of Members or Associate Members or Special Associate Members or otherwise as the Directors of the Association may think proper or conducive to the objects of the Association and to prescribe the principle of framing of contracts with a view to eliminate the temptation and possibility of speculative maniputation.

The Association has a fine Exchange Building at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, and a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges.

The inaugural ceremony of the opening of the The maugural ceremony of the opening of the Exchange Building was performed by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay on the 1st December 1925 in the presence of a large gathering which included most of the prominent business men of the City and many leading citizens.

There is a membership of 391 members.

Annual containing The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade of the earliest times. Its cotton, known as hite wool, was well known to the ancients indicated a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the tiade, for which there was hite wool, was well known to the ancients from the earliest times Its cotton, known as white wool, was well known to the ancients and its cloth was familiar to the West in the days of the overland route. The name Calico comes from the fine woven goods of Calicut, and the products of the Dacca handlooms are still remarkable as the finest muslims human skill can produce.

Indian Cotton.

The exports of Indian cotton began to assume importance with the opening of the sea route They receive an immense stimulus during the American Civil War, when the close blockade of the Confederate ports produced a cotton famine in Lancashire, and threw the English spinners back on India for their supply of law material When the war broke out the shipments of Indian cotton were 528,000 bales but during the last year of the wai they averaged 973,000 bales. Most of this cotton was sold at an enormously inflated price, and but they indicate the distribution of the crop

dented outburst of speculation known as the "Share Man," and when the surrender of Let re-opened the Southern Ports widespread rule followed. It is estimated that the surplus wealth brought into the country by the American Civil War aggregated £92 millions then the cultivation of Indian cotton, although interrupted by famine, has steadily increased For the last season for which returns are available, 1934-35 the total area in all territories reported on was computed at 23,830,000 acres and the total estimated outturn was 4,807,000 bales of 400 lbs, as compared with 24,136,000 acres and 5,068,000 bales in 1933-34.

Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad are the chief producing centres The following table gives the rough distribution of the outturn The figures are the estimated

		33–34 al Estimates)		34–35. ıl Estimates)
Provinces and States	Acres in Thousands,	Bales of 400 lbs (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs (In thousands)
Bombay (a) .	6,469	1 421	6,812	1,385
Central Provinces and Berar	4,270	718	4,240	611
Punjab (a)	2,989	1,105	2,878	1,241
Madras (a)	2,175	452	2,272	455
United Provinces (a)	811	266	715	194
Burma	445	102	438	92
Bengal (a)	76	24	74	24
Bihar and Orissa	4.4	8	42	8
Assam	37	15	35	14
Ajmer-Merwara	36	13	36	12
North-West Frontier Province.	20	4	15	3
Delhi	3	[4	1
Hyderabad	3,696	564	3,101	443
Central India	1,152	154	1,173	131
Baroda	731	90	800	69
Gwalior	614	59	633	58
Rajputana	493	65	492	58
Mysore	77	8	70	8
Total	24,136	5,068	23,830	4,807

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA. (In thousands of bales of 400 lbs.) to various Countries for year ending 31st March:-

		Countr	ies.		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
Other ments of the Dritish Empire				• ::			6 167 6 7	342 3	347 6
Total, British Empire				287	172	174	345	353	
Belgium Sp ain Germany	lusive o	of Hon	gkong, etc.	·	1,686 362 232 605 217 106 309	1,080 183 81 436 121 45 166	1,085 150 124 134 129 52 153	1,022 261 163 337 145 61 247	2,011 278 148 142 153 60 153
Austria Other Cour	ntries	••	••	• ••	122	85	63	159	148
	Total,	, Foreig	gn countrie	8 .	3,639	2,197	1,889	2,395	3,093
			To [*]	TAL	3,926	2,369	2,063	2,740	3,446

Bombay is the great centre of the cotton whole outturn, which still consists for the most trade. The principal varieties are Dholleras broach, Oomras (from the Berars), Dharwar and Coomptas. Broach is the best cotton grown in Western India. Hinganghat cotton, from the Central Provinces, has a good reputation. Bengals is the name given to the cotton of the Gangetic valley, and generally to the cottons of Northern India. The Madras cottons are known as Westerns. Cocomadas. cottons are known as Westerns, Coconadas. Colmbatores and Tinnevellys. The best of these is Tinnevelly. Cambodia cotton has been grown with success in Southern India, but it shows a tendency to revert. The high prices of cotton realised of recent years have given a great impetus to cultivation. Government have also been active in improving the cottons and the importation of exotle were really laid by the opening of the first mill cottons. Although these measures have met in Bombay in 1856. Thereafter, with occa-

part of a short-staple early maturing variety suitable to soils where the rainy season is brief,

Reference has been made to the popularity of the Indian handloom cloths in the earliest This trade days of which we have record. grew so large that it excited alarm in England, and it was killed by a series of enactments, commencing in 1701, prohibiting the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England. The invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom and their development in England converted India from an exporting into an importing country, and made I er dependent on the United Kingdom for the bulk of her piece-goods. The first attempt to establish a cotton mill in India with a considerable measure of success, they sional set backs from famine, plague and other have not proceeded far enough to leaven the causes, its progress was rapid.

The following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India for the twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years :-

	_			1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35.
BRITISH	INDIA.				1	'	
Bombay Presidency .				549,038,671	558,594,709	484,714,674	523,044,052
Madron				87,728,479	104,909,653	98,274,069	103,101,653
Bengal				37,620,373	40,821,488	39,912,399	41,056,056
I nited Provinces .				89,731,242	93,129,775	93,865,034	
\jmer-Merwara .		••		6,962,180	7 796,752	8,097,530	
Punjab		• •		5,171,435	5,063 015	2,570,562	
Delhi				24,471,590	26,791.043	24,352,431	25,310,722
entral Provinces and	Berar	- : :	::	44,142,990	45,385,349	41,595,480	
Burma	• •		::	3,258,696	3,280,395	3,329,251	4,023,228
•••		•••					
	T	TAL		848,125,656	885,772,179	796,711,430	852,576,800
	TERRITOR	Y.	•			,.	
Indian States of In- Nandgaon, Bha Wadhwan, Gwa garh, Cambay, Rajkot, Ratlam.	vnagar, lior (Ujjai Kolhapi	Hyderab n), Kishi ir, Coch	ad. an- in,				
French Settleme					130,649,685	124,349,193	148,179,003
	GRAND TO	TAL		966,373,020	1,016,421,864	921,060,983	1,000,755,803

⁽a) Figures for Trayancore are being reported from October 1934

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree produced about 20 8 per cent. while Bengal centred in Bombay, the mills of that province and the Central Provinces produced 4.3 and produced in British India. The United yet very limited.

Provinces of Agra and Oudh Madras

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay island :---

	1929-80.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Nos. 1—10	5\$,035,403	53,638,486	52,498,182	49,700,540	42,715,111	39,915 ,236
11—20	105,891,361	100,812,488	121,121,630	121,094,087	92,714,861	97, 2 0 8 , 3 38
,, 21—30	85,715,968	82,764,969	104,772,651	97,0 50,08 3	74,060,268	83;404,188
,, 31—40	18,074,286	22,671,169	29,478,014	31, 590, 553	21,431,281	30,190,121
Above 40	4,628,867	10,493,889	12,954,822	12.9 04 ,255	10,801,391	13,666,928
Wastes, &c.	870,909	525,637	764,546	5 73,34 8	924,877	1,003,040
TOTAL	263,216,744	270,906,633	321,589,845	312, 921, 86 3	242,647,789	265,387,851

AHMEDABAD

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows --

-	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Nos 110	2,957,262	2,774,584	1,897,390	1,817,847	2,297,902	1 942,478
., 1120	48,393,118	48,006,959	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,515,805	77,103,827
,, 2130	68,127,227	58,522,363	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,462,853	53,615,591
,. 8140	15,399,621	17,155,503	19,617,636	23,291,983	22,262,214	25,773,993
Above 40	5,899,594	10,647,819	14,420,395	16,070,045	18,388, 3 0i	20,567,945
Wastes, &c				••••	512	
TOTAL	185,776,822	187,107,228	152,363,961	166,163,742	168,927,587	179,003,829

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA.

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
Nos. 1-10	105,477,320	113,588,158	116,899,114	115,210,693	107,564,031	109,710,00
,, 11-20	387,822,398	400,150,519	445,157,934	484,241,173	439,866,706	463,445,66
., 21-30	271,758,294	259,455,565	294,005,342	297,512,610	254,827,136	282,841,725
,, 3140	46,362,781	60,746,714	71,073,075	77,185,518	75,810,(09	95 529,815
Above 40	15,278,339	27,810,831	34,001,363	36,593,749	37,358,405	43,876,496
W INTER, &C.	6,709,881	5,792,771	5,236,192	5,674,671	5,634,696	5,852,594
TOTAL	383,409,013	455,886,074	966,373,020	1,016,418,409	921,060,983	1,000,755,803

In the early days of the textile industry the higher counts of yarn, importing American energies of the millowners were largely concotton for this purpose to supplement the centrated on the production of yarn, both for Indian supply, to erect more looms, and to the China market, and for the handlooms of produce more dyed and bleached goods. This india. The increasing competition of Japan in practice has reached a higher development in the China market, the growth of an indigenous Bombay than in other parts of India, and the industry in China and the uncertainties Bombay Presidency produced in 1938-34 nearly introduced by the fluctuations in the China Bombay Presidency produced in 1938-34 nearly introduced by the fluctuations in the China 64 4 per cent of the cloth woven in India. The exchanges consequent on variations in the United Provinces 29 per cent, and Madras 31 cultivate the Home market. The general per cent. Grey and Bleached goods represent tendency of recent years has been to spin nearly 77.75 per cent. of the whole production.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States --

-	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Grey and Bleached piece	e-)		<u>'</u> -	<u></u>
goods —	1				
Pounds	460,325,143				
Yards	2,003,490,240	2,311,104,465	2,422,997,054	2,264,994,890	2,641,305,306
Coloured piece-goods-	i v				1
Pounds	117,518,225			137,610,496	147,466,140
Yards	557,642,795	678,786,696	746,901,445	680,056,828	755,801,981
Grey and coloured good	8				1
other than piece-goods	·-,				
Pounds	3,178,866	3,237,696	3,542,246	3,391,982	3,703,737
Dozens	779,365		946,971	841,761	930,523
Hosierv-	,			,	
Pounds	1,667,834	1,974,144	2,544,339	2,340,336	4,718,435
Dozens	499,933		746,341	745,391	1,481,708
Miscellaneous-	200,000	022,000	1 40,041	140,001	1,10.,100
Pounds	4,225,198	5,362,410	4,291,948	4,864,133	6,208,320
otton goods mixed wit		0,004,710	4,401,040	4,004,100	0,200,020
silk or wool-	"				
	. 0 449 400	0.045.001	* ***	4.050.4.4	0.000.00
Pounds	3,443,498	3,045,221	2,0 07,004	1,859,114	3,830,265
Total-	F00 000 000	25 > 25 0 22			
Pounds	590,336,923		694,901,056		736,578,133
Yards	2,561,133,035	298,989,101		2,945,051,727	3,397,107,287
Dozens	1,272,541	1,453 704	1,693,312	1,587,152	2,412,231

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS.

The output of woven goods during the five years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows :-

The weight (in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

	-		1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Pounds lards Dozens	••	::	3 92,057,3 30 1,82 9,793, 378 531,704	459,247,935 2,188,300,219 656,462	462,222,027 2,265,897,230 608,700	415,072,223 2,024,533,240 506,611	456,689,747 2,283,338,713 688,352

The grand totals for all India are as follows:-

-			1930-31	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-84.	1934-85.
Pounds Vards Dozens	:	:. :.	590,336,923 2,561,133,035 1,272,541	672,256,961 2,989,891,101 1,453,704		2,945,051,727	786,578,133 3,897,107,287 2,412,321

Progress of the Mill Industry.

The following statement shows the progress of the Mill Industry in the whole of India.

The	OHOMIN	g state	ment	BDOWS LOG	progress of	rne will in	idustry in th	ie MD316 O1	India.
Vanza	en ling	SOAP T		Number	Number of	Number	of Hands		ate Quantity Consumed.
1 5812	. en mrk	3000	upe.	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.	Employed Daily.	Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1878		•••		53	12,89,706	10,533	Not	stated.	Not stated.
1879			::	56	14,52,794	13,018	42,914	9,36,547	2,67,585
1880		::		56	14,61,590	13,502	44,410	10,76,708	3,07,631
1881	• •		••	57	15,13,096	18,707	46,430	13,26,461	3 78 080
1882	••	••	••	65	14 90 914	14 179	48,467	13,91,467	3,78,989 3,97,565
	••	••	••		16,20,814	14,172	50,401	15 07 048	4 50 550
1883	••	••	••	67	17,90,388	15,373	53,476	15,97,946	4,56,556
1884	••	• •	••	79	20,01,667	16,262	60,387	18,59,777	5.31,365
1 8 85	••	••		87	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,88,621	5,96,749
1886	•	•		95	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,204
1887			::	103	24,21,290	18,536	76,942	25,41,966	7,26,276
1:83		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		114	24,88,851	19,496	82,379	27,54,437	7,86,982
1889	••		••	124	27,62,518	21,561	91 598	31,10,289	8,88,654
1890	••	•-	••	137	20 74 108	23,412	91,598 1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,462
	• •	••	• •		32,74,196		1,02,121		11.70.004
1891	••	••	• •	134	33,51,594	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,906
1892	••	••	••	139	84,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
1893	••	••		141	35,75,917	28,164	1,21,500	40,98,528	11,71,008
1894	• •	• •	• •	142	36,49,736	31,154	1,30,461	42,78,778	12,22.508
1895	••	••		148	38,09,929	35,338 37,270	1,38,669	46,95,999	13,41,714
1896	• •	••	•••	155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,318
1897	••	••		178	40,65,618	37,584	1,44,335	45,53,276	13,00,936
1898	••	••	••	185	42,59,720	38,013	1,48,964	51,84,648	14,81,328
1899	••	•••	••	188	47,28,838	39,069	1,62,108	58,63,165	16,75,190
1900	••	•••	••	198	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,189	50,86,732	14,53,352
1901				100	50.00.000	41 100	1 70 000		19 51 740
1902	••	• •	• •	193	50,06,936	41,180	1,72,883	47,31,090	13,51,740
	••	• •	• •	192	50,06,965	42,584	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,038 17,39,340
1903	• •	• •		192	50,43,297	44,092	1,81,399	30,87,690	17,39,340
1904	• •	• •		191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1905	• •	• •		197	51,83,486	50,139	1,95,277	65,77,354	18,79,244
1906	••	• •		217	52,79,595	52,66 8	2,08,616	70,82,306	20,23,516
1907	• •	• •		224	53,33,275	58,436	2,05,696	69,30,595	19,80,170
1908	••	• •		241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,250	19,91,500
1909	••			259	60,53,281	76,898	9 36 094	73,81,500	21,09,000
1910		••	••	263		82,725	2,36,924 2,33,624	67,72,535	19,35,010
1911	••	••	••		61,95,671	85,352	2,55,024		
1912	• •	••	• •	268	63,57,460		2,30,649	66,70,531	19,05,866
1913	••	•	••	268	64,63,929	88,951	2.43,637 2,53,786	71,75,357	20,59,102
1914	••	• •	• •	272	65,96,862	94,186	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1915*	• •	• •	• •	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276 2 65,346	75,00,941	21,43,126
	••	• •		272	68,48,744	1,08,009	2 65,346	73,59,212	21,02,632 21,97,718
1916*	••	••	••	266	68,39,877	1,10,268	2,74,861	76,92,013	21,97,718
1917*	••		••	263	67,38,697	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,93,574	21,98,164
1918*			•••	262	66,53,871	1,16,484	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,85,678
1919*	• •	•••	::	268	66,89,680	1,18,221	2,93,277	71,54,805	20,44,230
1920*		••	::	253	67,63,876	1 10 019	3,11,078	68,33,118	19,52,318
1921*	••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::	257	68,70,804	1,19,012 1,23,783	3 32 178	74,20,805	21,20,230
1922*	•••	::	• • •	298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,32,176 3,43,723	77,12,890	22,08,540
1928*	•	•••		333	79,27,988	1,44,794	3,47,880	75,80,948	21,51,698
1924*	•••	::	• • •	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925*					1				
1926*	••	• •	• •	337	85,10,683	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1927*	••	••	• •	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
	••	• •	• •	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	8,84,623	84,60,942	24,17,412 20,09,782
1928*	• •	••		335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929*	• •			344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930*	• •		• •	348	91,24,768	1,74,992 1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	21,61,166 25,73,714
1931*	••	٠.		339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1932*	• •			339	95,06,083	1,86,341	3,95,475 4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933*		• •	••	344	95,80,668	1,89,040	4,00,005	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934*	•••		•	352	96,18,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965	27,08,990
1985*	••	-	••	365	96,85,775	1 98 867	4,14,884	1.09,31,949	
-				,00	20,00,110	1 00 001	7,17,004	*.U0,U1,048	OLINO, TA

^{*} Year ending 31st August.

The Jute Industry.

Considering its present dimensions, the jute industry of Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill in Bengal was started at Rishra in 1855, and the first power-loom was introduced in 1859. The original outturn was 8 tons per day. In 1909 it had grown to 2,500 tons per day, it is now 4,000 tons per day, and it shows every indication of growing and expanding year by year. Another interesting thing about the jute industry of Bengal is that, although it is practically a monopoly of Scotsmen from Dundee, the industry itself owes its inception to an Englishman. The founder of the industry was George Acland, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the usavy, and was snapped up in the course of an atternoon. was George Aciand, an Englishman, who began life as a midshipman in the navy, and was for some years in the East India Marine Service. He quitted this service while still a young man, and engaged in commercial pursuits in Ceylon, where he was successful. Later on he turned his attention to Bengal, and arriving in Calcutta about 1853 he got into touch with the management of the paper works, then at Scrampore, where experiments were being tried with country grasses and fibre worst, then at Scrampore, where experimens were being tried with country grasses and fibre plants to improve the quality or cheapen the manufacture of paper. This seems to have suggested to Acland the manufacture of rhea, and in 1854 he proceeded to England, with a view to obtaining machinery and capital in view to obtaining machinery and capital in order to manufacture goods from that material. During this trip he visited Dundee, and while there Mr. John Kerr, of Douglas Foundry, suggested to him the importing of machinery into Bengal "where the jute comes from and spin it there." This suggestion bore fruit, for shortly afterwards Aciand placed orders with Kerr for a few systems of preparing and supplying machinery, and returned to India. spinning machinery, and returned to India the same year accompanied by his two sons and a few Dundee mechanics who were to assist hm in erecting and operating the first jute mill in Bengal. This, as has been stated, was at Rishra, the site of the present Welling-ton mills, near Serampore, and here, in 1855. the first machine spun jute yarns were made. As not intrequently happens the ploneer got very little out of his venture. After several ups and downs the Acland interest in the Rishra mill ceased in 1867, and the company which Acland had formed in 1854 was wound up in 1868.

Power-looms.—The ploneer's example was bringing the number of looms at work up to followed by Mr. George Henderson of that silk firm, and in 1859 the Borneo Jute Co. mills came into existence except the Calcutta was launched under his auspices. To this Twist Mill, with 2,460 spindles, since merged company is due the credit of introducing the lint of the Wellington branch of the Champdany bower-loom for jute cloth. Unhampered by Co. Between 1896 and 1900 the following new the financial difficulties which had burdened the Aclands, the Borneo Jute Co. made rapid progress, doubling their works in 1864, and clearing their capital twice over. In 1872 the mills were turned into a limited liability ompany, the present "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ld." Four other mills followed in succession. don-Gouripore, Serajgunge, and India Jute Mille

snapped up in the course of an afternoon.

In 1872-73 three new companies were floated In 1872-75 unto Month of the Mo the Belliaghatta-Barnagore branch mill), Rustomjee (now the Central), Ganges (regis-Rustompee (now the Central), Ganges (registered in England), and Hastings, owned by Messrs. Birkmyre Bros., of Greenock fame—in all thirteen new companies, coming on all of a heap and swelling the total looms from 1,250 up to 3,500. This was too much of a strain for the new industry, and for the next ten years all the mills had a severe struggle. The older ones all survived the ordes but The older ones all survived the ordeal, but four of the new concerns—the Oriental, the Asiatic, the Benga. Pressing and Manufacturing Co. and the Rustomjee—became moribund, to appear again later on under new names and management. Fort Gloster also suffered badly.

Between 1875 and 1882 only one new mill was put up. This was Kamarhatty, promoted by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., which came into being in 1877, as the result of Dr. Barry's visit to Calcutta in 1876, when he transferred the agency of the Gourspore Co. from Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. to his own firm. This mill, together with additions made by some of the other mills, brought the total looms up to 5,160 in 1882. By the end of 1885 the total was further augmented by the Hooghly, Titaghur, Victoria and Kanknarrah mills, bringing the number of looms at work up to 6,700. From this period on to 1894 no new mills were started:—The Gordon Twist Mill with 1,800 spindles (now acquired by Anglo-India), Khardah, Gondolpara (French owned), Alliance, Arathoon, Anglo-India, Standard, National, Delta (which absorbed the Serajgunge), and the Kinnison. A lull of four years witnessed large extensions to the existing mills after which came the following series of new mills, besides further heavy extensions—Daihousie, Alexandra, Naihati, Lawrence, Reliance, Bel-"From 1868 to 1873." writes Mr. David Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the Wallace in "The Romance of Jute," "the vedere, Auckland. Kelvin and Northbrook. ave mills excepting the Rishra mill simply The last decade has seen the construction of onned money and brought the total of their Hukumchand, Birla, Shree Hanuman, Gagalbhai, soms up to 1250." To illustrate the prospentive of the industry at this period we may the exception of the last-named—are under take the dividends paid by the Barnagore Indian ownership.

Progress of the Industry.

THE record of the jute industry may well be said to be one of uninterrupted progress. The following statement shews quinquennial averages from the earliest year for which complete information is available with actuals for each year from 1917-18 up to 1931-32 and the figures in brackets represent the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-84 as 100:—

			Number	r (in thousan	ds) of	
	Number of mills at work.	mills at Capital (in		Looms.	Spindles.	
Average-						
1879-80 to 1883-84	21 (100)	270 .7 (100)	38 8 (100)		88 (100)	
1884-85 to 1888-89	24 (114)	841.6 (126)	52.7 (136)		138.4 (157)	
1889-90 to 1893-94	26 (124)	402.6 (149)	64.3 (166)	8.3 (151)	172.6 (196)	
1894-95 to 1898-99	31 (148)	522-1 (193)	86.7 (223)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (279)	
1899-1900 to 1903-04	36 (171)	680 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (380)	
1904-05 to 1908-09	46 (219)	960 (355)	165 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (580)	
1909-10 to 1913-14	60 (286)	1,209 (448)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (609)	691.8 (786)	
1914-15 to 1918-19 .	78 (348)	1,403.6 (519)	259.3 (668)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (983)	
1917-18	76 (362)	1,428.5 (528)	266 (686)	40.6 (738)	834 (946)	
1918-19	76 (362)	1,477.2 (546)	275.5 (710)	40 (727)	839.9 (954)	
1919-20	76 (362)	1.563.5 (579)	280.4 (723)		856.3 (478)	
1920-21	77 (367)	1,928.5 (712)	288'4 (758)	41.6 (745)	869.9 (908)	
1921-22	81 (386)	2,122'4 (784)	2884 (748)		908*3(1,032)	
1922-23	86 (409)	2,324.7 (859)	321 2 (828)		1,003.1(1,140)	
1923-24	89 (424)	*2,385.8 (881)	330 4 (851)		1,043 4(1,185)	
1924-25	90 (424)	2,213.3 (818)	341.7 (881)		1,067.6(1,213)	
1925-26	90 (429)	2,134.7 (788)	331.3 (854)	50.5 (918)	1,063 7(1,200	
1926-27	93 (443)	2,119.8 (783)	333 6 (860)		1,083 8(1,231)	
1927-28	93 (443)	*2,119 7 (783)	335.8 (865)		1,105.6(1,256)	
1928-29	95 (452)	*2,126·6 (785)	343.8 (886)		1,1(8.1(1,250)	
1929-30	98 (466)	2,186.6 (807)	343.2 (886)		1,140.4(1,296)	
1980-31	100 (476)	2,360.6 (872)	307.6 (793)		1,224 9(1,392)	
1931-32	103 (490)	2,360.6 (872)	276.8 (713)		1,220.5(1,386)	
1932-38	99 (471)	2,370 .6 (878)			1,202.1(1,366)	

· Revised.

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export in the period 1879-80 to 1883-84:—

		Jute ma	nufactures.	1
				Value in
	í	Gunny bags in	Gunny cloths in	lakhs of Rs.
	i	millions of	millions of	iskis of As.
		number.	yards.	
	J			1
1879-80 to 1883-84		54.9 (100)		124.9 (100)
1884-85 to 1888-89		77 (140)	15.4 (350)	162.9 (130)
1889-90 to 1893-94		111.5 (203)	41 (932)	289.3 (232
1894-95 to 1898-99		171.2 (312	182 (4,186)	518 (415)
1899-1900 to 1908-04		206.5 (876)	427.2 (9,709)	826.5 (662)
1904-05 to 1908-09		257.8 (469)	698 (15,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 to 1918-14		339.1 (618)	970 (22,045)	2,024 8 (1,621)
1914-15 to 1918-19		667-6 (1,216)	1,156 (26,273)	4,019.8 (3,218)
1919-20		342.7 (624)	1,275 1 (28,980)	5,001.5 (4,004)
1920-21		5889 (987)		5,299.4 (4,273)
1971-22		886.7 (715)		2,999.5 (2,419)
1922-28		344.2 (637)		4,049.4 (8,265)
1923-24	- :: : : : : :	413.7 (752)		4,228.3 (3,382)
1924-25		425.1 (774)	1,456.2 (83,095)	5,148.8 (4,122)
1925-26		425.0 (774)	1,461.3 (38,211)	5,752.1 (4,605)
1926-27		449.0 (818)	1,503.1 (34,161)	5,283.3 (4,222)
1927-28		463°1 (843)	1,552.7 (35,289)	5,321.8 (4,260)
1928-29		497.6 (906)	1,568.2 (35,640)	5,656.4 (4,528)
1929-30		522.3 (951)	1,650.5 (37,511)	5,158.7 (4,130)
1090-91		434.0 (790)	1,270.9 (28,884)	3,148.8 (2,521)
1021-00		388.5 (707)	1,021.0 (23,204)	2,138.6 (1,712)
1 (100.00		415.0 (756)	1,011.7 (22,993)	2,139.7 (1,713)
1088 04		401.6 (732)	1,052.5 (23,920)	2,110.5 (1,690)
1800-04		202.0 (102)	1,000 0 (20,020)	,

jess the During consider	the outbree ute were m although the in that in the war ably. The e export tree	the carrent the carrent years ears a cessat	ease ase xport	was very of manufa is declined the war	much ctures. i very stimu-	fell back and reco year.	r again to overed at	Rs. 50 Rs. 6	Ave	erage ord	price (of the of jute
showed	an increas	80. 88	com	nared with	h the					Rs.	в. р.	
average	of the wa	r quinc	uenn	num (191	4-15 to	1879-80			••	23	8 0	(100)
recorded	a decreas	e and i	n 19	22-23 they	again	1884-85 t			••		3 2	(99)
made a	recovery an	d amou	ınted	to 578,000	0 tons.	1894-95			••	32 30 1	6 5 2 0	(138) (131)
			Ju	te, raw, to	on.		0 to 1903		• •	32	17	(137)
\verage	1879-80 to	1883-8	84	375,000	(100)	1904-05 t	o 1913-1		••	44 1 51	3 6 0 10	(191) (217)
**	1894-85 to	1 88 8-8	39	445,000	(119)	1914-151	o 19 18-1			50	6 5	(214)
**	1889-90 to	1893-9	4	500,000	(133)	1917-18 1918-19	••	••	••		8 0) 0	(164)
,,	1894-95 to	1898-9	99	6 15,000	(164)	1919-20	••	••	••		8 0	(255) (3 3 0)
**	1899-1900	to 190	3-04	635,000	(169)	1920-21	••		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		8 0	(296)
,,	1904-05 to	o 1908-0	09	755,000	(201)	1921-22 192 2 -23	••	• •	••		0 0	(268)
,,	1909-10 t	o 1913-	14	765,000	(204)	1923-24	••	••	••		00	(310) (234)
,,	1914-15 t	o 1918-1	19	464,000	(124)	1924-25	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	::		89	2 0	(378)
Year	1919-20			592,000	(158)	1925-26 1926-27	•••	•			2 10 5 9	(528)
,,	1920-21	••		472,000	(129)	1927-28	::	• • •	.:		8 4	(353) (313)
,,	1921-22		••	468,000	(125)	1928-29 1929-30	••	••	••	76 1 66 1		(327)
,,	1922-23			578,000	(145)	1930-31	•••	:.	• •		1 2 9 0	(284) (180)
,,	1923-24			660,000	(176)	1931-32 1932-33	•	• •			8 8	(163)
,,	1924-25			595,000	(185)	1933-34	••		•	29 1 30	0 9	(126)
,,	1925-26			647,000	(172)	N R P	rices are	naven	for		-	
,	1926-27			708,000	(189)	19	22-23 on	wards.	101	Lieu	u	from
	1927-28			892,000	(238)							
,,	1927-28 1928-29		••	892,000 898,000	(238) (239)	The a	verage	prices	of g	unny	cloth	have
,,	1928-29			898,000	(239)	The a	verage follows :-	prices _				
"	1928-29 1929-30	· 	••	898,000 807, 0 00	(239) (215)	The a	verage follows :-	-	Price	of H	essian	cloth
"	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31	•		898,000 807,000 620,000	(239) (215) (165)	The a	verage follows :-	-		of H	essian er 100	cloth
,, ,, ,,	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32		 	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000	(239) (215) (165) (157)	been as	follows :-	_	Price 10‡oz	of H . 40" p Rs.	essian er 100 a. p.	cloth yds.
,, ,, ,,	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33	· ··	···	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150)	1879-80	verage follows:- to 1883-8 to 1888-8	4.	Price	of H	essian er 100	cloth
" " " " " " "	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34			898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199)	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90	to 1883-8 to 1893-9	4 . 9 4	Price 10goz	e of H . 40" I Rs. 10 8 10	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6	cloth) yds. (100) (77) (98)
,, ,, ,, ,,	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qua		 	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manuf	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199)	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9	4 . 9 . 4 .	Price 10 loz	e of H 40" r. Rs 10 8 10 5 1	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6	(100) (77) (98) (98)
" " " " " " The Aported 1922-23	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qua total qua total qua	ntity o	of ju	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manula during the	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) (acture ne year (39,000)	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9 0 to 1903	4 . 9 . 4 . 9 .	Price 10 goz	e of H 40" I Rs 10 8 10 5 1	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 1 8 2 10	(100) (77) (98) (98) (97)
The Aported 1922-23 tons in	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qual by sea fi was 608 the preced	ntity of	of ju	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manula during the against 6 id 603,500	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) facture ne year 39,000 tons	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9 0 to 1903 to 1908-0	4 . 9 . 4 . 9 .	Price 10 doz	e of H 40" I Rs 10 8 10 5 1	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1	(100) (77) (98) (98)
The Aported 1922-23 tons in the these ex	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qual iby seaft was 668 the preced pre-war y.	ntity of com Cal	of jucuttans as ar and 3-14.	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manuf against 6 d 603,500 The valu	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) facture ne year 39,000 tons nes of chis, or	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190 1904-05 1909-10 1914-15	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9 0 to 1903 to 1908-0	4	Price	e of H 40" I Rs 10 8 10 11 11 11 12 1 23	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1 2 2 5 7	cloth) yds. (100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222)
The aported 1922-23 tons in the these exan increa	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qual by sea fi was 668 the preced pre-war y ports amou	ntity crom Cal 1,000 to ling yea ear 191: nnted to	of ju cuttants ir and 3-14.	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manufa during the di 603,500 The valu .40°28 lalk	(239) (215) (165) (167) (150) (199) facture ne year 39,000 tons nes of this, or occding	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190 1904-05 1909-10 1914-15 1917-18	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9 0 to 1908-0 to 1913-1 to 1918-1	4 9 9 1-04 9	Price 10 doz	e of H 40" I Rs 10 8 10 11 11 12 1 23 33	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1 2 2 5 7 8 0	cloth (100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314)
The Aported 1922-23 tons in these exan increa	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qua i by sea fi was 668 the preced pre-war y ports amorase of Es. 10 4 Rs. 12.04	ntity of rom Cal ,000 to ting yea ear 191; nted to 0,36 lak	of ju cutts ar and 3-14.	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manufa during the against 6 d 603,500 The valu 40-28 labert the pre-wal	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) (acture he year 39,000 tons les of chis, or ceeding r year	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190 1904-05 1909-10 1914-15 1917-18	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1993-9 to 1908-0 to 1913-1	4 9 9 1-04 9 4	Price 10 doz	e of H. 40" I Rs. 10 8 10 11 1 12 1 23 33 33	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1 1 2 2 5 7 8 0 0 0	cloth) yds. (100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (122) (222) (314) (314)
The xported 1922-23 tons in m the these ex an incree car and fhe shi Rs, 15.8	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qua i by sea fi was 668 the preced pre-war y. ports amou ase of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs as	ntity crom Cal ,000 too ling yea ear 191: nted to ,36 lak laklis c gunny nd of	of ju cuttans as ir and 8-14. O Rs the over the	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manuf aduring the against 6 i 603,500 The value. 40°28 laher the pre- ble pre-was were val	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) (acture to year 39,000 tons actus of this, or ceding r year ued at 24,24	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190 1904-05 1909-10 1914-15 1917-18	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9 0 to 1908-0 to 1913-1 to 1918-1	4 9 9 1-04 9	Price 10 doz	e of H. 40" I Rs. 10 8 10 11 1 12 1 23 33 33	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1 2 2 5 7 8 0	cloth (100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314)
The exported 1922-23 tons in the these ex an increase car and the shifts, 15,8 lakhs as	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qualiby sea fi was 668 the preced pre-war yo ports amounts of Re, 14 d Re, 12,08 pments of 2 lakes against R	ntity of rom Cal 1,000 to ling yea ear 191: nted to 0,36 lak lakhs of gunny nd of g	of jucutte and sale a	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manula during the against 6 d 603,500 The value 40°28 laher the pre-the pre	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) facture ne year 39,000 tons tes of this, or or or or or or or or or or or or or	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190 1904-05 1909-10 1914-15 1917-18 1918-19 1919 20 1920-21 1920-21	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1898-9 to 1898-9 0 to 1908-0 to 1918-1 to 1918-1	4 9 1-04 9 1-04 9	Price 10 doz	e of H 40" I Rs 10 8 10 11 1 12 1 23 33 33 28 20 14	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1 1 2 2 5 7 8 0 0 0 0 8 0 8 0 8 0	cloth) yds. (100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (314) (267) (196) (138)
The exported 1922-23 tons in m the chese ex an increase are fine she she she she she she she she she sh	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total quality sea fit was 668 the preceder pre-war yours amous of Rs. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs as against R	ntity of rom Cal 1,000 to ling yea ear 191: nted to 0,36 lak lakhs of gunny nd of g	of jucutte and sale a	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manula during the against 6 d 603,500 The value 40°28 laher the pre-the pre	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) facture ne year 39,000 tons tes of this, or or or or or or or or or or or or or	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190 1904-05 1909-10 1914-15 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1898-9 to 1898-9 to 1908-0 to 1908-0 to 1908-0	4 9 1-04 9 4 9	Price 10 2 0 z	e of H 40" I Rs 10 8 10 11 1 12 1 23 33 33 28 20 14 21 1	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1 2 2 5 7 8 0 0 0 0 8 0 8 0 2 0	cloth) yds. (100) (77) (98) (98) (97) (112) (122) (314) (814) (207) (138) (209)
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The Aported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex an increce ar an increce ar an increce ar an increce. The spectra is a spectra	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qua i by sea fi was 668 the preced pre-war y. ports amou against R. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs as against R. vely in 8 and Rs.	ntity of rom Cal, 1000 to the ting yeas ear 191: inted to 1,36 lakes (akhs of gunny nd of 15,58 lakes aw juthe rate	of ju cuttrens as r anns as anns as r anns as as r anns as anns as anns as anns as r anns as anns as anns as anns as anns as anns as anns as anns as anns anns as anns as anns anns as anns as	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manula during the against 6 di 603,500 The valie where the pre-was were valy cloth Rs. I Rs. 15,92 diling years in the p ched a vergen Rs. 65 per ched a vergen Rs. 65 per ched a vergen Rs. 65 per ched Rs. 65 per	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (199) facture he year 39,000 tons les of chis, or ceding r year ued at 1.24,24 lakhs and re-war	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1899-190 1904-05 1909-10 1914-15 1917-18 1918-19 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25 1926-27	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1888-8 to 1898-9 to 1898-9 to 1898-9 to 1908-0 to 1918-1 to 1918-1	4 9 1-014 9 4 9	Price	e of H. 40" I Rs. 10 8 10 11 12 1 23 33 28 20 14 21 11 21 22 24	essian ner 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 6 6 6 1 8 2 10 4 1 1 2 2 2 5 7 7 8 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 8 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (222) (314) (814) (267) (196) (138) (209) (190) (214) (228) (186)
The Aported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex ar an increase are an increase as a substitute of the same and the same are apoint in 1907-the fall 1907-the fal	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qua i by sea fi was 608 the preced pre-war y. ports amo ass of Rs. 14 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs as against R vely in 18 and Rs.	ntity of rom Call, 1000 to ting yea ear 1911 inted to Jakhs of the lake lakhs of the lake lake lake lake lake lake lake lak	of jucuttens as as 14. Rashas over the being gunnered lakes e rea being Rs.	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manula during the against 6 i 603,500 The valie are the pre-was yelloth Hs. IRs. 15,92 ding years in the p	(239) (215) (165) (157) (150) (159) (acture to year 39,000 tons tes of clus, or cedung r year ued at 24,24 lakhs and ore-war yellong-10, and 009-10, a	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1904-95 1909-10 1914-15 1917-18 1918-19 1920-21 1920-21 1922-23 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25 1926-27 1926-27	to 1883-8 to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9 to 1898-9 to 1908-0 to 1908-0 to 1913-1	4 9 9 1014 9 9 	Price 10 i o z	e of H 40° I Rs 10 8 10 11 1 1 12 1 23 33 33 28 20 14 22 1 19 1 22 24 19 21 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	essian er 100 a. p. 7 11 0 7 7 11 0 7 11 8 2 10 4 1 1 2 5 7 8 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (314) (222) (314) (247) (196) (138) (200) (214) (228) (186) (286)
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The taported 1922-23 tons in m the these ex an increase are an increase are an increase are an increase are an increase are an increase are an increase are an increase are are are are are are are are are ar	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qua i by sea fi	ntity of rom Call, 1,000 to ling yea ear 1911 inted to 2,36 lak lakhs of gunny nd of s. 13,8 the 115,58 aw jut he rate ped to uated in colined yed to to Bs.	of ju cutting ns as r and 3-14. over 1 bann 6 and preceded lakhs to 3 Rs. 77-8	898,000 807,000 620,000 587,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manula during the against 6 doi:10.00 The valie 40'28 laher the pre-was were valy cloth Bs. I Bs. 15,92 diling years in the p pc. the day ling years in the per years in the point of the valie of the pre-was on the per years in the point of the per years in the point of the per years in the point of the per years of the years of the per years of the per years of the per years of the years of t	(239) (215) (165) (165) (157) (150) (199) facture in year 39,000 tons ies of dis, or ceding r year ued at 24,24 lakins and re-war ry high r bale, e, and 009-10, Rs. 31, t rose	1879-80 1884-85 1889-190 1894-95 1904-05 1904-05 1914-15 1917-18 1918-19 1920-21 1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25 1925-26 1925-27 1925-20 1929-30 1929-30 1929-30	to 1883-8 to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1893-9 to 1898-9 to 1903-0 to 1903-0 to 1913-1 to 1918-1	4 9 1-04 9 4 9	Price 10 i o z	. 40" II. 10 8 10 10 11 12 1 123 33 33 288 20 14 119 1 122 14 119 1 122 14 17 12 17 12 17 12 17 12 17 12 17 12	essian er 100 er	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (314) (267) (198) (209) (190) (214) (228) (186) (208) (212) (165) (115)
The Aported 1922-23 tons in in the these ex an incree cear and the 15th the 1925-1926 tons in 1907-the fall the price in 1917-2ain in dropp it again in tage.	1928-29 1929-30 1930-31 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 total qual i by sea fi was 668 the preced pre-war y ports amou ass of Es. 10 d Rs. 12,08 pments of 2 lakhs as against R vely in 8 and Rs. price of r 1906-07, t 00 was accent e having d 18 it dropp	ntity of rom Cal, 1,000 to ling yea ear 191: nted to 3,36 lakhs of gunny nd of the rate ped to mated in edined ped to to Rs. 35 but it Rs.	of ju cuttrans as 3-14. bag; gunn; 6 and orrece lakhs 1908 to 3 77-8 78-8.	898,000 807,000 620,000 620,000 587,000 563,000 748,000 te manulat	(239) (215) (165) (165) (157) (150) (159) (acture the year and year ued at 24,24 than and the	1879-80 1884-85 1889-90 1894-95 1904-05 1904-05 1917-18 1918-19 1919-20-21 1921-22 1922-23 1925-26 1926-27 1925-26 1926-27 1925-20 1926-31 1931-32 1933-32	to 1883-8 to 1888-8 to 1888-9 to 1898-9 to 1898-9 to 1908-0 to 1908-0 to 1908-0 to 1913-1	4 9 14 9 14 9 	Price 10 10 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2	e of H	essian er 100 a. p. 7 17 6 6 6 6 1. 8 2 10 4 2 2 2 2 2 5 7 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 8 0 8 0 0 0 0 0 0	(100) (77) (98) (97) (112) (122) (222) (314) (267) (196) (198) (208) (214) (228) (214) (228) (216) (208) (215)

The 1935 crop.—The final figures of outturn for the three provinces work out as follows:—

			PRO	YIELD IN BALES						
			2.50	1934.	1935.					
Bengal (ir	cludin	g Coo	ch Beh	ar & I	ripura	Stat	es)		7,749,500	5 ,75 9,5 0 0
Bihar and	Orissa		••	••	••		••		† 472,000	† 380,7 00
Ass am	••	••			••		••	.	303,900	256,500
							Total		8,525,400	6,396,700

-			Dne	ARMA IN AC	RES.					
			PRO	1984.	1935,					
Bengal (in	cluding	Cooch	Beh	er & Ti	ripura	States)	•••		2,347,700	1,689,000
Biharand	Orissa.			••	••	••	••	•	173,800	145,600
Assam	••	••	••	••	••	••	••		148,600	112,400
							Total	••	2,670,100	1,947,000

[†] Including Nepal.

ing mills, finding that, in spite of the constant opening up of new marks. working results were not favourable, came to an agreement, with the late S. E. J. Clarke, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, as trustee, to work in time. The only mills which stood out of this arrangement were the Hooghly and Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th interest of the months dating from 15th interest. Serajgunge. The first agreement, for six months dating from 15th February 1886, was subsequently renewed at intervals without a break for five years up to February 15, 1891. The state of the market at the time of the renewals dictated the extent of the short time, which varied throughout the five years between 4 days a week, 9 days a fortnight and 5 days a week. Besides short time, 10 per cent. of the sacking looms were shut down for a short period in 1890. An important feature of this agreement was a mutual undertaking by the parties not to increase their spinning power during the currency of the agreement, only a few exceptions being made in the case of a few incomplete new mills.

The present officials of the Association are:-Chairman .- Mr. H. H. Burn. Members of Committee

Mr. Sheokissen Bhatter, Mr J H Burdes, Mr P S. Macdonald, Mr M P Thomar, Mr. W. A. M Walker, Mr. D. Wilson.

days included, which involved an additional for 40 hours per week, with 15 per cent. of the

The Indian Jute Mills Association now amount of cleaning and repairing work on one of the most important, if not the most sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal work and give them a free Sunday an agree-Sundays. In order to minimise this Sunday work and give them a free Sunday, an agita-tion was got up in 1897 by the Mill European on Saturdays, but, more suo, could not trust themselves to carry it out without legislation Unfortunately the Government of India re-tused to sanction the passing of a Resolution by the provincial Government under the Factory Act and the matter was dropped Only a year, or two ago the Jute Mills Association in despair brought out an American business expert, Mr J H. Parks, to advise them on the possibility of forming a jute trust with a view to exercising some control over the production and price of jute. Mr. Parks came, and wrote a report which the Association promptly pigeon-holed because the slump was over and the demand was so prodigious that there was no need to worry about the price of jute.

The working agreements referred to above have been followed by others, differing in points of detail, but with the same object in view namely the restriction of production. During the past 10 years a policy of curtailment of output has been continuously in force. By an agreement operating from October 1931 the nulls in the membership of the Association. Working days.—With the introduction of the electric light into the mills in 1896, the electric light into the mills in 1896, the working day was increased to 15 hours, Saturduring 1932, 1933 and the greater part of 1934

imsealed, and was continued throughout 1935. a further 2½ per cent, of looms being unsealed on 1st May 1935, 2½ per cent on 5th August and 2½ per cent on 11th November The remaining 5 per cent of looms were unsealed on the 17th February 1936 Throughout this time the mills. with five exceptions, continued to restrict their working hours to 40 per week. The five exactions, namely, Premchand, Chaig, Waverley, Megna and Nuddea had, by the terms of the agreement, been granted the privilege of working 54 hours per week with a full complement of machinety and all five worked in accordance with the special terms allowed to them. This working agreement between the Association mills, however, in accordance with the requisite notice given in December 1935, terminated on the 31st March 1936 and was superseded by an agreement, operating from the 1st April 1936, under which the mills will be permitted to work up to but not exceeding 54 hours per week on single shift, with no night work As in the old agreement, this new agreement incorporates a clause which restricts the mills nom installing any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement.

In addition to the above working agreement which applies only to the mills in the membership of the Association, an agreement was entered into, with effect from 1st August 1932, with the five principal mills outside the Association, namely, Adamjee, Agaipara, Gagalbhai, Ludlow and Shiee Hanuman, whereby these mills undertook to restrict their working hours to 54 per week up to 30 June 1933. With certain modifications this agreement was extended and became a continuing agreement subject to six months' notice of termination being given by either party, which notice of fermination could not be given before 1st July 1931 On the 30th September 1935 the Association gave notice with these mills has yet been entered into

local consumption. The members are balers

value of the exports of raw jute increased in Provinces, and Madras, where it is used for ropes 1916-17 by nearly Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 1,629 and cordage and also for the manufacture of a lakhs. The quantity exported, however, was coarse sack-cloth. A valuable feature of the less than in the preceding year. The estimated just is its suitability for cultivation in such yield of the crop was 12 per cent. above that parts of India as are not suitable for jute.

total complement of looms sealed, and the of the previous year, vzz., 1,490,000 tons or agreement incorporated a clause which provided 8,340,000 bales. Owing to the lack of tonnage that the mills would not instal any extra pro- and other abnormal circumstances brought agreement incorporated a clause which provided that the mills would not instal any extra productive machinery or relative buildings during the currency of the agreement. The agreement could be gradually increased by reducing the percentage of looms required to be kept sealed. The process of increasing production in this way was begun on 1st November 1934, when 2st per cent of the total complement of looms were within took more than 27 per cent, in the five massaled and was continued throughout 1935. years ending 1913-14, the pre-war year. The increase in the value accompanied by a decrease in the volume of exports was due to the very high range of prices during the months of September, October, November and December. Towards the close of the year under review prices steadily declined, and have since gone still lower

Jute Manufactures.—The value of the exports now approximates to Rs. 42 crores. In spite of the war with its attendant difficulties of freight and finance, the exports of gunny cloth showed an increase of Rs. 241 lakhs of which Rs. 163 lakhs were due to higher prices and Rs. 78 lakhs to an increase in the volume of exports. There were also an increase of Rs. 118 lakhs in the value of gunny bags exported. The number of bags shipped in-creased while the weight decreased, sand bags for war purposes being lighter than the ordinary bags for transporting grain. Exports to Australia in 1916-17 were a record. The United Kingdom with Australia took more than hair of the number of bags exported while the United States took more than naif of the quantity of cloth exported.

There were 103 mills at work throughout the year 1931-32 with 81,426 looms and 1,220,586

year 1931-32 with or, 20 nooms and 1,220,000 spindles. The number of persons employed was 263,442. There were no difficulties as regards the supply of labour. The number of gumpy bags shipped from Calcutta during 1934-35 was 423 million bags but the value decreased from Rs 15,82 lakhs to Rs 10,25 lakhs Shipments of girnly cloth decreased from 12,51 million yards to 10,63 million yards but valued Rs. 24,21 lakhs and Rs 10,99 lakhs respectively

Hemp and Jute Substitutes.

Experiments have been made during the last to terminate this agreement with the outside few years by the Agricultural Department of mills on the 31st March 1936. No new agreement the Government of India with the Deccan hemp An Association, styled the Calcutta Jute of the plant, known as Type 3, has been obDealers Association, has been formed in Calcutta to promote and to guard the common interests of its members as dealers in jute for local consumption. The members as helder to promote the plant into several parts of fluids, and, as a beginning, interests of its members as dealers in jute for the variety is to be grown on a supplementation. plant (Hibiscus cannabinus), which yields a fibre local consumption. The members are balers tates in Binar. A sample of the fibre prepared and brokers of jute for sale to the jute mills in from this variety by the usual methods of retained and Calcutta. The present Committee ting was 10 ft. to 12 ft. long, of an exceptionally Single A. C. Robertson, Chairman Members—
Mr H A. Luke, Mr B Meyer, Mr B Sumpson,
Mr A H Syme and Mr. C H Thomas

Committee ting was 10 ft, to 12 ft, long, of an exceptionally
light colour, well cleaned, and of good strength.
It was valued at £18 per ton with Bimilipatam
jute at £12 los., and Bengal first mark jute at jute at £12 10s., and Bengal first mark jute at Effects of the War.—The official review £17 per ton. Deccan hemp has been grown of the Trade of India in 1916-17 says:—The fairly extensively in Bombay, the Central

quirements of hemp were mainly supplied by the following countries in order of importance: the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, India, Russia, Italy and Germany. The opinion ap-pears to be held that the effect of the war will be pears to be need that the enect of the war will be lamp market on the outbreak of war resulted to cause very considerable changes in the chartened in the considerable results, and there acter of the fibre market. There will probably was a keen demand and a considerable rise in be labour difficulties, it is thought, in the preparation of the hemp crops of Russia and Hungar; and it is not unlikely that the world will look to the considerable rise in and a great recovery from the previous year and it is not unlikely that the world will look to the considerable rise in a market on the outbreak of war resulted. countries such as India for the supply of fibre-which may be used as substitutes for the Euro-pean varieties of hemp. There can be no doubt

Prior to the war, the United Kingdom's re-that one of the early effects of the war was to tirm up hemp prices. As far as Indian hemp is concerned, values were persistently depreciated during the first six months of 1914 owing to large stocks held; but the closure of the Russian hemp market on the outbreak of war resulted 197,412 cwts. to 269,487 cwts. and the value from Rs 26.93 lakhs to Rs. 36.68 lakhs.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

Wool exported from India consists not only of wool grown in India itself, but of imports from foreign sources, these latter coming into India both by land and by sea. Imports by sea come chiefly from Persia, but a certain quantity from Persia also comes by land, while the main imports are from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Tibet and Nepal. Quetta, Shikarpur, Amritsar and Multan are the main collecting centres for wool received by land from Afghanistan and Persia, whence it is almost invariably railed to Karachi for subsequent export overseas. export overseas.

Imports and Exports.—A considerable amount of wool is imported annually from Tibet, and in normal years, from Atghanistan Imports of raw wool in 1933-34 decreased from 7.2 million lbs. valued at Rs. 42 lakhs to 5 1 willion lbs. valued at Rs. 42 lakhs to 5 1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 34 lakhs. Australia with her contribution of 2 8 million lbs. valued at Rs. 18 lakhs at 11 remained the largest supplier, although this quantity was less by 0 2 million lbs. as compared with imports from that country in 1932-33.

Production in India.—The production of wool in India is estimated at 60 million lbs the estimate being arrived at from the available figures of the number of sheep in the country and their estimated yield per fleece, the average quantity of wool yielded per sheep per annum being taken at only 2 lbs.

All Indian wools are classed in the grade of carpet wools, and it is correct to say of per-haps fully half the breeds of sheep found on the plains of India that they yield a kind of hair rather than of wool. They are reared chiefly on account of the mutton, and the fleece has been generally regarded as of subsidiary interest. In many respects, in actual fact, the Indian plains sheep approximate more nearly to the accepted type of the goat rather than of the sheep. Short remarks in his manual on

Mill manufacture — The number of mills in British India in 1930, the latest year for which details are available, was 12 of which five were in the United Provinces. The paid up capital of these mills was Rs. 68,28,576 and the number of looms and spindles was 1,447 and 69,293 respectively. The average number of persons employed dully in these mills was 4,240. There are no complete figures of production, the last year for which they are available being 1921 when the quantity of woollen goods produced was 3,820,870 lbs. valued at Rs. 1,17,90,396 As regards Indian States there are four woollen mills in Mysore which produced woollen goods of 2,700,201 lbs, in weight in 1930, the value being Rs 17,83,256. The bulk of the wool used by the Indian mills is Indian wool, although it is supplemented to some extent by the importation of merinos and cross-breds from Australia for the manufacture of the finer classes of goods. Their market for manufacclasses of goods. Their market for manutactured goods is almost entirely in India itself Imports of woollen plecegoods in 1932-33 increased by over 8 million yards as compared with the preceding year, and even exceeded the imports of 1929-30 by about a million yards. Imports came chiefly from France, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom. There was a considerable increase in the number of woollen shawls imported in 1932-33, Germany being the largest single source of supply. Imports of carpets and floor-rug declined to 188,000 lbs. in 1932-33 from 267,000 lbs. in 1931-32 The share of Persia in this trade receded considerably, but imports from the United Kingdom rose.

Blanket weaving and carpet manufacture are carried on in various parts of the country notably in the Punjab and the United Provin-ces. Woollen pile carpets are made in many of the jails. Amritsur had a considerable trade at one time in weaving shawls from pashm, the fine under fleece of the Tibetan goat, but its place has been taken to some degree by the manufacture of shawls from imported worsted sheep. Short remarks in his manual on nufacture of shawls from imported worsted Indian cattle and sheep, particularly with re-yarns, but more generally by the manufacture spect to the Madras type, that they "resemof carpets of a fine quality which find a readvelle a greyhound with tucked up belly, having sale in the world market. This work is done some coarseness of form, the feet light, the entirely on hand looms and the carpets fetch imbs bony, sides flat and the tail short."

Silk.

In the early days of the East India Company has been reared for centuries. The caprice of the Indian Silk trade prospered greatly, and fashion has, from time to time, powerfully various sub-tropical races of the Silkworm modified the Indian silk trade. The special were introduced. But the trade gradually properties of the borah silk were formerly much declined for the following reasons :-

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries India's chief competitor in the silk trade was the Levant Company. Successful efforts, howthe Levant Company. Successful efforts, however, were made to acclimatise in Europe one or two races of a temperate worm, procured from China and Japan. When sericulture became part of the agriculture of France and Italy, a quality of silk was produced entirely different from that of India and Turkey, and its appearance created a new demand and correlized new members. organized new markets.

All subsequent experience seems to have established the belief that the plains of India, or at all events of Bengal, are never likely to produce silk that could compete with this new

properties of the koran sink were formerly much appreciated but the demand for them has now declined. This circumstance, together with defective systems of rearing and of handreeling and weaving, accounts largely for the present depression in the mulberry silk trade of India.

India has three well-known purely indigenous silkworms; the tasar, the muga and the eri. The first is widely distributed on the lower hills, more especially these of the great central table-land, and feeds on several jungle trees. The second is confined to Assam and Eastern Bengal, and feeds on a laurel. The third exists in a state of semi-domestication, being reared on the castor-oil plant. From an art point of view the muga silk is the most interesting and attracindustry. On the lower hills of Northern India, on the other hand, a fair amount of success has been attained with this (to India) new worm, difficult to reel that its nearly always carded as, for example, in Dehra Dun and Kashmir. and spun—an art which was practised in the In Manipur, it would appear probable that Khasi Hills of Assam long before it was thought hombyx more, possibly obtained from China,

Indigo.

India having about 40. Western India may be described as the headquarters of the species, so far as India is concerned, 25 being peculiar to that Presidency. On the eastern side of India, in Bihar, Bengal, Assam and Burma, there is a marked decrease in the number of species but a visible increase in the prevalence of those that are met with.

There is evidence that when Europeans first began to export the dye from India, it was procured from the Western Presidency and shipped from Surat. It was carried by the Portuguese to Liebon and sold by them to the Portuguese to Liebon and sold by them to the dyers of Holland, and it was the desire to obtain a more ample supply of dye stuff that led to the formation of the Dutch East India Company and so to the overthrow of the Portuguese supremacy in the East. Opposition to indigo in 17th century Europe was keen owing to its interference with the wood industry, but it was competition to obtain indigo from other sources than India that led on the first decline of the India indigo industry. on the first decline of the Indian indigo industry. In the middle of the eighteenth century, when the cultivation of indigo in the West Indies had been given up—partly on account of the high duties imposed upon it and partly because sugar

Indigo dyes are obtained from the Indigofera, It had no sooner been organised, however, than a genus of Leguminosae which comprises some troubles next arose in Bengal itself through 300 species, distributed throughout the tropical misunderstandings between the planters, their and warm temperate regions of the globe, cultivators and the Government, which may India having about 40. Western India may be said to have culminated in Lord Macaulay's famous Memorandum of 1837. This led to another migration of the industry from Lower and Eastern Bengal to Tirhut and the United This led to Provinces. Here the troubles of the industry did not end, for the researches of the chemical did not end, for the researches of the chemical laboratories of Germany threatened the very existence of any natural vegetable dye. They first killed the maddar dye of Europe, then the safflower, the lac and the at dyes of India, and are now advancing rapidly with synthetic indigo, intent on the complete annihilation of the natural dye. Opinions differ on many savects of the present yielsikude: meantime or the natural dys. Opinions diner on many aspects of the present vicissitude; meantime the exports from India have seriously declined, and salvation admittedly lies in the path of cheaper production both in cultivation and manufacture. These issues are being vigorously faced and some progress has been accomplished, but the future of the industry can exercity bein being described as of great can scarcely help being described as of great uncertainty. The issue is not the advantage of new regulations of land tenure, but one exclusively of natural versus synthetic indigo.

According to him, the future of natural indigo is by no means a hopeless one provided steps are taken to realise such improvements as are clearly and coffee were found to be more profitable—
the industry was revived in India, and, as one lack of proper manuring. Continual cropping of the many surprises of the industry, the has resulted in phosphate starvation. This can province of Bengal was selected for this revival. be checked by proper manuring with superphosphates. Improvements by botanical selection and better business organisation and methods of marketing the product will also aid in hastening iccovery.

Decline of the Industry.—Since synthetic indigo was put upon the market, in 1897, the natural indigo industry of India has declined 300 cwts, in 1932-1933. very rapidly; apart from slight recoveries in

1906-07 and 1911-12, the decline continued without a break until the revival due to the impossibility of obtaining artificial dyes in sufficient quantities during the war,

OILS AND OIL CAKES.

Oilseeds .- The total exports of Indian Oilseeds of all kinds improved in quantity from 7,33,000 tons in 1932-33 to 11,24,000 tons in 1933-34 and from Rs. 11,31 lakhs to Rs. 13,66 lakhs in value. The exports of oil cakes showed a very slight increase from 2,86,700 tons to 2.87.000 tons in 1933 34 but the value recorded fell away from 197 lakhs to 165 lakhs.

A pamphlet on the subject which was published by the Commercial Intelligence Department points out that it is both economically and industrially unsound for India to export her oil seeds instead of manufacturing the oils and oil cakes in India. It allows other countries to reap the manufacturers' profits and at the same time deprives Indian agriculture of the great potential wealth, as cattle-food and manure, contained in the oil cakes. An immense quantity of oil is, as a matter of fact, already manufactured in this country by more or less crude processes. Village oil mills worked by bullocks and presses worked by hand exist in all parts of the country and supply most of the local demand for oil. There has also been a great increase in recent years in the number of oil mills worked by steam or other mechanical power. These crush all the commoner oil seeds and development has been especially marked in the case of mustard oil, castor oil and groundnut oil. In splte of all this there has been a perceptible diminution in the export of oil from India, particularly of cocoanut oil and linseed oll, and an increase in the export of oil seeds, which is particularly marked in the case of copra and groundnuts. The situation created by copra and groundruts. The situation created by done by the Agricultural Departments of the War has naturally led to too much discussion of the possibility of developing on a large vator's prejudices and there is said now to be India.

There are three difficulties with which any proposal to develop in India an oil-milling industry on a great scale is faced. In the first place, there exist high protective tariffs in European countries which encourage the export from India of the raw material rather than the manufactured product. Secondly, there is a better market for the oil cake in Europe than in India and the freight on oil seeds is less than the freight on cake. Thirdly, it is much easier and less expensive to transport oil seeds by sea than it is to transport oil. While this has been the position in the European markets, Indian made oils, other than cocoanut oil, have made enough headway in Eastern markets to suggest the possibility of a development of those markets.

The problem of finding a market for oil cakes is equally important. The value of oil cakes is much better appreciated in Europe than in India. The Indian cultivator is prejudiced against the use of machine-made cake as a cattle food or as manure because he considers that it contains less oil and therefore less nourishment than the village-made cake. He is therefore unwilling to buy it except at a reduced price. His prejudices on this point have no justification in fact since experts are agreed that mill cake is a better food for cattle than village-made cake. Even when the mili cake contains less oil than the village cake. there is still more onlin the cake than cattle can digest. The excess of oil in the village cake. where it exists, is a drawback and not an advantage to the use of the cake as food. A considerable amount of demonstration work has been scale the existing oil-milling industry in an increasing demand for most classes of mill cake.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the | ing and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835 Atter working for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern, and to this day the largest company in India. It was anything but prosperous during the first ten years of its existence But about 1852, its the prospects of the industry appear so promis- world."

into it The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet and Cachas gave the impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the province of Assam (both Brahmaputra and Surma valley) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century Since that period the fifties of the last century Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years the British Empir condition began to improve and its success made has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875:--

Progress of the Industry.

Year.	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs.		Year.	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs.
1875-79 (average). 1880-84 , . 1885-89 , . 1900-1904 , . 1910 , . 1915 , . 1920 , . 1925 , .	173 241 307 500 533 594 654 672 679	34 57 90 195 249 352 322 335 364	1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	(average)	690 702 712 802 807 809 816 819	361 372 401 391 394 433 383 383 399

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under | centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone tea has risen by over 400 per cent, the production has increased more than ten times,

Assam and Bengal are the two most important accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the relative importance of the various provinces from the point of view of the tea industry -

Province.	Area under ctop '000 acres	Production '000 lbs	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary.)
Assam	430	219,341	517,208
Bengal	198	96,658	186,394
Madras .	74	29,295	66,371
Coorg .		209	401
Punjab	10	2,111	10,697
United Provinces	6	1,733	3,312
Bihar and Orissa	3	1,094	3,177
Total British India .	721	350,442	786,760
Indian States	88	32,822	77,743
Total India .	809	383 264	864,503

* Less than 500 acres

Although India produces such large quantities of tea its consumption of tea is comparatively very little, about 74 million lbs. as compared with 421 million lbs. in the United Kingdom and the consumption per head is only .21 lb. as compared with 9.20 lbs. in the United Kingdom. The low domestic consumption, however, enables India to export large quantities to other countries the principal among which is the United kingdom. It is estimated that India supplies about 40 per cent. of the world demand of this commodity. In 1934-35, 81 per cent of the total quantity of tea produced in India was exported abroad.

The year 1932-33 was one of the worst for the tea industry. In addition to the world-wide depression, there was considerable over-production with the result that producers of tea all over the world were faced with declining prices and accumulation of stocks. The preference granted to Empire teas did not prove sufficiently effective to check the consumption of cheap Java teas. Besides this there was only a small difference in the price of medium and common teas and there was thus no inducement to grow the former.

Tea. 656

To check over-production a scheme was there-turbing conditions. During the year 1934-35, fore introduced to restrict production and to which was the second year of the working of the limit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to scheme, the results were however, not so satislimit exports. A Bill giving legislative effect to scheme, the results were however, not so satisthe scheme was passed at the autumn session of factory. In common with other commodities the Legislative Assembly in 1932. During the tea seems to have suffered from the diminished first year of its operation the hopes engendered by the regulation scheme were, to a considerable m eet

purchasing power of consumers and restriction on international trade. A feature of extent, justified, and the infustry was enabled to the year was the shifting of demand from the mast what were undoubtedly very dis-higher to the lower and medium grades of tea.

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India :--

	Ye	ar.				Amount exported (million of lbs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees.
		1			2	3	
1926-27			•••			349	29,04
1927–28						362	32,48
1928-29					i	360	26,60
1929-30					.	377	26,01
1980-81	••	••				356	23,56
1931-82	••	••		••	.	341	19,44
1932-33					.	379	17,15
1983-84						318	19,85
1934-35				••	-	325	20,13

parts of the world to the total exports :-

The following figures show the proportion of | The following table gives the average wholesale exports of tea from India by sea sent to different | prices of tea in Mincing Lane from 1922-30, in pence per lb. --North | South

	1928-29 per cent.	1934-35 per cent.
To United Kingdom To Rest of Europe	83.0 2.0	88.9
To Asia To America	5.8 5.7	1.1 6.8
To Australia To Africa	1.6 1.9	0.5 2.7
	100	100

100 100	۱.
A considerable quantity of Indian tea imported into the United Kingdom is normally re-exported	i
to other foreign countries.	1

From 1923 to 1927 the prices obtained for tes were good; but in 1928 a decline set in, and in 1929 and 1930 prices fell further still. The price of Indian common tes particularly fell more than that of others. While as compared to 1923, 'all tes' fluctuated in the London market

1923, 'all tea' fluctuated in the London market within a range of 25 per cent., Indian common tea fell by about 50 per cent. In 1932-33 the fall in tea prices was almost catastrophic. The average price of tea per lb. realised at the Calcutta auction sales during 1932-38 was 5 as. 2 p. as against 6 as. 5 p. in 1931-32 and 9 as. 4 p. in 1930-31. The position, however, improved considerably during 1933-34, when the prices realized averaged 8 as. 1 p.

Yea	r.	l	North India.	India.
•••			15.46	14.00
			18.76	18,14
		1	19.92	19.02
			17.68	17.62
			19.36	19.00
				18.88
				15.40
				15.35
	•••		14.69	14 52
	::			

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales in Calcutta and the index numbers of these prices with base 1901-02 to 1910-11=100:—

			auction sales.			
			Price per lb.	Index Number.		
		1	As. p.			
1901-02 to	1910-11		6 0	100		
1927-28		1	14 10	247		
1928-29	• •		11 4	189		
1929-80			9 11	165		
1932-33		- 1	5 2	86		
1933-84			9 7(a	160(a)		
1984-35		- 1	5 2(b) 86(b)		
(a) W			ith avnort	rights		

8 ,, for internal consumption. The fall in tea prices greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the fall, in prices :-

Profit per Acre of 65 Indian Tea Companies.

	1913.	1924.	1928.	1929.
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6-10-7	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-9-0
Average profit in pence per lb.	2.6	6.4	3.84	2.26
Average crop per mature acre	599 lbs.	560 lbs.	625 lbs.	684 lbs.

It is quite clear from the above table that, although the yield per acre has considerably increased the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913.

The main reasons of the slump in the tea industry are over-production and intense competition, particularly from Java and Sumatra. In order to counteract the adverse influence of the former, an agreement to restrict output, was reached early in 1930 by associations of teagrowers. For India and Ceylon the degree of restriction to be undertaken varied according to the quality of the tea produced, being greater for the lower quelities then contains the first produced to the contains the contain for the lower qualities than for the finer.

According to the latest agreement between the Indian, Ceylon and Netherlands East Indies produces, for five years from 1933 onwards exports are to be restricted and extension of cultivation not to be permitted beyond 1 per cent. of the present planted area.

During the year 1932-33 there was a considerable fall in the wages of workers on tea plantations. The average wages of men, women and children in the Assam Valley were Rs. 10-10-4, 7-14-6 and 5-11-6, respectively, as compared with Rs. 12-8-5, 9-8-7 and 6-15-8, respectively, in 1931-32.

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the exports amounting to 186,000 cwts subject shows that coffee was first introduced into India from Mecca as early as the 16th century. The first coffee garden was planted by a European about 1840 but the industry thus started did not flourish till 1860.

The production of coffee in India is mostly confined to the South The area under coffee in 1933-34 (including plantations of less than 10 acres) was nearly 183,000 acres, an increase of 23 per cent. over the figures for 1925-26.

The total exports of coffee increased from 1,50,000 cwts. in 1926-27 to 2,77,000 cwts. in 1927-28. In 1928-29 and 1929-30 the shipments declined and amounted to 1,98,000 cwts and 1,84,000 cwts. respectively, but exports again rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,93,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the sinpments declined to 156,000 cwts, but in 1932-33 exports again cose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwts. There

cipal destinations of Indian Coffee are the United Kingdom and France, shipments to France rose from 54,000 cwts. in 1932-33 to 57,000 cwts. in 1933-34 while shore to the United Kingdom declined from 52,000 cwts. to 50,000 cwts Other European countries, namely, Italy, Germany and Belgium increased their demands from 5,000 cwts., 13,000 cwts, and 7,000 cwts, to 9,000 cwts , 17,000 cwts. and 15,000 cwts. respectively, while the demand from Norway and Netherlands decreased by 1,600 cwts. and 1,000 Australia (including New Zealand) recorded a decrease while there was an increase in the shipments to Bahrein Islands

Not only does India export coffee in large quantities but it also imports it chiefly from Java, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements which it re-exports to Mascat Territory, Iraq and the Bahrein Islands. During 1933-34, however, was a further rise during 1933-34, the total there were no imports of Coffee in to India.

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee :--Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts.

	12 M o	nths en	ding J	une 30t	h.		Production.	Export.	Surplus available for Home consumption.
1925							272.1	251.9	20.2
1928	••	••	• •	• •	••	••	317.5	260.9	56.5
1929	• • •	• •	• •	• •	• •	••			
	• •	••	• •	• •	• •	• •	247.8	142.6	105.2
1930	• •			• •			352.0	243.0	109.0
1931	• •						294.4	208.4	86.0
1932		• •					300.1	162 0	138.1
1933							289.4	168.7	120.7
1934	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •	• •			••	308.8		120

Making allowance for the re-exports from employed (outside labour), as compared with India of imported coffee, the consumption of 101,174 persons (21,210 garden and 43,126 outcoffee in India in 1933 was approaching six idle labour permanently employed and 36,868 times the amount consumed in 1925.

The total production of cured coffee in India during the season 1933-34 was 346 million base compared with 32‡ million base during the previous season. The Indian Coffee industry like many other industries, has been hit in recent years and has begun to feel the necessity for propaganda, improvement of marketing and agricultural and technological researches with these objects in view the planting interests in South India have recommended the passing of a Coffee Cess Act on the lines of the Indian Cotton Cess Act

The daily average number of persons employed at the plantations during 1933-34 was returned Rs. 66-11-9 in 1931-32 as against Rs. 65-8-1 at 103,948 of whom 66,003 were permanently in 1930-31. It rose to Rs. 63-6-7 in 1932-33 employed (namely, garden labour 43,556 and but fell to Rs. 55-14 in 1933-34 and further outside labour 22,447) and 37,945 temporarily (declined to Rs. 51-9-3 in 1934-35.)

The general trade depression did not fail to affect the coffee industry but in addition to the general slump in trade there was an additional factor which depressed coffee prices and this was the exceptionally heavy crops of Brazillan coffee. Since the year 1926 there has been a general downward trend in coffee prices. Until the end of 1929 the fall was comparatively slow, but since then it has been very rapid. This will be clearly seen from the fact that while the average wholesale price of Indian coffee in London was 140s. in 1923 and 127s. in 1929 it fell to 86s. in 1930.

Sugar.

Sheltered behind an adequate tariff wall, the Government issued a communique on January Indian sugar industry has made phenomenal progress in spite of the economic depression Besides the duty, various other special advantages—consequences of the depression—have helped the rapid growth of the industry. Low prices of land and material, as also of machinery-all these factors have contributed to the remarkable development of the industry As a result, India is now the largest sugar producing country in the world And, the capital invested in the industry is variously estimated at between Rs 30 and Rs 25 crores

30, 1932, fixing the protective duty at the rate of Rs 7-4 per cwt on all classes of sugar until March 31, 1938 A further enquiry before the end of that period into the question of continuing protection to the industry was also provided for At present, therefore, the total import duty on foreign sugar amounts to Rs 9-1 per cwt.

With a view to check a too rapid growth of the industry under artificial stimuli and in order to replace losses of revenue from this source, an excise duty of Re. 1-5 per cwt. on factory pro-An important landmark in the history of the sugar modustry was the year 1930-31, when the question of protection was referred to the Tariff aside from the proceeds of the excise duty an Board by Government Pending consideration of the Tariff Board's report, the revenue duty was distributed among the provinces "for the enhanced to Rs 7-4 per cwt in March, 1931 of the Parin Board's 1eport, the revenue duty was distributed among the provinces for the enhanced to Rs 7-4 per cwt in March, 1931 purpose of assisting the organisation and operalin addition, a revenue surcharge of 25 per tion of co-operative societies among the cancent (amounting to Re 1-13 per cwt) was growers so as to help them in securing 'fair' imposed in September, 1931. In accordance prices," Allowing for the excise duty, the indus-with the Tariff Board's recommendations, try now enjoys a protection of Rs. 7-12 per cwt

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years :-

Year,	No. of Fac- tories.	Quantity of sugar manu- factured from cane Tons	Quantity of sugar refind from gur. Tons	Quantity of Khandsarı production Tons. (Est)	Total quantity. of sugar. Tons.
1929-30	27	89,768	21,150	200,000	310,918
1930-31 .	29	119,589	31,791	200,000	351 ,65 0
1931-32	32	158,581	69,539	250,000	478,119
1932-33	57	290,177	80,106	275,000	645,283
1933-34	112	453,965	61,094	200,000	715,059
1934-35	139 (Est.)	578,000	40,000	160,000	849,000

Area under sugarcane increased to 4,100,000 acres in 1935-36.

kept pace with increased production, from 2,677,000 acres in 1929-30, it has increased to 4,100,000 acres in 1933-34 Prior to 1932-33, there were only 31 cane factories, 25 new factories were added in 1932-33 alone while another 65 new factories were started in the following year—an increase of 400 per cent in two years Since 1933-34, about 30 new factories of large cane crushing capacity have been established, and in 1934-35, no less than 139 factories were working. Production of sugar in India may be classified under three main heads-by modern factories working with cane, by modern refineries working with raw sugar (qur) and by indigenous open pan concerns Sugar production in India a few years ago amounted approximately to half the estimated total consumption within the country Since 1931-32, the volume of factory produced sugar

has increased by approximately 400 per cent Along with a rapid increase in internal production, there has been a sharp decline in imports For instance, from an average of approximately one million tons in the years uptill 1930-31, im- of interest -

The area under cultivation of sugar-cane has ports tell by about 45 per cent. in the following year and dropped to about 250,000 tons in 1933-34 and decreased further to 2,21,000 tons in 1934-35. As a result of dwindling imports, Government are losing revenue from this source. Despite, or may be because of, the heavy duty, the yield from this source diminished from over Rs. 10 crores in 1930-31, to about Rs. 3 81 crores for the financial year ended March 31, 1935, and 3 23 crores for the year ended March 31st, 1936 The imposition of the excise duty at the rate of Rs 1-5-0 per cent on factory sugar, and Rs 0-10-0 on khandarı sugar, from April 1st. 1934, has yielded a revenue to the Government of Rs 97,22,000 in 1934-35, and Rs 1,58,52,000 in 1935-36

> Since the imposition of the excise duty it is noteworthy, that the Khandsarı production has gone down considerably

> In view of the astounding growth of the industry within such a short time, the following table of forecast of annual consumption and imports of sugar into India up to 1936-37, is

	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37.
	(Actual)	(Est)	(Est)	(Est)	(Est)
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons,	Tons
Indian sugar production of the preceding cane-crushing season	478,120	645,283	715,000	770,000	835,000
	895,280	880,757	930,000	930,000	930,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	417,160	238,474	215,000	160,000	95,000

It is also of interest to note that the production of gur for direct consumption is increasing since 1931-32.

	yur. (Tons.)
1931-32	27,72,000
1932-33	32,45,000
1933-34	35,97,000
1934-35	36,92,000

It may be noted also as a matter of interest that India is the largest producer of sugar among all the countries in the world, the total yield of raw sugar (gur) being 6,102,000 tons (Vide the Indian Sugar Industry—1936 Annual by Mi M P Gandhi, Secretary, Indian Sugar Mill Association, Calcutta).

The Indian Sugar Industry is now the second largest industry, next in importance to only the Cotton Textile Industry, giving employment to 200,000 workers

INDIAN TOBACCO.

INDIAN TOBACCO.

The tobacco plant was introduced into India with three great centres: namely, (1) Eastern by the Portuguese about the year 1605. As and Northern Bengal more especially the mother parts of the world, it passed through District of Rangpur; (2) Madras, Trichia period of persecution, but its ultimate distrinopoly, Dindigul, Coconada and Calicut in bution over India is one of the numerous ex-Southern India; and (3) Rangoon and Moulamples of the avidity with which advantageous mein in Burma. Bengal is the chief tobacco new crops or appliances are adopted by the growing Province, but little or no tobacco indian agriculturist. Five or six species of is manufactured there. The chief factories Nicotuana are cultivated, but only two are are near Dindigul in the Madras Presidency, found in India, namely, N. Tabacum and though, owing to the imposition of heavy N. rustica. The former is a native of South though, owing to the imposition of heavy of India, About the year 1829 experiments moved to the French territory of Pondicherry. were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the quality of leaf and persuance in the proving the quality of the Botanical section of the Agricultural iacturing tobacco. These were often repeated, Research Institute, Pusa, and three Memoirs and gradually the industry became identified have been published recording the results of

investigations in that direction. The immediate problem at Pusa is the production of a good cigarette tobacco. Many attempts have been made in the past to introduce into India the best varieties of cigarette tobacco from made in the past to introduce into India Wara Kappal varieties are largely grown, the the best varieties of eigarette tobacco from former supplying the Trichinopoly eigar, America, but the results have been disappoint (ii) the Godavari Delta of Madras; (iii) the ing. It is now hoped to build up by hybridization new kinds of tobacco, suited to Indian conditions of growth, which possess in addition and (vi) the delta tract of Burma.

The season for harvesting variety and principles.

"Seywet-gyl," the large-leaved variety and "Seywet-gyl," a smaller-leaved variety with pointed leaves. The former yields a heavier crop, but the latter gives better quality. There is always a great demand on the market for both the Havana and the Burma tobacco The smooth leaves of the Havana plant are used for the wrappers and the coarser Burmese leaf for the filling.

I'he most important tobacco tracts in British India are —(i) the Coimbatore and Dindigal tract of Madras, where the Usi-Kappal and

conditions of growth, which possess in addition the qualities necessary to obtain a better price.

Area under Cultivation.—The cuitivation of tobaceo is very widespread in Burma. The two main varieties are called "Burmese tobaceo" and "Havana tobacco." Of the bacco" and "Havana tobacco." Of the Burmese tobaceo there are two main varieties "Seywet-gyl," the large-leaved variety and "Seywet-gyl," a smaller-leaved variety with pointed leaves. The former yields a heavier crop, but the latter gives better quality. There is always a great demand on the market for different under the call the season for harvesting varies in different localities ranging from December to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then being employed for tyning each bundle. The leaves are laid perfectly flat, the bundles being employed. In this condition they are baled, the broom-like ends projecting outwards. By crop, but the latter gives better quality. There is always a great demand on the market for different qualities of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then the different points are the condition that the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then the different points are supplied to the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed in heaps in stacks to ferment. They are then the different to the crop is a proper to June, but the bulk of the crop is harvested during the months of February, March and April. The leaves when quite dry, are assorted and placed two points of the crop is a proper to June, but the bulk of the crop is a proper to June, but the bulk of the crop i different qualities of tobacco are obtained. A black variety is used in India for cake tobacco, and this is the most common product, but a certain amount of yellow leaf is grown for cigar

The Cocaine Traffic.

The form of cocaine chiefly used in India is Cocaine Hydrochloride. This salt forms light shining crystals, with a bitterish taste, and is soluble in half its weight of water. The aikaloid cocaine—of which this is a salt—is obtained from the dried leaves of the Erythroxylon Cocaine which grows in Bolivia, Peru, Java, Brazil and other parts of South America. The leaves are most active when freshly dried and are much used by the Natives as a stimulant. Tea made from them has a taste similar to green tea and is said to be very effectual in keeping people awake. In India the Coca plant seems never to have been cultivated on a commercial scale. It has been grown experimentally in the tea districts of Ceylor, Bengal and Southern India and has been found to produce a good quality and quantity of cocaine. As the plant has not been seriously cultivated and as there is no possibility for the present of the drug being manufactured in India, no restrictions have as yet been placed on its cultivation.

Spread of the habit .- The cocaine traffic m India which seems to be reaching in alarming proportion in spite of legislation and strict preventive measures is of comparatively recent growth; though it is impossible to estimate how widespread it was in 1903 when the Bombay High Court for the first time decided that cocaine was a drug included within the definition of an intoxicating drug in the Bombay Abkarl Act. Since that date the illegal sale of cocaine in India has largely increased and the various provincial Excise Reports bear witness to the spread of the "Cocaine habit." The consumers of the drug, which is notoriously harmful, are to be found in all classes of society and in Burma rich amount seized is either given to Hospitate even school children are reported to be its tais in India or destroyed. It is no longer victims; but in India as in Paris the drug is mostly used by prostitutes or by men as an aphrodisiac. The habit has spread chiefly to those classes which are prohibited by religion or caste rules from partaking of liquor and the cast in the Police Courts show that the retail trade thrives, though to a diminished well-known Indian intoxicating drugs.

Smuggling.—So far as the cases already detected show, the persons who amuggle the drug by sea from Europe and places outside india, into India, are chiefly sailors, stewards, fremen and sometimes engineers and officers of foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine foreign ships. The ports through which cocaine enters India are Bombay, Karachi, Caicutta, Madras, Marmagoa and Pondicherry. The main inland distributing centres are Delhi, Lucknow, Meerut, Lahore, Mooltan, Surat and Ahmedabad. Delhi especially is notorious for the cocaine trade, Great ingenuity is employed in smuggling cocaine through the Custors houses. It is provided in received the process of the cocaine through the Custors houses. Custons houses. It is packed in parcels of newspapers, books, toys and piece-goods and in trunks which have secret compartments. The retail trade in the towns is very cunningly organized and controlled. In addition to the actual retailers, there is a whole army of watchmen and patrols whose duty is to shadow the men and patrols whose duty is to shadow the Excise and Police officials and give the alarm when a raid is contemplated. During the War several cases of importation of Japanese cocaine were detected, the importers being Japanese and Chinese sailors. The original marks on the packets and phials are usually destroyed so that the name of the manufacturing firm may not be found out.

The Review of the Customs Administration in India for 1930-31 states that during the year a total of 17,345 grains of cocaine were seized by the Customs authorities, of which 1,792 ounces were valued at approximately Rs. 1.80,000.

The amount seized is either given to Hospitals in India or destroyed. It is no longer possible to buy cocaine from any betelaut seller as it was ten years ago, but scores of cases in the Police Courts show that the retail that the theorem to be destroyed.

in different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely prohibited. The sale, possession, transport and export of cocaine are prohibited except and export of cocame are promoted except under a license or permit from the Collector of the District. A duly qualified and licensed Medical practitioner is allowed to transport needcal practitioner is allowed to transport to a second security to be dear from or remove 20 grains in the exercise of his persons who have been convicted of cocalne profession; and as far as 6 grains may be offences. The new Act also contains a possessed by any person if covered by a bona section for the punishment of house owners fide prescription from a duly qualified who let their houses to habitual cocalne Medical practitioner. The maximum punish-sellers.

The Law in regard to Cocaine.—This varies ment for illegal sale, possession, transport, a different provinces. A summary of the law in Bombay is as follows: No cocaine can be imported except by a licensed dealer and importation by means of the post is entirely which may extend to one year or fine ortation by means of the post is entirely which may extend to Rs. 2,000 or both and export of cocaine are prohibited except inder a license or permit from the Collector fine which may extend to 2 years or fine the District. A duly qualified and licensed the post of the District. A duly qualified and licensed the post of the District. The law in Bombay has been further amended to the post of the District. so as to enable security to be taken from persons who have been convicted of cocaine

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most noxious drug on earth. Reter to the League of Nations' proceedings in regard to oppum and again, mainly under the leadership of American representatives, one finds India and the Government of India held up to humanity as traffickers in opium and as thereby obstacles to making the world a better place to live in. In fact, neither India nor the Government of India has anything to be ashamed of in its opium history Whatever may be the case in other countries, centuries of inherited experience have taught the people of India discretion in the use of the drug and its misuse is a negligible feature in Indian life. Abuse of its properties is rarer in India than the abuse of alcohol in Western So much for the internal position countries

The record as regards exports is equally clean. India has never driven hard bargains to secure the sale of the product overseas it has been bought the reason is its superiority over other supplies, because of the stringent regulations by which its manufacture has always, under the British authorities, been regulated under the British authorities, been regulated in India, in order to secure the purity and clean-liness of the finished product. Directly any importing country has expressed a desire to have the trade reduced, the Government of India have responded by stiffening their restrictions on export views. tions on export There have, in recent years, mainly at the instance of America, been numerous International conferences with a view to making opum and drugs derived from it more difficult to obtain and in every case it has been found that India had already given the lead in the special regulations which it was proposed to lay down.

The China Trade - The classic case of Indian restriction of her export opium trade is provided by China. There is a long history of Indo-Chinese negotiations on the subject, but it is unnecessary to go further back into these than 1911. On 8th May of that year, there was drawn up between India and China an agreement under which the Government of India assented to. (1) the payment of an import duty three times the existing amount in return for the promised abolition of provincial taxes; (2) the partial closure of China to Indian opium by provinces, including not only stoppage of transit passes, but also treaty port closure, Shanghai and Canton excepted; (3) the total extinction

of trade before 1917 on proof of total cessation of opium production in China; and (4) revision of the agreement on due notice by either party. This agreement, as its terms indicate, was on the side of China the outcome of a professed desire to stamp out the opium trade and opium consumption in her midst. And on her side China, in the agreement, undertook, among other things, to reduce production in China pars passu with the reduction of exports from India.

In addition to the limit to the China trade imposed by the agreement, the Government of India undertook in order to lessen the danger of smuggling into China, and as an earnest of their desire to assist that country, strictly to confine the remainder of Indian opium export to the legitimate demands of the non-China markets. A figure was elaborately calculated for these markets and India drastically cut her non-China exports down to it in 1911. subsequent years, she progressively reduced the permissible export limit and in 1913 she stopped exports to China altogether.

The financial sacrifice thereby undertaken by India in order to help the Chinese in their professed desire for reform amounted to many millions sterling a year. China never carried out her side of the bargain strably the greatest opium producing country in the world and the only effect of the reduction, and eventual abolition, of imports from India and twentage around, of imports from findal is better trade for Chinese oppum producers and merchants and largely increased imports of oppum into China from Persia and Turkey.

Agreements observed by India -The Government of India have carried out to the letter their side of the 1911 agreement They have gone further Not only were exports to China stopped and exports to non-China countries in the East limited in accordance with the agreement with China, but exports to non-China countries have, on the voluntary intia-tive of India, been subjected to successive restraining agreements with the countries concerned. The Government of India introduced, with effect from 1st January 1923, a certificate system recommended by the League of Nations, whereby all exports of opium must be covered by certificates from the Government of the importing country that its consignment is approved and is required for legitimate purposes. The pressure exerted by the League of Nations in this regard was not pressure upon the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments In 1926, in order to fulfil the spirit of her international agreements, India decided, though she was in no way bound by their letter to do so, to reduce her exports to Far Eastern countries for other than medical and scientific purposes by 10 per cent. yearly, so as to extinguish them altogether by December 1935, and effect has been given to that policy at considerable financial sacrifice. India is the only country that has made any considerable sacrifices of the kind.

Indian Uses of Opium .- There is a fundamental difference between the problem in India and that in foreign countries, particularly in America and Europe America and Europe are principally concerned with the problem of the vicious consumption of cocaine and morphia and it is on the experience of the abuse of these drugs in those countries that much of the condemnation of Indian policy is based. It is accepted that the consumption of opium in America and Europe is in effect hardly less disastrous than that of morphia and cocaine. And the reason is that to Americans and Europeans opium is an unaccustomed drug. habit of its use being both new and strange to them, it is never used to moderation but always abused, and the results have no relation to the result of moderate opium eating in India. fact appears to be that peoples acquire a tolerance to drugs to the use of which they are long habituated Opium has been used in India since the 16th century at least. The method of use is eating and in India, generally speaking, Smoking, eating seems to do little, if any, harm Smoking, which is the habit of the Far Eastern races, rather than of the Indian races, seems to do much more harm in Ir dia than eating, while on the other hand where smoking is in ordinary use competent authorities (e g, the Royal Commission on opium in Malaya) think eating to be more harmful than smoking

The Government of India have fully participated in the different International Conferences on the drug question and responded to the obligations which her assent to their conclusions has placed upon her in regard to home consumption. But the principal effect upon India of these International discussions has been to draw the fresh attention of her Government and people to the opium situation in her midst, to cause consultations on the subject between the Government of India and the Indian Legislature and to produce what may be described as considerable intelligent progress in the development of those regulations upon the use of opium which are time-honoured.

Present Policy.—The current attitude and policy of the Government of India were lately explained in their behalf to the League of Nations at Geneva. Their representative declared that any genuine measure of reform initiated by a Provincial Minister in connection with it would receive encouragement and support from the Central Government and showed that the policy of that Government is

the Government of India but upon the Governments of the importing countries and, so far as India was concerned, the new system was welcomed because it removed from the shoulders of the Government of India all responsibility in regard to opium consumption in the importing countries and laid it upon their own respective Governments In 1926, in order to india the spirit of her international agreements.

Opium is under the current Indian constitution a Provincial Transferred Subject. Nevertheless, owing to the jealous watching and criticism by observers in every continent, the Government of India called an official All-India Conference, which was opened at Simla by Lord Irwin, on 5th May 1930, to consider the question of certain areas where opium consumption was alleged to be unduly high. This followed on the prosecution of special provincial inquiries by committees set up by the Local Governments at the special instance of His Majesty's Government. The Conference, after an exhaustive discussion of the phenomena presented by the various areas selected for investigation, and in the light of the personal knowledge of the representatives of the different Provinces and of the reports of the local committees, concluded that it appeared that certain parts of Assam and Calcutta might correctly be regarded as having excessive consumption and that Orissa and the Ferozepore District of the Punjab might be held to provide cases for further inquiry. In other cases the Conference considered that there was no evidence of prevalent excess. But they gave a series of examples to showing harmless causes for what appearated to be excessive consumption in many places.

Opium policy has on several occasions during the past few years come under discussion in the Central Indian Legislature and in regard to it the Government of India and the nonofficial members of the Legislature have been in accord. Cultivation of the poppy in British India is confined, except for a few wild and maccessible regions, to the area that supplies the Government of India Factory at Ghazipui in the United Provinces where it can only be cultivated under license. Importation into British from the Indian States is controlled by prohibition of imports except on Government account and by agreement with the State-concerned that they will not allow exports to British India except by arrangement, Cultivation in British India is progressively and rapidly being reduced. The sown area in British India which produced the crop of 1931-32 was 37,012 acres, ie, 26.3 per cent of the area in 1922-23, and 20 per cent of that in 1912-13. The process of reduction was stayed in 1931-1932 because it was found that the rate before 1931 had been too rapid so that stocks were brought to a dangerously low level, Progressive and rapid reduction was resumed in 1933.

The population of British India according to the 1931 Census is 271,528,992, and the consumption per head in British India, excluding Aden, inclusive of the opium used for veterinary purposes but excluding that consumed for medicinal purposes was 11.04 grs. per head of the population. The population of Aden in 1931 was 50,809 and the opium consumption per head was 12.3 grs. Since 1931 the consumption rate has further diminished.

Close supervision is maintained over the licensed vendors in all parts of British India; the conditions of their licenses require that the shops shall always be open to inspection, that no opium shall be sold to children or bad characters, that sales shall only be made on the licensed premises and during the prescribed hours, that only unadulterated Government opium shall be

sold, that credit shall not be allowed, that no consumption shall be permitted on the premises, that full accounts shall be maintained and that the names and addresses of purchasers of more than one or two tolas shall be recorded. These conditions are effectively enforced by the excise departments of the various provinces

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

Glass was manufactured in India centuries, and bottles. There is one factory in the United before Christ. Pliny mentions "Indian glass" | Provinces, which since 1929 has been manufacas being of superior quality

As a result of recent archaeological excavations, a number of small crude glass vessels, indicative of the very primitive stage of the industry at the time, have been discovered

The first Indian references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the Chronicles of the Sinhalese Kings (306 B C) when glass mirrors were carried in processions.

It is certain, according to Sir Altred Chatterton. that by the sixteenth contury, glass was an established industry in India, producing mainly bangles and small bottles The quality of the materials was bad and the articles turned out were rough

Manufacture of glass in India on modern European lines dates from the nineties of the last entury, when some pioneer efforts were made in this direction Since then, a number of concerns have started. Some of them have tailed. They devote themselves mainly to the manufacture of bangles and lampware side by side with bottlemaking on a small scale

In its present stage, the industry takes two well-defined torms—(1) Indigenous Cottage Industry and (2) the modern Factory Industry

The Indigenous Cottage Industry, which is represented in all parts of the country, has its their centres in the Firozabad District of the United Provinces and Belgaum District in the South It is mainly concerned with the manutacture of cheap bangles made from glass cakes or blocks, made in larger factories. The industry at present is in a flourishing state and supplies nearly one-third of the Indian demand for bangles. However, it is now faced with Japanese competition, and already the Japanese "silky ' bangles are ousting the old type Indian products

The modern Factory Industry in glass is still in its infancy in India. The existing factories mostly stop at producing glass cake for bangles as in Firozabad or a simple kind of lampware imported soda-ash

Provinces, which since 1929 has been manufacturing sheet glass. The Indian glass industry has not advanced to the stage of manufacturing artistic glassware

Records of the earlier ventures have shown that failure in some cases was due in part at least to preventible causes Foremost among these, were lack of enlightened management, lack of expert attention and, in many cases, small attention to choice of site—Specialisation, too, has been lacking, some factories in their initial stages trying to manufacture three or four different kinds of glassware simultaneously, like lampware, bottles and bangles. Paucity of sufficient flind capital for initial expenses has also been another contributory factor in bringing such ventures to grief

In October 1931, the inquiry into the glass industry was referred by the Government of India to the Indian Tairiff Board. The Board submitted its report in March 1932. It recommended the grant of protection for ten years and outlined proposals for protective duties on the tollowing basis --(1) Sheet and Plate Glass including figured and ribbed glass--Rs 4 per 100 sq feet or 25 per cent, ad valorem, which-ever is higher, bangles, beads and false pearls— 50 per cent, ad valorem, glass and glassware of certain specified types, like tumblers, tiles, shades, chandeliers—50 per cent, ad valorem

These findings however were not acceptable to the Government of India, who considered that the absence of indigenous supplies of raw materials constituted a di-advantage to the industry, which could not possibly be balanced by any advantages which it might possess in other respects This, however, does not imply rejection of the recommendation, because Government have decided to postpone their final decision in the matter In the course of the next two years, Government will come to a final decision as to whether the industry is deserving of protection For the present, Government have decided to afford the glass manufacturing industry a certain measure of rehef by way of a rebate of duty on

India's local manufactures of skins and leather have steadily increased in recent years. The trade and the craft in leather manufacture are in the hands either of Mahomedans or of low caste Hindus, and are on that account participated in by a comparatively small community. The traffic is subject to considerable fluctuations concomitant with the vicissitudes of the casons in famine years for instance the exports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal ports of untanned hides rise to an abnormal partially tanned skins are used for fancy leather agure. The traffic is also peculiarly affected by the difficulty of obtaining capital and by

HIDES. SKINS AND LEATHER.

the religious objection which assigns it to a position of degradation and neglect . it has thus become a monopoly within a restricted community and suffers from the loss of competition and popular interest and favour

Uses of Indian Hides.—The fifteenth report of the Imperial Economic Committee states that Indian hides, both raw and partially tanned, are largely used for the upper leather of boots,

the thread. Raw sheepskins are used for similar articles and also for gloves. They are exported mostly to Germany, France and Italy. Raw goatskins are used almost entirely in the manufacture of glace kid, of which commodity the United States is the chief producer.

The chief markets for Indian raw hides are in Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre. Directly Central and Southern Europe, Hamburg being an important distributing centre. Directly after the war an effort was made to direct more of this trade to the United Kingdom, but it has drifted back to Germany. The assortment and grading of raw hides exported from Calcutta before the war, largely the result of the work of German firms established there, had reached a high standard. After the war the trade became somewhet discoverned from a variety of causes somewhat disorganised from a variety of causes, among which may be cited fiscal changes, the entry into the trade of new and at first inexperienced firms, the increased cost of arranging for supervision at up-country points. It has, however, been recovering its reputation.

Protecting the Industry.—The report of the Industrial Commission pointed out that the principal difficulty at present in the hides and leather industry was the lack of organisa-tion and expert skill. Government action to foster the industry was first taken in September 1919, when a Bill was introduced in the Imperial Legislative Conneil further to spread the Industry Legislative Council further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. The effect of this Bill was officially described as follows: "It is to impose an export duty of 15 per cent, on hides and skins with a rebate of 10 per cent. on hides and skins exported to other parts of the Empire, and there tanned. Its object is to ensure that our hides and skins shall be converted into fully tanned leather or articles of leather so far as possible in India and falling this in other parts of the Empire, instead of being exported in a raw state for manufacture in foreign countries." Sir George Barnes who was in charge of the Bill and described the tanning industry as one of the most promising Indian industries ex-

plained that "the present position is that we have in India at the present time some hundreds of tanneries for the tanning of hides, a large number of which have come into existence in order to satisfy military requirements during order to satisfy initiary requirements curing the war. We have, in fact, the foundations of a flourishing tanning industry, but there is reason to fear that it may tend to dwindle and disappear with the diminution of military requirements, if some other support is not given. We want it some other support is not given. We want to keep this industry alive, and we believe that in this case protection in the shape of a 15 per cent. export duty is justifiable and ought to be effective. It is clearly just also that the same measure of protection should be extended same measure of protection should be extended to the tanners of skins whose business, as I have already stated, was injured by the necessities of the war. Though Indian tanneries have enormously increased in number during the past three years, they can only deal with a comparatively small proportion of the raw indes and skins which India produces, and it is to the advantage of India and the security of the Empire generally that this large surplus should, so far as possible, be tanned within the Empire, and with this end in view the Bill proposes a 10 per cent. rebate in respect of hides and skins exported to any place within the Empire. I should add that it is proposed to limit by notification the benefit of this rebate to hides and skins actually tanned within the Empire, and Indian hides and skins re-exported from an Empire port for the purpose of being tanned abroad will not be entitled to any rebate." The export duty on raw skins was abolished by the budget for 1935-36.

fndigenous methods.—India possesses a large selection of excellent tanning materials such as Acada pods and bark, Indian sumach, the Tanner's cassia, Mangroves, and Myrabolams By these and such like materials and by various methods and contrivances, hides and skins are extensively cured and tanned and the leather worked up in response to an immense, though purely local, demand

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some time to come on foreign manufacturers for her time to come on foreign manufacturers for hel supply of textile machinery, power plantand other industrial requirements, Indian engineers and chemical experts will have ample opportunity to exercise their inventive skill in various other directions. These may include agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus, laboursaving devices, small manufactures in hardware, pumps, water lifts, furniture and metal wares, construction of roads and permanent ways, railway signalling and controlling, railway vehicles, buildings and structures, valves and cooks, latrines, closets and sanitary appliances vehicles, buildings and structures, vaives and cocks, latrines, closets and sanitary appliances. There will also be new chemical processes an apparatus including the manufacture of vegetable products, foodstuffs, treatment of oil seeds, the use of by-products and waste materials, use of starchy raw materials for the sizing of yarn and cloth, tallow substitutes, manufacture of caustic soda, soda sah bleaching. manufacture of caustic soda, soda ash. bleaching manufacture of caustic sous, sous sent powder and chlorine and other chemical products for use in the various industries which products for use in the various industries which are protected under the Merchandise the country will be engaged in developing in Marks Act, (IV of 1889) which forms Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

A handbook to the Patent Office in India which is published by the Government Press, Delhi, gives the various Acts, rules, and instructions bearing on the subject together with hints for the preparation of specifications and drawings, hints for searchers and other valuable information that has not hitherto been readily accessible to the general public in so convenient a form. In the preface the Controller of Patents and Designs explains the scope of the Patent laws in India and indicates wherein they differ from English law and procedure.

The existing Indian Patent Law is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, as amended in 1939 and the Rules of 1933. The Patent Office does not deal with trade marks or with copyright generally in books, pictures, music and other matters which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914. There is, in fact, no provision of law in British India for the registration of Trade Marks which are protected under the Merchandiae

On the whole, Indian law and procedure closely follow that in the United Kingdom for the protection of inventions and the registration of designs, as they always have done in matter of major interest. One main difference exists however, as owing to the absence of provision of law for the registration of Trade Marks. India cannot become a party to the International Convention under which certain rights of priority are obtainable in other countries.

The first Indian Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors was passed in 1856, after an agitation that had been carried on fitfully for some twenty years. Difficulties arising from an uncertainty as to the effect of the Royal Prerogative prevented earlier action and, owing to some informalities, the Act itself was repealed in the following year. In 1854 it was re-enacted with modifications, and in 1872 the Patterns and Designs Protection Act was passed. The protection of Inventions Act of 1883, dealing with exhibitions, followed, and then the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888. All these are now replaced by the present Act

The existing Acts extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Santhal Parganas. This of course include-Burma, but it does not embrace the Native States, Of the latter Hyderabad (Deccan), Mysore, Gwalior, Baroda, Travancore, Marwar, Cochin. Kashmir and Jamu have ordinances. of their own, for which particulars must be obtained from the Government of the States in question as they are not administered by the Indian Patent Office in Calcutta. A patent granted in British India does not extend to the United Kingdom or to any other British Possession, but under the reciprocal arrangement an applicant for an Indian patent has 12 months priority in the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Irish Free State the Union of South Africa and Ceylon and rucersa. The object of the Act of 1911 was to provide a simpler more direct, and more effective procedure in regard both to the grant of patent rights and to their subsequent existence and operation. The changes made in the law need not here be referred to in detail.

New Legislation.—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following:-

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years instead of 14 years.

Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the

invention by Government.

Government will grant licences to the public on application if the Patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.

Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

What constitutes patentable invention;— The term invention means any manner of new manufacture and includes an improvement, while manufacture includes any art, process or manner of producing, preparing or making an article and also the article prepared or produced by manufacture.

Thus a bare discovery or a new principle cannot be patented; the invention or improve-ment must include some form or manner of manufacture, and may consist of a machine or apparatus or a composition or compound or a process of manufacture. It must be in the form of a method or means or production of a vendible article.

A game of skill or chance without the means of playing it or a method of calculation or writing music, medical prescriptions, vegetable or natural substances suitable for food, an ornamental design for a piece of furniture or for a sare or other textile fabric do not constitute natentable inventions

Patents will however, be granted for new and useful inventions or improvements relating to any art or process or a machine or article of manufacture or a composition of matter. Thus a machine or appliance will constitute a mechanical patent; a new method of manufacturing an article which reduces a number of steps to a single operation will form a process patent while metal alloys, chemicals, paints, soaps, varnishes and dyes will be included in compound or composition patents

A patent may be obtained for a new method of applying a known article or a new contrivance applied to a new object or purpose and which yields a new result. A new contrivance or device applied to old objects for producing a new and useful result is also patentable An old substance produced by a new process is a new manufacture, so also a novel and ingenious combination of old parts yielding useful results.

The mixture of two or more substances in certain definite proportions forming a compound substance of advantage and utility for its useful properties will be subject-matter for a patent as also a chemical process with or without the mechanical devices necessary for it.

In the case of chemical inventions the chemical and physical properties of bodies and their constitutions cannot form subject-matter for a patent, but they may be utilised for manufacturing foodstuffs, dyes, beverages and other useful and vendable compounds or compositions which can be covered by a patent It should original patent.

also be noted that in chemical processes the article or substance if produced may be old,
Fresh provisions are made for the use of an but if the mode of producing the known substance is new the process will be patentable.

ABSORPTION OF GOLD (both coin and bullion) IN INDIA (In takhs of Rupees.)

2,01 2,95 5,48 13,00 2,25 6,18 4,26 9,13 6,68 6,18 6,18 6,18 6,18 6,18 6,18 6,18	3,40 16,85 7,50 9,35	1913.	1918- 19.	1923-	073		1931.	1932-	1099	
Froduction (b) 2,01 Imports 5,48 Raxports 8,23 Net and thin 2,25 stock (i.e., 1+4) Balance held in mint and dov- ernment Trea- studes and Our- rency and Gold Skandard Re- startes 66	3,40 16,85 7,50 9,35			24.	29	1933. 34.	37.	33.	34.	1934- 35.
i.e., 2,25 to 5,26 to 6,00 to 111 to 4,26 to 111 to 4,26 to 111 to 4,26 to 111 to 4,26 to 111 to 4,26 to 111 to	9,35	3,36	3,39 (a) 9,83	2,72 (n)30,66	33,68	2,26	2,08 2,80	2,54 1,32	2,76	2,93
Net addition to stock addition to stock addition to stock (i.e., 1-4) 4,26 Balance held in mint and Government Treasuries and Currency and Gold Standard Re- serves	9,35	4,64	(a) 3,01 , (a) 8,28	(a) 8,28	18	37 26	60,78	66,84	58,15	53,28
Stock (i.e., 1+4) Balance held in mint and floy- ernment Trea- surfes and Cur- reney and Gold Standard Re- estres.	12,75	28,15	(a) 6,87	(a)22,38	33,50	-30,72*	-57,98*	-65,52	-65,52* 57,05*	-52,54
Ş	-	31,51	10,26	25,10	35.75	-28,46	-55,90	-62,98	54,29	-49,61
(-) 01:	6,67	19,11	16,93	27,92	25.79	38,20	41,47	41,53	41,56	41,55
+61 +2,67	-3,25	+4,47	-1,02	66+	+4,95	+1.87	+7,29	+	+	ï
	16,00	27,04	11,28	24,11	3),80	-30,33	-63,19	-63,04	-54,32	49,60
61,86 1,01,19	1,58,81	2,77,15	3,72,61	3,72,61 4,66,83	6 51,53	6,56,81	6,73,42	6,10,41	6,10,41 5,56,15	5,06,54
quinquennial ave sive absorption (its n item 5 and item des gold imported	res are in calculate um of the	nserted ced on the yearly of behall of	only for core annual figures in the Ban	omparative figures and tem 8.	purposes.	The prog	jession special of strong story of the strong by the bridge of them of the strong them of the strong them of the strong them of the strong of the strong str	of addition	ions to sto	ck (item 9 sum of the

According to the report by Mr. N. Mukarji Actuary to the Government of India, contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1932, the number of companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 282 of which 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted outside India Of the 136 Indian companies, 60 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 25 in Bengal, 21 in the Madras Presidency, 14 in the Punjab, 8 in Dellin, 2 each in the Central Provinces, Ajmer and Burma and 1 each in Burma and the U. P. Of the 146 non-Indian companies 71 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 31 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 18 in the Continent of Europe, 12 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java

Most of the Indian companies carry on his assurance business only. They are 103 in number and of the remaining 33 Indian companies, 20 carry on his business along with other insurance business and 13 carry on insurance business and 13 carry on insurance business other than his.

Besides the Indian life offices, there are some pension funds, mostly connected with Government offices, which are exempt from the operation of the Act and the Indian Post Office Insurance Fund is also exempt. As regards non-Indian companies, most of them carry on insurance business other than life. Out of the total number of 146 non-Indian companies, 122 carry on insurance business other than life, 10 carry on life business only and 14 carry on life business along with other insurance business. Of the latter 24 companies, 16 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 6 in the British Dominions and Colonies and 1 each in Germany and Switzerland.

The total new life assurance business effected in India during 1931 amounted to 125,000 policies assuring a sum of nearly 26‡ crores and yielding a premium income of 1‡ croie, of which the new business one by Indian companies amounted to 97,000 policies assuring a sum of 17 crores and having a premium income of 2 crore. The share of the British companies in respect of new sums assured is 3‡ crores, of the Dominion and Colonial companies about 6 crores and of the single German company ‡ crores.

and of the single German company ½ crore
The average sum assured under the new
policies issued by Indian companies is Rs 1,764
and under those issued by non-Indian companies
lks 3,400

The total life assurance business effected in following table shows the **new busines**: ted since 1921 in each year and the total amounted to 714,000 policies assuring a total remaining in force at the end of the year

According to the report by Mr. N. Mukarji Actuary to the Government of India, contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1932, the number of companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act.

| Sum of 168 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of very nearly 8½ crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 502,000 policies assuring a sum of 94 crores and having a premium income of 44 crores.

moun income of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ crores.

Most of the Indian companies now transact life assurance business on the scientific principle. but there are still some which carry on business on the dividing plan under which the sum assured is not fixed but depends on the division of a portion of each year's premium income amongst the claims arising in that year Government of India Actuary says in his latest annual report that the main defect of dividing insurance business is that policy-holders in each class are charged the same rate of premium of subscription irrespective of their age on admission ranging even in some cases from 18 to 60 years "Business of this nature is not only unsound but is apt to lend itself to the practice of trand on the part of policy-holders and agents and later on by the company It has been declared to be the curse of insurance enterprise in India" Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted life assurance business on the dividing plan and most of them came to grief. Of such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and it will not be long before they realise their mistake

Some Indian life offices have extended their operations outside India, mostly in British East Africa and in the Near East. The total new sums assured by these offices outside India in 1931 amounted to 66 lakhs yielding a premium income of 4 lakhs and the total sum assured including reversionary bonus additions. Inforce at the end of 1931 amounted to 4 crores, having a premiums income of 21½ lakhs.

The total new annuity business effected during 1931 was for the amount of about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lakh per annum, which was equally shared by Indian and non-Indian companies. The total annuity, business remaining in force at the end of the year was for the amount of 3\$\frac{3}{2}\$ lakhs per annum, of which the amount payable by Indian companies was a little over 1\$\frac{1}{2}\$ lakhs per annum.

The life assurance business of Indian companies which steadily increased during 11 years up to 1929 received a setback in 1930 owing to the general financial depression. The following table shows the **new business effected** since 1921 in each year and the total business remaining in force at the end of the year.

Year.				New business written during the year.	Total business remaining in force at the end of the year		
1921				5,47 lakhs.	34 crores.		
1922			.	5,64 ,,	37 ,,		
1923			ł	5,85 ,,	39 ,,		
1924			.	6,89 ,,	42 ,,		
1925				8,15 ,,	47 ,,		
1926				10,35 ,,	53 ,,		
1927			.	12,77 ,,	60 ,,		
928			- 1	15,41 ,,	71 ,,		
1929			. 1	17,29 ,,	82 ,,		
930				16,50 ,,	89 ,,		
931			1	17.76	98 ,,		

A large portion of the new business transacted by the younger and less firmly established companies lapsed within a short time and the growth of total business in their case is not commensurate with the volume of new business transacted in each year. The total business which lapsed during 1931 was 73 crores and was over 40 per cent. of the total new business.

The net income of the Indian companies by the Government of the partial state of the partial state of the partial state of the partial state of the partial state of the partial state of the partial state of the partial state of the previous year. Claims amounted to 1½ crore and exceeded the previous year's figure by 12 lakhs and previous year's figure by 12 lakhs and 1929 to 1932:—

claims by survivance an increase of 7 lakhs, respectively.

The life assurance funds increased by nearly 2 crores during 1931 and amounted to 22½ crores at the end of that year. The average rate of interest earned on the life funds during the year was a little less than 5½ per cent.

The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted by the Government of India in 1883 for the benefit of the postal employees but gradually admission to it has been thrown open to almost all classes of Government servants who are employed on civil duties. The following are some of the important particulars relating to the business of the Fund during the four years 1929 to 1932:—

	New busine during	the	in force	ess remaining at the end ne year		Life	
Year ending 31st March.	Number of policies.	Total sums assured.	Number sums of assured policies. and bonuses.		Total income.	Assurance fund at the end of the year.	
				-		-	
1929	7,542	1,43,41,000	64,474	13,02,47,000	63,17,000	3,64,44,000	
1930	8,894	1,49,56,000	71,479	14,17,81,000	69,36,000	4,02,80,000	
1931	9,710	1,50,38,000	79,058	15,32,85,000	76,05,000	4,46,46,000	
1932	6,484	98,15,000	83,165	15,88,89,000	81,39,000	4,91,47,000	

Fire, Marine and Miscellaneous Insurance Business.—The net Indian promium income of all companies under insurance business other than life assurance during 1931 was 2½ crores of which the Indian companies' share was 3 crore and that of the non-Indian companies 1½ crore. The total amount is composed of—

- 1,28 lakhs from fire
 - 43 lakhs from marine, and
 - 77 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance business.

The Indian companies received-

28 lakhs from fire,

7 lakhs from marine, and 24 lakhs from miscellaneous insurance

business.

The total assets of Indian companies amount to 29 crores of which stock exchange securities form the bulk. These securities are shown in the account at a net value of 20 crores. Mortgage loans on policies and on stocks and shares are shown at 4 crores; land and house property are valued at 11 crore; deposits, cash and stamps, are shown at 1 crore, accrued interest at 1 crore; agents balances and other outstanding items at 11 crore, and loans on personal security and other miscellaneous assets at 2 crore. Investments of Indian companies outside India consist mainly of stock exchange securities and amount to 2 crore.

Finance.

The gradual evolution of the present financial organisation of India is in many respects a reflection of her constitutional development. Those who take a broad view of the history of Federal States—and by whatever name it may be called India must in its political structure be a Federal State—nothing is more impressive than the ebb and flow in what may be called the adjustment of Federal and State rights. There is a constant mutation in the powers of the central government and the federal components, though in India we use the terms "Government of India" and "Pro-vincial Governments" to describe them. In the earliest days of British rule, the Provinces, and especially the older Presidencies, were for all practical purposes independent of the central government and responsible only to the authority sitting in London. After the middle of the nineteenth century the process was reversed, and the Government of India was allpowerful, controlling the Provinces down to the smallest items of their expenditure. This contralisation reached its highest point during the long Vicerovalty of Lord Curzon, who was so jealous of his supreme authority that he sought to deprive the Presidency Governors of their right to correspond direct with the Secretary of State for India. This system was found top-heavy in the days of his successors, and a continuous process of devolution set in. In the matter of finance the measures took the form of long-term "contracts" with the Provincial Governments, and later in the assignment of definite heads of revenue to the Provincial Governments, thus removing the dual authority and responsibility which had clogged progress. A much clearer cut was made when the great reform scheme embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919 was passed. Here, for all practical reasons, Provincial finance was entirely separated from the finances of the Government of India, and with one reservation the Local Governments were made masters in their own financial houses. The reservation arose from the circumstance that the funds of the Government of India did not then permit them to do entirely without contributions from the Provinces. These con-tributions were fixed in the shape of definite sums, which the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the dovernment of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable, but which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a little less than ten crores of rupees. This was admittedly a temporary expedient, to last only so long as was necessary for the Government of India to reduce its post-war expenditure and develop its re-venues to the point when they would balance without drawing from the Provinces. They were an open sore, each Province claiming that it paid an undue proportion of the total contribution, and that it was starved in consequence. There was no possibility of adjusting these differences, so the contributions were reduced as fast as vo the contributions were reduced as fast as could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the Budgetin 1928-29.

But this did not end the discussion indeed it was only the first phase. A large issue remains, and despite the extinction of the Provincial contributions the finances of some of the Provinces are in an unsatisfactory state. Broadly the issue may be put in this way. The Government of India has taken the growing heads of revenue those which issue from taxes on income and customs. The Provinces are left with resources which are either almost static, like land revenue, or which are actually declining, as with excise where steps are being taken to reduce the consumption of alcoholic liquor in response to the strong Indian sentiment towards prohibition. At the same time the Provinces are confronted with the great growing sources of expensions diture, like those on education and sanitation which bulk largely in Provincial budgets,

A Review

The financial organisation was, of course, reviewed as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Peel to examine the question of federal finance and the principles embodied in the sub-committee's report were condorsed by the parent Committee as a suitable basis. A Federal Finance Committee with Lord Eustace Percy as Chairman was appointed at the end of 1931 to subject to the test of figures, the suggested classification of revenues by the Peel Committee and to estimate the probable financial positic of the Federal and of the Provincial Governments under the proposed scheme. In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the transfer to the Provinces of taxes on income though defensible in principle would leave the Centre in deficit. Therefore the Peel Committee suggested a method of transferring to each Province a percentage of the share of income tax estimated to be attributable to it. But in view of the incomplete data on which the estimates were made a special review is said to be necessary at the time federation is estabhished in order to fix the initial percentages. A strict allocation on a percentage basis would still leave some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

Regarding possible new sources of revenue, Federal or Provincial, the Federal Finance Committee reported as follows:—

Federal.

Excise on Tobacco.—The present position in regard to this tax appears to be that a substantial revenue may be expected from a system suantial revenue may be expected from a system of vend liconses and fees, but that an excise duty imposed in the near future could not be relied on to yield a substantial revenue. There is general agreement that such a duty could not be imposed on the cultivator, and it establishments and even as a domestic industry. Vend licenses and fees can obviously be imposed only by the Governments of the Units, and their imposition by the Provincial Governments is now being encouraged by the Government of India. The difficulties in the way of a of India. federal excise may be overcome in course of time, but it would be unsafe for us to rely on this in the near future.

Excise on Matches-The imposition of an excise duty on matches is already under active consideration, and we feel justified in contemplating the existence of such a duty from the outset of federation. We are advised that the probable net yield of the tax for all-India at a reasonable rate, with due allowance for reduced consumption, would be about 3 crores, of which at least 2 50 crores would be raised in British India.

Other Excises —It is possible that other excise duties may occupy an important place in the fiscal Pohey of India in the future, but we do not feel warranted in relying upon the introduction of such measures in the early years of federation.

Monopolies --- We have examined suggestion, made at the Round Table Conference, that federal revenues should be augmented by a few selected monopoles. From the fiscal point of view it is only in very special circumstances that a monopoly, whether of production, manufacture or sale, is to be preferred to an excise duty as a means of raising revenue Except in so far as the proposals already noticed in regard to tobacco may be regarded as a monopoly, we can suggest no new commodity to which the monopoly method could be applied with advantage. The manufacture of arms and explosives, which has been suggested as a possible monopoly, is already subject to license. Public utility monopolies stand on rather a different footing, but the only new federal monopoly of this kind that has been suggested to us is broadcasting, the revenue from which must be entirely problematical.

Commercial Stamps —In the Peel Report it was observed that "There is much to be said for federalising Commercial Stamps on the lines of various proposals made in the past," but no definite recommendation was made. We have examined this suggestion, but on the whole we cannot recommend it, at least as an ımmediate measure.

The yield of certain stamp duties which might be placed in this category was, in 1930-31, might be placed in this category was, in 1930-31, slightly more than one crore. This was a sub-normal year, and the normal yield should be somewhat higher. In 1930-31 about 40 per cent. of the yield was received by Rombay (one-eighth of this being attributable to Sind), 27 per cent. by Bengal and 12 per cent. by Madras. The loss of revenue resulting from the federalisation of these duties would therefore be unevenly distributed, and their federalisation would not ease the problem of distributing income-tax.

Further, there are obvious difficulties in the

be involved. The simple constitutional solution would be to class all stamp duties as provincial sources of revenue.

We have given some attention to the question considered by the Federal Structure Committee whether the Provincial Governments should be given power also to fix the rates of duty on all stamps, or whether legislation on this subject should be reserved, wholly or partially, to the Federal Government. We suggest that the Federal Government should retain the power to legislate on behalf of the Provinces in regard to those stamp duties which are the subject of legislation by the Central Government at the date of federation. The duties which are now the subject of central legislation are those on acknowledgments, bills of exchange, share orders in respect of goods, letters of allotment of shares, letters of credit, insurance policies, promissory notes, proxies, receipts and shipping orders. We understand that proposals have been under consideration for adding other duties to this list, and would suggest that, if any such additions are contemplated, that should be made before the establishment of the Federation.

We ought to add, in this connection, that difficulties already arise in estimating the share of each Province in the proceeds from the sale of postage stamps for use on taxed documents; and these difficulties may be expected to lead to considerable friction with the Provincial Governments unless a more satisfactory system can be devised.

Finally, in proposing that the proceeds of commercial stamps should be assigned to the Units, we have to some extent been influenced by a doubt whether the problems arising from the imposition of federal stamp duties in the States might not be disproportionate to the revenue involved. We do not, however, wish to prejudge the possibility that, as part of the general federation settlement with the States, it might be found desirable to include these duties among the sources of federal revenue This consideration might well outweigh the reasons which have led us to recommend that commercial stamps should not be made a source of federal revenue

Corporation Tax .- From the financial point of view, it seems clear that, if a corporation tax were imposed on companies registered in the States on the same basis as the present super-tax on companies in British India, the yield at present would be negligible.

Provincial.

Taxation of Tobacco.—We have already dealt briefly with this question and have suggested that the taxation of tobacco, otherwise than by excise on production or manufacture, should rest with the Units, but that the Federal Government should be given the right to impose a general federal excise. This distinction is, we think, justified by the fact that ex hypothesi the introduction of excise duties on manufacture way of separating stamp duties into two classes, will be difficult, if not impossible, until manufac-commercial and non-commercial it could ture becomes more highly industrialised; and only be done by means of a schedule, and a large is a that development takes place an excise element of purely arbitrary selection would levied at the factory by one Unit of the Fadaration

would be a tax on consumers in other Units It will be seen from our later proposals in regard to powers of taxation that the federalisation of tobacco excise would not preclude the Federal Government from assigning the proceeds to the Units, if it so desired. to the Units, if it so desired.

There is, unfortunately, no material which would enable us to estimate the yield of any of these forms of taxation The provincial taxes will take some time to mature, but eventually they may be expected to form at least a very useful additional source of provincial revenue.

Succession Duties —Bombay is, we believe, the only Provincial Government which has attempted legislation for the imposition of succession duties, and the attempt was unsuccession. We understand that even that Government would have preferred that legislation should have been undertaken by the Government of India. We propose elsewhere that succession duties should be classed among taxes leviable by the Federal Government for the benefit of the Units, but clearly the facts would not justify reliance on them as a source of revenue in the near future

Terminal Taxes -We have been asked to weigh the issues which arise from the proposal to introduce terminal taxes generally as an additional source of revenue for the Provinces As the arguments for and against this proposal have been so fully set forth in previous reports, it scarcely seems necessary to re-state them here The feature of such taxation which has impressed us most seriously is its operation as, in effect, Where municia surcharge on railway freights pal octrois are in force, there appears to be a tendency to substitute for the general levy of dues on all goods entering the municipal boundaries the simpler alternative of a terminal tax collected at the railway station, and there is already a danger that this habit may result in diversion of traffic to the roads. We therefore recommend that, if terminal taxes are to be regarded as a permanent part of the financial structure, they should be imposed by the Federal Legislature for the benefit of the Units Such terminal taxes as are already in existence (mainly as municipal taxes) will fall into much the same category as other taxes classed as federal which, at the time of federation, are being levied by certain Units, but though it may be necessary for this reason to authorise the municipalities and Provinces concerned to continue to raise these taxes, they should be allowed to do so only within limits laid down by the Federal Legislature Assam and Bihar and Orissa are the two Provinces which, having few or no municipal taxes of the kind at present, are most desirous of deriving provincial revenue from this source While we do not rule out the possibility of terminal taxes in these two Pro-vinces and elsewhere as a temporary expedient, in view of the practice which has grown up in various parts of India, we are not prepared to regard terminal taxes as a normal source of revenue.

Taxation of Agricultural Incomes—We have not considered the broad issues of policy nvolved in the taxation of agricultural incomes, 1, 1936, and partly in the form of distribution but we have considered, as we were commissioned to the jute growing provinces of a further to do, the more limited question of "the 121 per cent of the jute tax

possibility of empowering individual Provinces, if they so desire, to raise, or appropriate the proceeds of a tax on agricultural incomes." In view of the close connection between this the Provinces. For the same reason, we think that this right should be restricted to the taxation of income originating in the Province concerned There will presumably be no diffi-culty in drafting into the constitution a definition of agricultural income which has so long been recognised in Indian income-tax law and practice

We are not prepared to express a final opinion as to whether agricultural and non-agricultural income should be aggregated for the purpose of determining the right of the assessee to exemption and the rate of taxation to which he is liable on either section of his income; and we doubt whether any provision need be inserted in the constitution on this point since we are advised that, in practice, it would scarcely be possible for either the Federal or a Provincial Government to take into consideration income not liable to taxation by it, except with the consent and co-operation of the other Government

We are aware of no reliable data for estimating the yield of such taxation

Conclusion—In this survey of possible sources of additional revenue, we have deliberately left out of account the question whether or to what extent it would be possible to increase the yield of existing taxes We have confined ourselves to an examination of new sources, and in this field the results of our survey are not encouraging. We have found that such provincial taxes as appear to be within the sphere of practical politics in the immediate future cannot be relied on to yield any substantial early additions to provincial revenues. In using the phrase "practical politics," we are not, of course, expressing an opinion as to whether this or that tax ought or ought not to be imposed, or even as to whether it is or is not likely to be imposed by the legislatures of autonomous Provinces when these are constituted We are only noting the fact that the opposition to certain forms of taxation, or the difficulty of their imposition, is still so great that they are not likely to be adopted soon enough to influence the financial situation at the time when the Federation comes into being. In the federal sphere, the excise on matches is the only tax which we feel justified in taking into account as an immediate reinforcement of federal revenues.

Niemeyer Report

A necessary prelude to the introduction of the Constitutional Reforms was an investigation of their safety in the light of the financial situation and prospects of India The investigation was carried out by Sir Otto Niemeyer whose report was published in April 1936 The Report proposed immediate financial assistance from the beginning of provincial autonomy to certain provinces partly in the form of cash subventions and partly in the form of cancellatition of the net debt incurred previous to April 672 Finance

Annual cash subventions are as follows: To the U. P. Rs. 25 lakhs for 5 years only, to Assam Rs. 30 lakhs, to Orissa Rs. 40 lakhs, to the N. W. F Province Rs. 100 lakhs (subject to reconsideration after 5 years), and to Sind Rs. 105 lakhs to be reduced by stageafter 10 years

The total approximate annual relief in lakhs aimed at by Sir Otto Niemeyer 13 as follows :-Bengal Rs. 75, Bhar Rs. 25, C. P. Rs. 15, Assam Rs. 45, N. W. F. Province Rs. 110, Orissa Rs. 50, Sind Rs. 105, and U. P. Rs. 25, extra recurrent cost to the centre Rs. 192 lakhs

Orissa is to get a further non-recurrent grant of Rs. 19 lakhs and Sind of Rs. 5 lakhs by six equal steps beginning from the wixth year from the introduction of provincial autonomy, but subject to the proviso to section 138 (2) of the The centre is to distribute the income-tax to the provinces so that finally 50 per cent of the distributable total has been relinquished in the intermediate five years, so long as the portion of the distributable sum remaining with the centre, together with any contribution from the Railways, aggregates 13 crores.

As regards the provincial share of the proceeds from income tax, Sir Otto Niemeyer recom-mended that half of the proceeds should remain with the Centre, while the other half should be distributed among the provinces on the following percentage division:—Madras 15, Bombay 20, Bengal 20, U. P. 15, Punjab 8, Bihar 10, C. P. 5, Assam 2, N. W. F. Province 1, Orissa 2 and Sind 2

Sir Otto Niemeyer suggested that the Centre would not be in a position to distribute any part of income tax proceeds for the first five years from beginning of provincial autonomy but that it might be in a position to distribute some of the proceeds, though not necessarily the percentage allocated, within the first ten years of provincia autonomy. But this, he said, largely depended on the financial condition of the railways and their ability once again to contribute to general revenues. His remarks on this point are:-

The position of the railways is frankly disquieting. It is not enough to contemplate that in five years' time the railways may merely cease to be in deficit. Such a result would also tend to prejudice or delay the relief which the provinces are entitled to expect.

"I believe that both the early establishment of effective co-ordination between the various modes of transport and the thorough going overhaul of railway expenditure in itself are vital elements in the whole provincial problem.

Railway Finance.—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in the better organisation of Indian finance. As is explained in detail under the section Railways (q.v.) the Government of India is a great railway owner. It owns and operates itself a very large proportion of the railway system through what are called State Railways; it is the principal shareholder in other lines which are leased to Companies which operate them. Prior to the year in question, the railway finances were incorporated in the general finances of the country. The effects of this were unfortunate. As the finances of a State are not managed on commercial lines, the railways were not conducted on commercial principles. Then the annual allotments to railway expenditure were not determined by the needs of the railways themdetermined by the needs of the ranways mem-selves, but by the amount at the disposal of the Government of India. The evil effects of this policy were forcibly exposed in the report of a strong committee of investigation, usually called after the name of its chairman, the Acworth Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay incurred in giving effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. The bases of the settlement were complete separation of finance; a definite annual contribution from the railway revenues to the general revenues; and the creation of a Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Assembly to review estimates of railway expenditure before they are placed before the Assembly. The railway contribution was settled on the basis of one per cent. on the capital at charge, plus one-fifth of the surplus profits further, if after the payment of the contributions so fixed the amount available for transfer to Railway Reserves exceeds the sum of Rs. crores, one-third of the excess should be paid to the General Revenues. The effects of this change are expected to yield to the General Revenues a fixed contribution from the railway property instead of a varying figure destructive of accurate budgetting and to the contribution and the contribution an budgetting, and to give to the railways the usufruct of their operation and secure management and development on commercial principles.

In the past few years, owing to the economic depression, the railways have been unable to make the contribution to general revenues.

I. RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very certain moderate increases in taxation the important stage in the finances of India. Those accounts were made to balance. But comwho have studied the history of Indian finance mencing in 1919 a lamentable change came will remember the general trend of the country's over the situation. The wanton invasion of balance sheet. Up to the outbreak of the war it was a record of very careful finance, with a general surplus of revenue over expenditure, all such surpluses, save when they were in the nature of "windfalls" going to contemptible, and Kabul lay open to easy the avoidance of debt. Throughout the war seizure if it had been thought worth while to the finances were carefully handled and with

arge part of the North-West Frontier ablaze. Statement comparing the actual Revenue and to thrust on the Government of India a and Expenditure of the Central Government completed, there remained the necessity of establishing a new Frontier system to take the place of that which collapsed in 1919. This especially in the notoriously troublesome ountry of Waziristan, (q. v Frontier) involved the occupation of certain dominating posts and of connecting them with each other and with the advanced military stations of India by a series of very expensive roads. This ibnormal expenditure dislocated the financial equilibrium of the whole country. Nor is it possible to acquit the Finance Department of the Government of India in the difficult postwar period of a relaxation of that close control of expenditure which in previous years had balanced the accounts, even in the years of samme and plague. The result was that the accountled deficits of the Government of India reached the very high figure of Rs. 100 This led to two results.

Retrenchment and Taxation.—Owing to the insistent demand for retrenchment the of India appointed in 1922 a Government retrenchment committee, on the model of the Geddes Committee which overhauled the extravagant post-war expenditure of the British Government This committee is generally called after its chairman, the Incheape Committee
it sat in 1923, and presented a report which one Reserve Fund
recommended reductions in expenditure which
(() A deficit of 2 amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 18 crores.

Financial equilibrium was established and surplus realised in the Budget of 1923-24.

		-	
•		In lakh	s of Rupees
Year.	Revenue.	Expen- diture	Surplus(+) Deficit(-)
1921-22 1922-23 1923-24 1924-25 1925-26	78,43 85,74 97,11 96,38 93 39	1,06,08 1,00,76 94,72 90,70 90,08	$ \begin{array}{r} -27,65 \\ -15,02 \\ +2,39 \\ +5,68 \\ +3,31 \end{array} $
1926-27 1926-27 1927-28 1928-29 1929-30	93,28 85,55 87,25 91,20	93,28 85,55 87,57 90,93	(b) (c) -32(d) +27
1 1929-30 1 1930-31 1 1931-32 1 1932-33 1 1933-34	80.14 7729 82,84	91,72 89,04 81,29 75,43	-11,58 -11,75 +1,55
1934-35 1935-36 (Revised)		80, 19 80,64	+36
(1936-37 (Budget)	79,46	79,39	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

- (a) Excludes share of additional revenue from import and excise duties on motor spirit payable to Road Development Fund
- (b) A surplus of 2.96 was transferred to Reve-
- (c) A deficit of 2.22 was met by transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund
- (d) A deficit of 1,06 was met to the extent of 74 by transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund

II. THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION

India, in common with other countries of the world, left the full force of the economic blizzard which began in 1930 and attained its maximum the following year. The net result from the Government of India's point of view was the introduction during 1931 of two Budgets, the ordinary Budget in the spring of the year and a supplementary Budget continuing fresh tayston proposals in Sentember taining fresh taxation proposals in September When Sir George Schuster faced the Legislative assembly at the end of February, he had a orry tale to tell Trade depression, coupled with tivil disobedience movement, had completely strated the estimates made for 1930-31 These stimates showed a surplus of Rs 86 lakhs, the iscd estimates worked upto a deficit of its 13.56 crores, which the Finance Member ad would remain uncovered and would be added to the unproductive debt. The main items of deterioration as compared with the Budget on be summarised as follows.—

I	akhs
Important revenue heads, viz.,	
Customs, Taxes on Income,	
Salt and Opium (net) .	12,10
Posts and Telegraphs (including	
the Indo-European Telegraph	
Department)	89

	J	akhs
Finance headings, services, Currency Other heads	viz , Debt and Mint	1,38 5
	Total Rs	14,42

Turning to the estimates for 1931-32, the Finance Member said they must face a fall in tax revenue, as compared with the current Budget estimates, of no less than Rs 13 16 ctores, including a drop of Rs. 8 crores in Cus-The total toms and 41 crores in income tax deterioration under Finance headings was Rs 376 lakhs and on commercial departments Rs 118 lakhs This meant a total deterioration of Rs 18 10 crores as compared with the Budget on us to 10 crores as compared with the budge estimates for the current year, and as those provided for a surplus of Rs 86 lakhs the net deflicit would be Rs, 17 24 crores. To meet this deficit the Finance Member announced a cut of Rs 175 lakhs in army expenditure and retrenchment to the extent of Rs, 98 lakhs. in civil expenditure, making a total saving of Rs. 273 lakhs. The estimated deficit was reduced thereby to Rs 14 51 crores, which he proposed to cover by fresh taxation

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1934-35 and 1936-37 ·—

(In crores of rupees.)

	Budget, 1935-36.	Revised, 1935-36.	Budget, 1936-37
RECEIPTS.	- 1		
Excess of Revenue of the Central Government over Expenditure charged to Revenue	32.29	32 47	31 39
Unfunded Debt incurred— (a) Post Office Cash Certificates (net) (b) Post Office Savings Bank deposits (net) (c) Other Savings Bank deposits (net)	2.75 8.75 6 42	9.50 6.19	- 50 8 25 6.65
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt. Railway Depreciation Fund Posts and Telegraphs Depreciation Fund Discount Sinking Fund Defence Reserve Fund Miscellaneous Deposits and Remittances (net)	3.00 1.89 .19 .66 57 16 45	3.00 53 .18 07 0 25 21 75	3.00 2 84 14 .67 — 82 49
TOTAL RECEIPTS	71 83	72 38	52 11
DISBURSEMENTS			
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue— (a) State Railways (b) Posts and Telegraphs (c) Other items	3 50 55 6 23	03 .47 6.19	1.53 .42 73
Permanent Debt discharged (net) Floating Debt discharged (net) Civil Aviation	27 61 3 50 44	27.53 20 24 16	$-11 {\overset{.21}{\overset{.00}{48}}}$
Economic development and improvement of rural areas Broadcasting Development in tribal areas on the North-West Frontier	25 05 10	94 04	95
Fund for reconstruction of Earthquake damage (19thar) Post Office Cash Certificate Bonus Fund Loss on revaluation, sale transfer, etc., of assets of the Paper Currency Reserve (net)	89 .25 7.00	61 25 8.65	1.00
Loans by the Central Government— (a) To Provincial Loans Fund (b) Other Loans	10 25 —. 01	8 64 .60	3.98 .50
Remittances between England and India— (a) Remittance from India for financing Home Treasury (b) Transfers through Reserve Bank (net) (c) Sale of silver (d) Other transactions (net)	34 69 4 00 .73	15 55 2 03 .44	54 97 03
Balances of Provincial Governments	-2 71	-1.15	-1.98
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS .	97.32	91 24	52 46
NET DISBURSEMENTS	25 49 25 00	18 86 15 13	.35
Reduction (+) or increase (—) of cash balance	+.49	3 73	+.35
Opening Balance	13 10 12.61	16.18 12.45	12 45 12.10

Supplementary Budget.-It soon became vident that the worsening of the trade depression had seriously vitiated the revenue estimates in the February budget, and in September Sir George schuster came before the Legislative Assembly with a Supplementary Finance Bill. The Finance Member said that the returns for the jurst five months indicated that they would fall short of their budget estimates for customs by at least Rs.10 crores, the heaviest reductions being under cotton piece-goods, sugar, silver, spirits and liquor, excise on motor spirit, iron and steel and in the jute export duty, while they expected deficit of Rs 11 crores on income-tax Income from Railways and Posts and Telegraphs showed a similar decline. The total deterioration in income amounted to Rs. 11 33 crores in tax revenue, Rs 5 48 crores on commercial departments, Rs 2 29 crores in general finance headings, Rs 23 lakhs under extraordinary receipts and Rs. 23 lakhs under other heads. As the budget provided for a small surplus of Rs. 1 lakh on the basis of the present estimates there would be a net deficit of Rs 19 55 crores Putting the deficit for the current year and next year together they had a gap to fill of Rs 39.05 crores. He proposed to deal with the situation on three distinct lines, furtly, to reduce expenditure; secondly, impose an emergency cut in salaries, and thirdly. to impose fresh taxation.

The 1932-33 Budget -- Presenting the 1932-33 budget on March 7th, 1932, the Finance Member explained that the circumstances were somewhat unusual The supplementary budget had been introduced only six months earlier. He did not, therefore, propose to ask the House at the present stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue put forward in September 1931. On the basis of the supplementary budget in September it was hoped to reduce the deficit for the current vear to Rs 10 17 crores and for the following vear to realise a surplus of Rs. 523 lakhs but experience had made it necessary to revise these estimates. A deterioration in the figures by about Rs. 3 crores was to be allowed for each vear and it was anticipated that the current year would close with a deficit of Rs 13 6 crores and that the surplus for 1932,33 would be 2 15 crores. The Finance Member reminded the House that for the current year and the next veal combined no less than Rs. 13 71 crores still have said" "the Finance Member" Rs. 1,42 was being provided from revenue for reduction lakhs lett to dispose of and I propose to of avoidance of debt.

The 1933-34 Budget -In · introducing the results for the two previous years. The results for 1931-32 had turned out to be Rs 2 crores better than anticipated in the budget speech and the account for the year showed a deficit strictly a surcharge, it does, I think, come after providing nearly Rs. 7 crores for the within the spirit of the pledge and I propose to induction of debt of Rs. 113 crores. For the deal with it and the surcharges on income tax and tax 1932-33 the latest revised estimates indicationally appeared by the surchardar 1932-33 the latest revised estimates indications and the surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly a surchardar latest revised estimates indications and the surchardar latest revised estimates indications and the surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly a surchardar latest revised estimates indications and the surchardar latest revised estimates indications and the surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly a surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly a surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly a surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates indications are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar latest revised estimates are superfectly as a surchardar lat Rs 2 lakhs more than was estimated. He as 2 lakhs more than was estimated. He while the removal of the tax on incomes between continued to estimate revenue for 1933-34— Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 would cost a further ruticularly customs revenue—is, in view of the Rs 75 lakhs Clearly with a surplus of Rs 1,42 completely uncertain and abnormal conditions, lakhs only we cannot remove the whole of the two a task of quite unprecedented difficulty. Indeed surcharges and the quasi-surcharge but what we I may say that accurate estimation is impossible, can do is to reduce them by one-third and this in these circumstances and for the reasons is what I in fact propose The cost will be with I have explained, we have thought that IRs 1,36 lakhs leaving us with a purely the most reasonable course is to assume that the nominal surplus of Rs, 6 lakhs".

general position next year will be the same as for the current year, neither better nor worse, and in particular that India will be able to maintain the same purchasing power for commodities imported from abroad.

The 1934-35 Budget —Summing up the results for 1933-34 when introducing the 1934-35 budget the Finance Member said that with the arrangement to provide Rs 3 crores for debt reduction instead of the Rs. 6 89 crores due under the debt reduction convention the year would close with a surplus of Rs. 129 lakhs. This sum Government proposed to set aside as a special fund to cover relief measures in respect of earthquake damage For 1934-35 Government were expecting a drop of Rs. 280 lakhs in revenue which was more than accounted for by the anticipated falling off in sugar import duties, while expenditure would be Rs. 2 lakhs higher. In order to provide an even balance for 1934-35 it was necessary to find means of improving the position to the extent of Rs. 153 lakhs,

Changes in Duties —The Finance Member announced the imposition of an excise duty on

Silver.—A reduction in the silver import by 21 annas to 5 annas per ounce.

Export Duty on Hides .- The export duty on raw hides was abolished by the 1934-35 budget.

Excise on Matches —Announcing that the Government intended to hand over half the jute export duty to the jute producing Provinces, the Finance Member said that the Govern-ment of India would recoup their losses by imposing a levy on matches at the rate of Rs 2-4-0 per gross of boxes on matches made in British India.

Posts and Telegraphs -Favourable changes postal and telegraph charges announced :-

The 1935-36 Budget -This Budget expected to show a surplus of Rs 150 lakhs available for tax reduction

Silver -The silver duty was reduced to 2 annas an onnce

Export Duty on Skins -The export duty on raw 3kins was abolished

Reduction of Taxes on Income—"We still have said" "the Finance Member" Rs 1,42 do this in accordance with the pledge of my predecessor in which he said 'Relief must come first in restoring the emergence cuts in pay budget, the Finance Member summarised the and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income-tax now to be imposed

Although the tax on smaller incomes was not that the surplus would be Rs. 217 lakhs or ges altogether would cost Rs 3,34 lakhs a year while the removal of the tax on incomes between

there should remain a balance of Rs. 2,04 lakhe there should remain a balance of Rs. 2,04 lakbe large part of this sum I propose to put aside for two schemes which it was provisionally necessary services and re-equipment which had decided to finance from capital. These are the civil aviation programme, which is expected to cost Rs. 93 lakbs. and the transfer of the Pusa Institute to Delhi which will cost about Rs. 36 lakbs. The remainder of the surplus, other item which I wish specifically to mention, at this stage and that is the provision for the

for 1935-36 the Finance Member said :

Customs, etc —Here I estimate for Rs 51,92 lakhs altogether or an increase of Rs 75 lakhs over the revised figures for the current year The main variations are a decline of R4 2 crores on the import duty on sugar combined with increases of Rs 35 lakes on the sugar excise of Rs 65 lakhs on the match excise and of Rs. 43 lakhs on kerosene and Petrol "

Interest -This shows a very large reduction amounting of Rs 1,29 lakhs which is of course due to the transfer of the currency function and, therefore the reserves, of the Government of India to the Reserve Bank It is true that as against this we shall get the surplus profits of the Bank but in the first year instead of getting a full year's interest on the assets in our various reserves and balances we shall only get a part year's dividend from the profits of the Bank. We have included Rs 50 lakhs on this account under the head "Currency" but the receipts here still show a drop of Rs 11 three and a halt crores of rupees), to exempt lakes owing to the lower rates prevailing for incomes of less than Rs 2,000 a year from passing short term money

1935-36 Expenditure -- "Expenditure as a whole, again excluding Railways, stands at Rs 88,69 lakhs showing an increase of Rs 96 lakhs which is of course almost entirely due to the restoration of the pay cut

"The cost of restoration will be Rs. 55 lakhs for the Civil Departments, excliding the Railways but including the Posts and Telegraphs Department, and Rs 53 lakhs for the Army, a total of Rs 1,08 lakhs, but there is, as I have said, a set off against this in the form of extra income-tax to the extent of Rs 16 lakhs.

"Apart from the pay cut, there are only minor increases, most of them on new services, e.g., the marketing scheme, grants to the handloom and sericultural industries, the new Dairy Institute and the Institute of Industrial Research There is also a small increase on Defence and a deficit on Posts and Telegraphs, which is however, more than explained by the abolition of the pay cut.

increase, leaving out of account the pay cut, of Rs. 7 lakhs over the original estimate for this law.

Treatment of 1934-35 Surplus —The surplus year but the partial restoration by His Majesta for 1934-35 turn out to be much larger than Government of the pay cuts of British soldiers originally budgeted, totalling Rs 389 lakhs, which has necessarily to be applied to British "After of this sum the Finance Member and these special grants have been made these special grants have been made there special grants have been made there should remain a halone of Re 20 lakbs." however a considerably increased provision for necessary services and re-equipment which had

Rs 36 lakhs The remainder of the surplus of the remainder of the surplus amounting to Rs, 75 lakhs will now go as an at this stage and that is the provision for the additional allotment for the reduction of debt and this concludes the disposal of the sums Members are aware, our revised estimates to which we expect to have in hand on the 1973-34 and those for the current financial year which makes the disposal of the sums the disposal of the sums Members are aware, our revised estimates to which we expect to have in hand on the 1973-34 and those for the current financial year like the disposal of the sums that is the financial proposal of the sums that is the provision of the sums that is the provision for the provision which we have in hand on the sums that is the provision to Revenue in 1935-36 - Concerning the revenue that 60 per cent of the Government of India for 1935-36 the Finance memors some.

"The total revenue, excluding Railways, may seems to me that it would be imposing countries."

"The total revenue, excluding Railways, may seems to me that it would be imposing countries. The total revenue of the current to at the Sinking Fund arrangements in force prior the current year."

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"The total revenue of the current ye debt is attributable to the Railways and it seems to me that it would be imposing to cheavy to 1934-35 before the Railways have resumed the practice of making a contribution to the General Revenues I therefore accept as reasonable for the time being the provision of Rs 3 crors now prevailing but I should like to make it clear that, in my new, an increased provision for debt reduction ought to be a first charge on any contribution from the Railways in the future "

> **Decision**—The Finance Bill was subjected to a protracted debate in the Legislative Assemb-Several amendments designed to reduce the scale of taxation proposed by the Finance Member were made, and the House accepted three amedments emanating from the Congress These three amendments, which together had the effect of making a cut of about four and a halt crores of rupees in the Budgit sought to reduce the salt duty from Re 1-4 to 12 annas (which would have meant a loss of ment of income tax (which would have cost Rs 50 laklis), and to lower postal rates by providing for a return to the half-anna postcaid and the one anna letter (which would have cost Rs 76 lakhs)

On April 5, His Excellency the Vicetov returned the Finance Bill to the Assembly with the recommendation that it should be passed in the original form. This the Assembly declined to do by rejecting the Finance Member's motion for the restoration of the salt duty to Re 1-4 by 64 votes to 41

The Finance Bill was thereupon certified by the President and sent to the Council of State in its original form Several amendments to it were to have been moved by members of that House, but when it was learned that the Vicena had no power to accept amendments made in the Council of State in the certified Bill, the amendments were not moved although members Defence—"The Defence Budget shows an crease, leaving out of account the pay cut.

Reg. 7 leaking over the present extraction of the Progressive Party voted against certain proposals of the Finance Bill. The Bill in the proposal of the Finance Bill. The Bill in the Proposal of the Finance Bill. The Bill in the Proposal of the Finance Bill. The Bill in the Proposal of the Finance Bill. The Bill in the Bil The 1936-37 Budget.—In opening the 1936- years are therefore Rs 44,64 lakhs and Rs. 37 budget the Finance Member announced that 44,85 lakhs. The real increase is thus Rs 21 the final accounts for 1934-35 had exceeded the anticipated surplus of Rs 327 lakhs and had actually provided a surplus of Rs 4,95 lakhs The revised forecast for 1935-36 also anticipated a surplus of Rs 242 lakhs. For 1936-37 the 1935-36 and Rs 20 lakhs on incleased provision revenue expected was Rs 87.35 lakhs

Customs, etc.—Here the receipts are esti-mated at Rs 54,82 lakhs. This figure presumes

Expenditure. The total figure for expenditime, exclusive of Railways, 18 Rs 85,30 lakhs showing an increase of Rs 1,20 lakhs over the current year's revised estimate. There is an increase under Civil Works a considerable part of which is due to larger payments to the Road Development Fund—an automatic result of the expanding yield of the duty on motor spult But there are more important changes to which I wish to draw your attention, rez, a decrease under interest and increases under Miscellaneous Adjustment, Civil Administration and Detence In addition I shall have to mention Extraordinary Expenditure though it does not show a very large variation from the revised figure of 1935-36

Interest.— Again taking the two heads of Ordinary Debt and Other Obligations together we get a figure of Rs 9,20 lakhs as against Rs 10,63 lakhs in the revised estimate for 1935-36, or a reduction of nearly Rs 11 ctores—But the position is really better than this for under Interest on Other Obligations'' there is an increase of Rs 62 lakhs due mainly to an altera-Military Service and the Indian Civil Service

Subventions to Sind and Orissa, 1936-37. — The increse under Miscellaneous Adjustments is due to the provision of Rs 1,58 lakhs for subventions to Sind and Orissa-Rs 1,08 lakhs for the former and Rs 50 lakhs for the latter 1t has been decided that these two new provinces shall begin their careers on April 1st, 1936 in advance of the full institution of Provincial Antonomy It has all along been recognised that they would require subventions at any rate for some years after they began their separate (vistence The definitive subventions fall to be determined by His Majesty in Council after considering the recommendations of Sir Otto Memeyer's enquiry, but in the meantime the two Provinces must be put into a position to carry on under the provisional regime, and the present subventions are intended for this pur-Dose

Defence.—The Detence Budget stands at the figure of Rs 45,45 lakhs Of this, however, Rs 60 lakhs is a special provision for the reconstruction of Quetta and the replacement of bulitary stores consumed in connection with the cithquake The ordinary Budget is, therefore. 1: 44,85 lakhs of which Rs 18 lakhs is for new

lakhs and this is more than accounted for by two items Rs. 5 lakhs represents the restoration of the remaining half of the cut in pay of British soldiers which was not budgetted for in for orduance stores

In regard to the latter I must resterate the warnings which have been given in this connecdeterioration of Rs 1,60 lakhs under the import tion in recent years that the present budget duty on sugar and an all round improvement figures do not represent a new permanent low of Rs 1,71 lakhs under other heads

Stocks of ordnance stores, the existence of which is the rest has tanded to keep down the budget in the past has tended to keep down the budget are approaching exhaustion and the time has now come at which expenditure under this head must inevitably rise

Quetta. - This is probably the most convement place to review the Quetta problem as a whole In 1935-36 we expect to spend from Curl Funds proper Rs 415 lakhs, and Rs 36 lakhs from Army Funds Practically the whole of this has been on relief, temporary housing, and salvage though there has been a beginning of clearance Next year we shall have to complete clearance and begin reconstruction. Under Civil Grants Rs 40 lakhs are provided of which Rs 12 lakhs are for clearance and special staff and Rs 28 lakhs for reconstruction Under Detence there is Rs 10 lakhs for replacement of stores and Rs 50 lakhs for reconstruction Thus the cost to Government of the disaster up to the stage of beginning reconstruction may be put at Rs 411 plus 36 plus 12 plus 10 lakhs or almost exactly a crore in all. The reconstruction increase of R. 62 lakhs due mainly to an alteration of the arrangements in respect of the Indian cost something over 7 crores. These estimates are provisional but I have every hope that they will not be exceeded. The work will take 7 of 8 years and we do not anticipate that it will be possible to spend appreciably more than a crore in any one year In 1936-37 we begin with Rs 78 lakhs of which Rs 50 lakhs is for Military and Rs 28 lakhs for Civil buildings, and in the following years the programme will proceed at the rate of about a crore a year

> The estimated revenue for 1936-37 was given in the budget speech as Rs 87,35 lakhs Before dealing with the disposal of the surplus of Rs 2.05 lakhs the Fmance Member made mention of the ways and means position He said

The ways and means estimates for the current year provided £26 millions as the sterling requirements of the Secretary of State Our revised forecast stands at £12 million. This reduction is due to the large opening balance which the Secretary of State had on 1st of April 1935 It will be remembered that our remittance operations are now conducted through the Reserve Bank For the 10 months up to the end of January the Bank has in fact purchased nearly £29 milhons of sterling of which about £19½ millions is still shewn among the assets of the Banking Department. In the Issue he as received in the Person that I start is for new 194 minior 1 still stem along the assets in excess of the startury requirement in the Issue Rs 44,98 lakhs but this includes Rs, 34 lakhs of Indian Military Service Family Pensions assets in excess of the statutory requirements inch as I explained in dealing with the interest and altogether the external position of the Bank ads, is omitted from the Detence budget of is one of extraordinary strength. Next year we 1 Myear The comparable figures for the two shall expect to call upon the Bank for £41 mil

lions and this includes the repayment of £16.8 to surrendering no more than Rs 2 crores year. naillions of 51 per cent. Stock, 1936-38 without tresh borrowing in London. On present shewing full But we can go a good way towards in there should be no difficulty whatever about and we propose to abolish the tax on lower achieving this programme.

He then aunounced that the remaining sum words, we shall, in the last two years, have of Rs 1,97 lakhs from 1935-36 would be transferred to a revenue reserve fund to help out the by two-thirds. The cost of the proposed reducfinances of the first year of Provincial Autonomy tion is Rs 1,85 lakhs and the surplus for 1936-37 Of the surplus for 1936-37 he said .

leaving it in tuture at one-twelfth. In other is reduced to Rs. 20 lakhs accordingly.

The most insistent demand with which I am | With no more than Rs 20 lakhs left in hand confronted is the claim for the abolition of the | we can clearly make no further substantial cut in emergency taxes upon income, and the House taxation, and we propose, therefore, to make a knows there exist certain pledges upon this subject given by my predecessor. The coming will, we believe, be generally welcomed, if not plete removal of the present surcharge of one-gratefully received. This is the increase in stath on income-tax and supertax would cost weight of the one-anna letter from half to one its 2,76 lakhs per annum, while the abolition of tola and the adoption of a scale of an additional the tax on incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs half anna for every additional tola. It will cost 2,000, which, as I said last year, must also be Rs. 13 lakhs yearly and it will absorb all but included in the emergency class, would cost Rs. 2 lakhs of the expected surplus on the Post-Rs 47 lakhs. It is obvious that, if we are limited and Telegraph's budget

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year.

	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935.	31st March 1936
In India—						
Loans	417.24	422 69	446 89	435.43	438.31	426 21
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	55.38	47.53 49.67	26 09 35 48	3 3 31 25 93	18.27 36.07	} 32 1⊀
Total Loans, etc.	478.51	519 89	508.46	494.67	492.65	4.58 34
Other Obligations-						
Post Office Savings Banks	37.03	38.20	43.40	52 23	58.30	67 25
Cash Certificates	38.43	44.58	55.64	63.71	65.96	66 0 5
Provident Funds, etc	70.33	73.04	76.74	83.77	89.80	96 ()~
Depreciation and Reserve	01 00	17.65	15.22	13.04	13.05	12.74
Provincial Balances	6.09	4.32	7.02	6.17	6.66	4 9 :
Total Other Obligations	178.27	177.79	198.02	218.92	233.77	247 (13
Total in India	651.78	697.68	706.48	713.59	726.42	705 4

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year—could.

	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935.	31st March 1936.
In England—						
Loans	316.81	313.60	314.33	321.01	323.38	317.75
War Contribution	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72
Capital value of liabilities undergoing redemption by way of terminable railway annuities	50.32	48.72	47.06	45.35	43.58	41.75
India bills	4 05					
Provident Funds, etc	.69	.80	.91	1.03	1.15	1 27
Total in England	388.59	379.84	379.02	384.11	384.83	377.49
Equivalent at 1s 6d to the Rupee	518 12	506 45	503.36	512 15	513.11	503 32
Total Interest-bearing obligations.	1,169 90	1,213 63	1,211 84	1,225 74	1,239 53	1,208 72
Interest-yielding assets held against the above obligations—						
(1) Capital advanced to Railways (ii) Capital advanced to	743.98	750 73	75 6 7 5	754 94	755 63	757 38
other Commercial Departments	23 65	24.25	21 89	23 23	23 76	24 30
(111) Capital advanced to Provinces (1v) Capital advanced to Indian States and	151.82	163 64	173 04	175 18	178.15	186 02
other interest-bearing loans	19.45	20 29	20 92	21.11	20 32	20 92
Total Interest-yeilding assets	938.90	958 91	972 60	974 46	977 86	989 42
Cash bullion and securities held on Treasury account	84.03	41 42	35 69	43 25	63 33	22 99
islance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	196.97	213.30	203 55	208.03	198 34	196 31

General	Statement	of the	Revenue	and Expenditure	,
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	Revised Estimate, 1935-36	Budget Estimate, 1933-37	
EVENUE	Rs	Rs	
Customs	54.71.00 000	54 82 00,000	
Taxes on Income	16.80.00 000	15 67.00 000	
Sult	8.70.00 000	8,75 00 000	
Onulu	61 70,000	47.41.000	
Other Heads	1 89,09,000	1,87,67,000	
Total- Principal Heads	82,72 39 000	81,59,08,000	
Railways Net Receipts (as per Railway Budget)	31,96 76 000	31 73 66 000	
Irrigation Net Reccipts	24 000	19,000	
Posts and Telegraphs Net Receipts	85,77 000	82 29,000	
Interest Receipts	70,19,000	62 33 000	
Civil Administration	96 76 000	98 08 000	
Currency and Mint	1,22 04 000	1,26,13 000	
Civil Works	25 72 000	26 80,000	
Miscellaneous	58,94 000	55,40 000	
Defence Services Provincial Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust- ments between Central and Provincial Govern- ments	5 08 34 000	4,93 19 600	
Extraordinary Items	3,000		
TOTAL-REVENUL	1 24,37,18 000	1,22,77 15,000	
Deficit			
Тотль	1 24 37 18 000	1 22 77,15,060	

	Revised Estimate, 1935-36	Budget Estimate 1936-37
Expenditure—	Rs	R-
Direct Demands on the Revenue	4,24,07,000	4,17 73 000
Forest and other Capital Ontlay charged to Revenue Railways - Interest and Miscellaneous Charges (as	84,000	37,000
per Railway Budget)	31,96,76 000	31,73,66 000
Irrigation	5,56,000	5,60,000 5,60,000
Posts and Telegraphs	81.79.000	89,90,000
Debt Services	13,62,78,000	12,20,17,000
Civil Administration	10 46 04,000	11,10,12,000
Currency and Mint	43,11,000	34,01,000
Civil Works	2,28,54,000	2,56,14 000
Miscellaneous	4,43 95 000	4.17.32.000
Defence Services	50 06,34,000	50.38.19 000
Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central	30 (00,34,000	30,36,18 000
and Provincial Governments	3,13,51,000	4,66,57,000
Extraordinary Items	2,83,89,000	40,34,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	1.24,37,18,000	1,22,70,12,000
Surplus		7,03,000
TOTAL	1,24,37,18,000	1,22,77,15,000

THE LAND REVENUE.

The principle underlying the Land Revenue reviewed by the Civil Courts. It is the duty stem in India has operated from time immeted for the settlement officer to make a record mortal. It may be roughly formulated thus—of every right which may form the subject of the Government is the supreme landlord and ifture dispute, whether affecting the Interests the revenue derived from the land is equivalent of the State or of the people. The intention to rent. On strict theoretical grounds, expection may be taken to this statement of on record that which exists."

The Two Tenures. the case. It serves, however, as a substantial surface of description of the relation between the Government and the cultivator. The tenures fall into two classes—peasant-holdings

Temporary Settlements.

Elsewhere the system of Temporary Settlements is in operation. At intervals of thirty wars, more or isse, the land in a given district ment is in vogue, has been carefully mapped, property-boundaries accurately delineated, and cords of rights made and preserved. Under the Permanent zettlement in Bengal the occuhe Fermanent settlement in Bengal the occu-bant does not enjoy these advantages. The futty of assessing the revenue of a district is structed to Settlement Officers, members of the Indian Civil Service specially delegated for this work. The duties of a Settlement Officer are thus described in Strachey's India scissof edition, 1911)—"He has to deter-tion the amount of the Government demand The the amount of the Government demand and to make a record of all existing rights and its make a record of all existing rights and to make a record of all existing rights and specienced subordinates almost all of whom to natives of the country, and the softlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estimates are country, and the softlement in Bengal Government derive rather less than £3,000,000 from a total rental estatements. The establishment of agricultural deviations and other reforms have however the content and only rarely is the proportion of one-life in much simplification of the Settlement officer is liable to the supervision of superior officers, the assistants proposed by him require the sanction of the Government before they become final the didner and his judicial decisions may be

the Government and the aultivator. The land remains and legal security. The land revenue sale into two classes—peasant-holdings titer pays for it according to the value of his land landlord-holdings, or Ryotwari and Zemin-holding. The official term for the method landlord holdings, or Ryotwari and Zemin-holding. The official term for the method landlord holdings, or Ryotwari and Zemin-holding. The official term for the method landlord holdings, or Ryotwari and Zemin-holdings. The official term for the method landlord holdings, or Ryotwari and Zemin-holdings. The difference has been fixed in perpetuity, and is payable by the landlord as distinguished from the actual cultivator. The Permanent Settlement was introduced into India by Lord Cornwallis at the lose of the eighteenth century. It had the dect intended of converting a number of large landlord landlords while the landlords occurving a similar status to that of landowers in Europe. The actual cultivators became has solely responsible for the payment of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of the revenue, the former lost the advantage of holding from the State. This system has pievalled in Bengal since 1785 and in the greater pur of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in the advantage of the landlords which is a special or the payment of the landlords. It also obtains in the land is the land landlords occurrence in the land landlords occurrence in the landlords. The basis of assessment on all classes of holdings is now more favourable pur of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in the landlords of the landlords occurrence in the land landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occurrence in the landlords occ pirf of Oudh since 1859. It also obtains in what was believed to be a fair average sum triain districts of Madias was levied on the anti-inated yield of the land was levied on the anticipated yield of the land during the ensuing period of settlement. Now the actual yield at the time of assessment alone is considered, so that the cultivator gets the whole of the benefit of improvements in the basis of the trigonometrical and topogra-blue survey country to the Government of India and topogram in to the Government of India Each sulfaçe area, wherever the Temporary Settles are wherever the Temporary Settles are successful as the country of the covernment of India Each sulfaçe area, wherever the Temporary Settles are successful as a new settlement re-classify a holding so as to successful a program of the country of the count that may have resulted from public works in the vicinity, such as canals and railways, or from a general enhancement of values. But the principle that improvements effected by private enterprise shall be exempt from assessment is now accepted by the Government and provided for in definite rules.

Incidence of the Revenue.

The incidence of the revenue charges varies according to the nature of the settlement. the class of tenure, and the character and circum-

Excise. 682

In it was stated that "under the existing practice the Government is already taking much less in revenue than it is now invited to exact" and "the average rate is everywhere on the down grade." This Resolution, together with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published as a volume; it is still the authoritative exposition of the principles controlling the Land Revenue Policy of the Government of India. In a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following in a series of propositions claimed to be established by this Resolution the following points are noted:—(1) In Zemindari tracts progressive moderation is the key-note of the Government's policy, and the standard of 50 per cent, of the assets is more often departed from on the standard deficiency the series. from on the side of deficiency than excess; (2) in the same areas the State does not hesitate to interfere by legislation to protect the interto interfere by legislation to protect the interests of the tenants against oppression at the hands of the landlords: (3) in Ryotwar tracts the policy of long-term settlements is being extended, and the proceedings in connection with new settlements simplified and cheapened; (4) local-taxtion (of land) as a whole is neither immoderate nor burdensome; (5) over-assessment is not, as alleged, a general or widespread source of poverty, and it cannot fairly be regarded as a contributory cause of famine. At the same time the Government laid down as principles for tuture guidance—
(a) large enhancements of revenue, when they occur, to be imposed progressively and gradually, and not per saltum; (b) greater elasticity in revenue collection, suspensions and remissions being allowed according to seasonal variations and the circumstances of the people, (c) a more general resort to reduction of assessments in cases of local deterioration.

Protection of the Tenants.

In regard to the second of the five propositions noted above, various Acts have been passed from time to time to protect the in-terests of tenants against landlords, and also terests of tenants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy and their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy who require fuller information.—"Land Review that the whole of a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of allenation by his heirs. The Puniab Land Allenatio Act, land the whole or a portion of the setate, and being at the instance of Lord Curzon, embodied the principle that it is the duty of a Government which derives such considerable tration Reports of the respective Provincial proportion of its revenue from the land, to Government. terretts or renants against landlords, and also to give greater security to the latter in possession of their holdings. The Oudh Tenancy Act of 1886 placed important checks on enhancement of rent and eviction, and in 1900 an Act was passed enabling a landowner to entail the whole or a portion of his estate, and to place it beyond the danger of alienation by his better. proportion of its revenue from the land, to Government.

Government of India were invited in an infuentially signed memorial to fix one-fifth of the
classes. This Act greatly restricted the credingross produce as the maximum Government
of the cultivator by prohibiting the alienation
demand. In reply to this memorial and other
of his land in payment of debt. It had the
representations the Government of India
(Lord Curson being Viceroy) issued a Resolution in defence of their Land Revenue Policy.

In it was stated that "under the existing
practice the Government is already taking from time to time to ther provinces, and it
much less in revenue than it is now invited to
exact "and "the average rate is everywhere
on the down grade." This Resolution, tothe words of the Resolution quoted above)
gether with the statements of Provincial Governments on which it was based, was published Zemindars. the Bengal cultivator was rack-Zemindars, the Bengal cultivator was rack-rented. impoverished, and oppressed."

Government and Cultivator.

While the Government thus interferes between landlord and tenant in the interests of the latter, its own attitude towards the cultivator is one of generosity. Mention has already been made of the great advantage to the agricultural classes generally of the elaborate systems of Land Survey and Records of Rights carried out and maintained by Gov-Bombay for 1911-12, it is stated — "The Survey Department has cost the State from first to last many lakhs of rupees. But the outlay has been repaid over and over again. The extensions of cultivation which have oc curred (by allowing cultivators to abandon unprofitable lands) have thus been profitable to the State no less than to the individual, whereas under a Zemindan or kindred system the State would have gamed nothing, however the State would have gamed nothing, however. much cultivation had extended throughout the whole of 30 years' leases." On the other hand, the system is of advantage to the ryoin reducing settlement operations to a minimum of time and procedure. In the collection of revenue the Government consistently pursues a generous policy. In times of distress, suspensions and remissions are frech granted after proper inquiry.

Land revenue is now a provincial head of revenue and is not shown in the All-India accounts. It may be taken roughly at 428 million, as compared with £84 million said to have been raised annually by Aurungzebe from a much smaller Empire.

The literature on the subject is considerable

EXCISE.

The Excise revenue in British India is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. It is a common place amongst certain sections of temperance reformers to represent the traffic in

intoxicating liquors as one result of British rule There is, however, abundant evidence to shothat in pre-British days the drinking of spituous liquors was commonly practised at it was a source of revenue. Excise.

The forms of intoxicating liquor chiefly consumed are country spirit; fermented palm juice; beer made from grain; country brands of rum, brandy, etc., locally manufactured malt beer and imported wine, beer and spirits. Country spirit is the main source of revenue, except in the Madras Presidency, and yields about two-thirds of the total receipts from liquors. It is usually prepar-ed by distillation from the Mhowra flower, molasses and other forms of unrefined sugar, fermented palm juice and rice. In Madras a very large revenue is derived from fresh toddy. The British inherited from the Native Administration either an uncontrolled Out-Still System or in some cases a crude Farming System and the first steps to bring these systems under centrol were the limitation of the number of shops in the area farmed, and the establishment of an improved Out-Still System under which the combined right of manufacture and sale at a special shop was annually granted. This of course was a kind of control, but it only enabled Government to impose haphazard taxation on the liquor traffic as a whole by means of vend fees. It did not enable Government to graduate the taxation accurately on the stillhead duty principle nor to insist upon a standard of purity or a fixed strength of liquor. Moreover for political and other reasons the extent of control could not at first be complete. There were tribes of aborigines who regarded the privilege of making their own liquor in their private homes as a long established right and who believed that liquor poured as liba-tions to their god should be such as had been made by their own hands. The introduction of any system amongst those peoples had to be worked very cautiously. Gradually as the Administration began to be consolidated the numerous native pot-stills scattered all over the country under the crude arrangements then in force began to be collected into Central Government enclosures called Distileries, thus enabling Government to perfect its control by narrowing the limits of supervision; and to regularize its taxation by imposing a direct still-head duty on every gallon issued from the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangefrom the Distillery. Under Distillery arrangements it has also been possible to regulate and supervise thoroughly the manufacture of its liquor and its disposal subsequent to leaving the Distillery by means of a system of transport passes, establishment supervision, improved distribution and vend arrangements.

Various Systems.

The Out-Still System may be taken to include all systems prior in order of development to the imposition of Still-head duty. Briefly stated the stages of development have been—lirst: farms of large tracts; Second: farms of smaller areas; Third: farms of the combinate right to manufacture and sell at particular places without any exclusive privilege over a definite area; Fourth: farms of similar right subject to control of means and times for distilling and the like. The Provincial Governments have had to deal with the subject in different ways suited to local conditions, and so the order of development from the lower terms of systems to the higher has not been divare everywhere identical in details. Yet in its essence and main features the Excise viministration in most provinces of British

India has progressed on uniform lines the keynote lying in attempts, where it has not been possible to work with the fixed duty system in its simplest forms, to combine the farming and fixed duty systems with the object of securing that every gallon of spirit should bear a certain amount of taxation. The Out-Still System has in its turn been superseded by either the Free-supply system or the District Monopoly system. The Free-supply system is one of free competition among the licensed distillers in respect of manufacture. The right of vend is separately disposed of. The District monopoly system on the other hand is one in which the combined monopoly of manufacture and sale in a district is leased to a farmer subject to a certain amount of minimum stillhead duty revenue in the monopoly area being guaranteed to the State during the term of the lease.

Reforms.

The recommendations of the Indian Excise Committee of 1905-06 resulted in numerous reforms in British India, one of them being that the various systems have been or are gradually being superseded by the Contract Distillery System under which the manufacture of spirit for supply to a district is disposed of by tender, the rate of still-head duty and the supply price to be charged are fixed in the contract and the right of vend is separately disposed of. This is the system that now prevails over the greater portion of British India. The other significant reforms have been the revision of the Provincial Excise Laws and Regulations, and the conditions of manufacture. vend, storage and transport, an improvement in the quality of the spirit, an improved system of disposal of vend licenses, reductions and re-distributions of shops under the guidance and control of Local Advisory Committees and gradual enhancement of taxation with a view to clecking consumption.

Excise has now been made over entirely to the Provincial Governments, and the dutles vary from province to province. The governing principle in fixing these rates is the highest duty compatible with the prevention of illicit distillation. In the Bombay Presidency the issue of spirit to all country spirit shops has been rationed on the basis of consumption for the year 1920-21. From that consumption reduced to proof gallons. 10 per cent. is deduced in the case of shops in Bombay City and 5 per cent. elsewhere and the ration is then fixed for each shop according to the issues in the corresponding month of 1920-21. This is the most important step taken by the new Government to reduce consumption. Two large distilleries in the Presidency have been placed entirely under Government management, thus partially superseding the Contract Distilling system.

Sap of the date, palmyra, and cocoanut palms called toddy, is used as a drink either fresh or after fermentation. In Madras and Bombay the revenue is obtained from a fixed fee on every tree from which it is intended to draw the liquor and from shop license fees. In Bengal and Burma the sale of shop licenses is the sole form of taxation. Country brands of rum, and so-called brandles and whiskies, are distilled from grape juice, etc. The manufacture is carried out in

private distilleries in various parts of India. A in the form of pills; but in some places, chiefe number of breweries has been established, mostly in the hills, for the manufacture of a light beer for European and Eurasian consump-

Foreign liquor is subject to an import duty at the tariff rates, which are set out in the Customs Tariff (q.v.). It can only be sold under

Since the war Brandy and Whisky have been manufactured in considerable quantities at Baroda.

The base used is the Mhowra flower. It is drunk in big towns as a substitute for German spirit, and is excised at tariff rates.

Drugs.—The narcotic products of the hemp plant consumed in India fall under three man categories, namely, ganja or the dry flowering tops of the cultivated female hemp plant cnaras, or the resmous matter which forms an active drug when collected separately; and bhang, or the dried leaves of the hemp plant whicher male or female cultivated or uncultivated. The main features of the existing system are restricted cultivation under supervision. licenses and restriction on private possession end of 1935.

Licenses to retail all forms of hemp drugs are Excise only

ces in India. The drug is commonly taken Province to Province.

been established, on social and ceremonial occasions, it is drunk manufacture of a dissolved in water. Opium smoking also prevanin the City of Bombay and other large towns. The general practice is to sell opium from the Government Treasury, or a Central Warehouse, to licensed vendors. The right of rerait to the public is sold by annual auction to one or several sanctioned shops. Further legislation against opium smoking in clubs and dens 15 now under contemplation.

The revenue from opium is derived mainly from exports of what is called provision opium to foreign countries and from the sale to Provincial Governments of excise opum for internal consumption in India. The entire quantity is now exported under the system of direct sales to Foreign and Colonial governments, the system of auction sales in Calcutta to traders for export to foreign countries having been stopped with effect from 7th April 1926. In no case are exports permitted without an import certificate by the Government of the country of import as prescribed by the League of Nations.

It has been decided to reduce the total of the opium exported since the calendar year 1926 by storage in Bonded Warehouses, payment of a 10 per cent annually in each subsequent year quantitative duty before issue, retail sale under until exports were totally extinguished at the

Excise opium is sold to Provincial Governments for internal consumption in India at a fixed price usually sold by auction. The sale of charas for internal consumption in India at a fixed price take been prohibited in the Bombay Presidency based on the cost of production. This opium except Sindh from the 1st April 1922.

Opium.—Opium is consumed in all proving the Provincial Governments and varying from the Provincial Governments and varying from

SALT.

The salt revenue was inherited by the British Government from Native rule, together with a manufactured by Government Agency, and the miscellaneous transit dues. These transit dues remainder under license and excise system were abolished and the salt duty consolidated in the Punjab and Rajputana the salt manu and raised. There are four great sources of factories are under the control of the Northeir supply; rock sit from the Salt range and India Salt Department, a branch of the Commerce Kohat Mines in the Punjab; brine salt from and Industry Department. In Madras and the Sambhar Lake in Raiputana, salt brine Bombay the manufactories are under the supercondensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea salt factories in Bombay. Madras Native States permit of the free movement and at the mouth of the Indus.

The Salt Range mines contains an inexhaustible supply. They are worked in chambers excavated in salt strata, some of which are 250 feet long, 45 feet wide and 200 teet high. The Rajputana supply chiefly comes from the Sambhar Lake where brine is extracted and evaporated by solar heat. In the Rann of Cutch the brine is also evaporated by solar heat and the product is known as Baragara salt. Important works for the manufacture of that salt were opened in Dhrangadhra State in 1923. In Bombay and Madras sea water is let into shallow pans on the sea-coast and eva-porated by solar heat and the product sold throughout India. In Bengal the damp climate together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal render the manufacture of 1931, a temporary additional customs dut-sea-salt difficult and the bulk of the supply, of 4½ annas per manund was imposed on forcius both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from salt. In March 1933 the customs duty was Liverpool, Germany, Aden, Bombay and Madras. reduced by 2 annas.

Broadly, one-half of the indigenous sait vision of Local Governments Special treaties with salt throughout India, except from the Portuguese territories of Goa and Damaun on the frontiers of which patrol lines are established to prevent the smugging of salt into British India

From 1888-1903 the duty on salt was Rs 2-8 per maund of 82 lbs. In 1903, it was reduced to Rs. 2. in 1905 to Rs. 1.8-0; in 1907 to Re 1 and in 1916it was raised to Rs. 1-4-0 The successive reductions in duty have led to a largely increased consumption, the figures rising by 25 per cent between 1903-1908. In 1923 the duty was doubtween 1903-1908. bled bringing it again to Rs 2.8. In 1924 was reduced to Re. 1-4-0. The duty remaine at Rs. 1-4-0 from March 1924 to 29th Septem her 1931. It was raised to Rs. 1-9-0 with effection 30th September 1931. Prior to 17th March 1931, the excise duty and import duty on salt were always kept similar, but by the Indian Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act XIV

CUSTOMS.

Indian Mills, induced a movement which led to Service. the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs continued fall in exchange compelled the Govern-Service are recruited in two ways: (a) from

The import duties have varied from time to the second of the financial condition of the second of the financial condition of the country. Before the Mutiny they were introduction of the Imperial Customs Service in the cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of reserved for Members of the I.C. S. (i.e., "Comparing the cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were Rangoon, and Karachi) three are ordinarily reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of reserved for Members of the I.C. S. (i.e., "Comparing the cases and the agitation of Lancashire venanted Civilians"). The other two are manufacturers who felt the competition of the reserved for members of the Imperial Custom that the first produced a movement whele led to Service.

Assistant Collectors in the Imperial Customs construct for its actions to look for fresh sources of revenue members of the Indian Civil Service—3 vacanad in 1894 five per cent duties were reimposed, cies, and (b) by the Secretaryof State—19 vacan—The Customs Schedule was completely recast cies. There are in addition a few Gazetted ditional revenue to meet the financial disturbance set up by the wir.

The Customs Tariff was further reised in the way of the Government of India, and are usually filled. The Customs Tariff was further raised in the by promotion from the subordinate in the Budget of 1921-22 in order to provide for the ernment sense of the word) service. The "s ordinate" staff is recruited entirely in Iadia. by promotion from the subordinate (in the Government some of the word) service. The "sub-

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was first imposed in 2,000 rupees at the rate of four pies in the rupee india in 1860, in order to meet the mancial or about 5d in the pound. In March 1903 indocation caused by the Mutiny, It was the minimum taxable income was raised from levied at the rate of four per cent, or a little more than 94d, in the pound on all incomes of five hundred rupees and upwards. Many changes have from time to time been made in the system, and the present schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a large out of war conditions. Since then the process has been almost contract on all incomes derived from sources other incomes at the rate of four pies in the rupee india in the minimum taxable income was raised from levels of 1916-17 in the general scale of increased taxation imposed to meet the deflict tax on all incomes derived from sources other income and in the process has been almost contract.

tax on all incomes derived from sources other nuous and in every financial difficulty the author-than agriculture which were exempted On its turn to the noome Tax as a means of neomes of 2,000 rupees and upwards it fell raising fresh revenue. The last revision was the rate of five pies in the rupee, or about in the Supplementary Finance Bill of 1981, 64d in the pound; on incomes between 500 and when the scale was fixed as follows—

nies ın

anna

One anna and seven

One anna and e'eren the rupee

Two annas and two

the rupce

the rupee

the ruper

the rupee

the rupce.

Two annas

Two annas and

One anna and four pies in

and two

One

the runce

the rupee,

nies

(RATES OF INCOME-TAX.)

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association individuals not being a registered firm or company RATE. When the total meome is less than Rs 2,000 (Vide Footnote) (1)

When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards, but is less Sir pies in the rupee than Rs 5,000 Nine

When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards, but is less 431 than Rs 10,000

1) When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 15,000 When the total income is Rs 15 000 or upwards, but is less

than Rs 20,000 When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards but is less

than Rs 30,000 When the total meome is Rs 30,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 40,000

When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Ra 100,000

:'1) When the total income is Rs 100,000 or upwards

In the case of every company and registered firm whatever its total income

B -Additional tax (Sur-charge) for the financial year-1931-32 at 12½ per cent.

and

1932-33 at 25 per cert Rs 1,999.

lax at 2 pies on incomes between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,999 for the year 1931-32 and

lax at 4 pres for the year 1932-33 on the same income.

The surcharge was continued in the budget of 1933-34, as resolved by the assembly the rate or inthes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 1,500 was reduced from 4 pies to 2 pies. The surcharge continued in 1 + 4-35

by the 1935-36 budget the surcharge and the rate on meomes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 is reduced by one-third. By the 1936-37 budget the surcharge was reduced by a further id and the tax on incomes below Rs. 2 000 abolished

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income -

RATE.

(1) in the case of every company-

(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.

Nil. tne

rupee.

for every rupee of the remainder of such excess :--

(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family —
(i) in respect of the first forty-five thousand rupees of such excess.

m One anna and three pres in the rupee. Nul.

(11) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.

(b) in the case of every individual, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company .—
(1) for every rupee or the first twenty thousand

Nine mes in the rupee

One

anna

the rupee.

rupees of such excess. (n) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand

(c) in the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company.

rupees of such excess

for every rupee of the next fifty thousand (1) rupees of such excess

(ii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess. (111) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand

rupees of such excess ((1v) for every rupee of the neat fifty thousand

rupees of such excess for every rupee of the next fifty thousand (v) rupees of such excess.

(iv) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.

One anna and nine pies in the runee Two annas and three pres in

One anna and three pies in

the rupee Two annas and nine pies in the rupre

Three annas and three pres in the rupee. Three annas and nine pres in

the rupee Four annas and three pres in

the rupee.

RATLS OF SUPER-TAX

RATE. Nil

(vii) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand rupees of such excess.

for every rupee of the next fifty thousand (1222) rupees of such excess. for every rupes of the next fifty thousand

Four annas and three pres in the rupee. Five annas and three pies in the rupee. Five annas and nine pres 111

(ux) rupees of such excess (r) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess.

the rupee. Six annas and three pies in the rupee.

The head of the Income-Tax Department of a province is the Commissioner of Income-tax who is appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The rest of the income-tax staff in a province are subordinate to him and they are appointed and dismissed by him. His power of appointment and dismissal is, under section 5 (4) "subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council," but the Governor-General in Council exercises this control through the local Government The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1936-37 is Rs. 17.60 lakhs.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the un- the gold accumulated in the Paper Currency stricted coinage of silver for the public from Reserve. In that and the following month of restricted coinage of silver for the public from the 26th June 1893, and Act VIII of 1893, passed on that date, repealed Sections 19 to 26 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870, which provided for the coinage at the mints for the public of gold and silver coins of the Government of India. After 1893 no Government rupees were coined

crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of rupees in the year ending the 81st March 1910 including the rupes issued in connection with the conversion of the currencies of Native States. From the profit accruing to Govern-ment on the coinage it was decided to constitute until 1897, when, under arrangements made with a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund until 1897, when, under arrangements made with a separate fund called the Gold Reserve Fund the Native States of Bloopal and Kashmir, the as the most effective guarantee against temperature of those States was replaced by Government rupees. The re-colnage of these rupees proceeded through the two years 1897 and 1898. In 1899 there was no coinage of 1906 exchange had been practically stable for coinage was necessary, and it was begun in coinage was necessary, and it was begun in February 1900, the Government purchasing the should be kept in rupees in India, instead silver required, and paying for it mainly with Reserve Fund was then named the Gold Standard Reserve. It was ordered in 1907 that only one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1891-92.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 stablishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay. It stated:—Subject to the provision of this proclamation the Bombay Branch Mint shall for the purpose of the comage of gold coms be deemed to be part of the Mint, and accordingly, (a) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint shall comply with all directions he may receive from the Master of the Mint whether as regards the expenditure to be incurred or the returns to be made or the transmission of specimen coins to England or otherwise and (b) the said specimen coins shall be subject to the trial of the pyx under section 12 of the Coinage Act, 1870, so that they shall be examined separately from the coins coined in England or at any other branch of the Mint, and (c) the Deputy Master of the Bombay Branch Mint and other officers and persons employed for the purpose of carrying on the business of the Brauch Mint may be appointed, promoted, suspended and removed and their duties assigned and salaries awarded and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Comage Act, 1870. Pending the completion of the arrangements at the Branch, Royal Mint, power was taken by legislation to coin in India gold moburs of the same weight and fineness as the covereign. Altogether 2,109,703 pieces of these new coins of the nominal value of Rs. 3,16,45,545, were struck at the Bombay Mint. The actual coinage of sovereigns was begun in August. 1918, and 1,295,372 sovereigns were comed during the year. This branch of the Royal Mint was closed in April, 1919, owing to difficulties in supplying the necessary staff.

The Indian Currency Act of 1927 established new ratio of the rupee to gold. It established this ratio at one shilling and six pence by enacting that Government would purchase gold at a puce of twenty-one rupees three annas tenpies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would self gold or, at the option of Government, sterling, for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal const of transport from Bombay to London. A rate of one shilling and five pence forty-nine stry-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations of the strength of the gold standard in September 1931 but the buying and scling states for sterling are still maintained.

With the receipt of large consignments of cold, the Bombay Mint made special arrange-tants for the refining of gold by the chlorine increase and at the end of the year 1919-20 the churry Department was capable of refining adaly amount of 6,000 ounces of raw gold.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver com

_	Fine Silver grains.	ALLOY grains.	TOTAL grains.
Rupee	165	15	180
Half-rupee	821	71	90
Quarter-rupee or 4- anna piece .	411	32	45
Eighth of a rupee or 2-anna piece .	20	17	221

One rupee = 165 grains of fine silver. One shilling = 80 '\(^1\) grains of fine silver. One rupee = shillings 2 0439.

Copper and Bronze.

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844.

The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows.—

	Grains trov.
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or on	
twelith of an anna .	. 331

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins

are as follows :—	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in milli- metres.
Pice	75	25.4
Half-pice	371	21 . 15
Pie	25	17 - 45

Nickel.

The Act of 1906 also provides for the comage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and its least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The desirability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight anna nickel coins in 1919 The eight-anna nickel is now being withdrawn from circulation.

The Currency System.

1920, as the result of measures taken to stabilise | we propose to give here a short summary of the the exchange value of the rupee after the fluc-tuations caused by the war. These assumed so guage.

The working of the Indian currency system much importance, and they continue to bulk which has commanded a large amount of public so largely in all Indian economic questions, than attention since 1898, was forced to the front in the propose to give here a short suppose of the

I. THE SILVER STANDARD.

Prior to 1893 the Indian currency system was a mono-metallic system, with silver as the standard of value and a circulation of silver rupees and notes based thereon But with the opening of new and very productive silver mines in the United States of America the supply of silver exceeded the demand and it steadily receded in value. The result was that the gold value of the rupee, which was nominally two shillings, fell continuously until it reached the neighbourhood of a shilling. These disturbances were prejudicial to trade, but they were still more prejudicial to the finances of the Government. The Government of India has to meet every year in London a substantial sum in the form of payment of interest on the debt, the salaries of officials on leave, the pensions of retired officials, as well as large payment for stores required for State enterprises. As the rupee tell in its gold value the number of rupees required to satisfy these payments rose. The total reached a pitch which scriously alarmed the Government, which felt that it might be called upon to raise a sum in rupees which would necessitate a considerable increase in taxation, which should be avoided if possible. It was therefore decided to take measures to raise and fix the gold value of the tupee for the purposes of exchange

Closing the Mints.—The whole question was examined by a strong committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell, whose report if commonly called the Herschell Report. It was decided in 1893 to close the mints to the unrestricted comage of silver. This step led, awas intended, to a gradual divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and the gold value of its silver content. Government ceased to add rupees to the circulation Rupees remained unlimited legal tender and formed the standard of value for all internal transactions Since Government refused, and no-one else had the power to coin rupees, as soon as circumstant ces led to an increase demand for rupees, the exchange value of the rupee began to rise. 1898 it had approached the figure of one shilling and four pence. Meantime, in response to the undertaking of Government to give notes or rupees for gold at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound sterling, gold began to accumulate in the Paper Currency Reserve. These purposes having been attained, a second committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler to consider what further steps should be adopted in the light of these conditions. The report of The report of the Fowler Committee as it was called marked the second stage in Indian currency policy

II. THE NEW STANDARD.

The Fowler Committee rejected the proposal to re-open the Mints to the free coinage of silver. They proposed that the exchange value of the runce should be fixed at one shilling and fourpence, or fifteen rupees to the sovereign. They further suggested that the British sovereign should be made a legal tender and a current coin in India: that the Indian mints should be thrown open to the unrestricted comage of gold; so that the rupes and the sovereign should freely circulate side by side in India. The goal which the Committee had in view was a gold standard supported by a gold currency. Now under the condition which compelled the Government of India to give either rupees or rupee notes for gold tendered in India, at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovereign, it was impossible for the rate of exchange to rise above one shilling and tour pence, save by the fraction which covered the cost of shipping gold to India. But if the balance of trade turned against India, it was still possible for the rate of exchange to fall. To meet this the Fowler Committee recommended that the profits on coining rupees should not be absorbed in the general revenues, but should be set aside in a special reserve, to be called the Gold Standard Reserve. Inasmuch as the cost of coining rupees was approximately elevenpence halfpenny, and they were sold to the public at

one and four pence, the profits were considerable; they were to have been kept in gold, so ato be freely available when required for the support of exchange.

A 16 pence Rupee.—The Government of India professed to accept all the recommenda tions of the Fowler Committee; actually only a portion of them was put in practice. The offi cial rate of exchange was fixed at one and fourpence. The sovereign and the half sovereign were declared unlimited legal tender in India But after a first attempt, when sovereigns soon came back to the treasuries, no effort was made to support the gold standard by an active gold currency. The gold mint was not set up. The Gold Standard Reserve was established, but instead of holding the Reserve in gold, it was invested in British securities. These practicegave rise to conditions which were never contenplated by the Fowler Committee. Reference habeen made to the Home Charges of the Government of India, which at the time amounted to about seventeen millions sterling a year. These are met by the sale of what are called Council Bills. That is to say, the Secretary of State acting on behalf of the Government of Indi sold Bills against gold deposited in the Bank England in London. These Bills when presente

suries. Now if the Secretary of State sold Council Bills only to meet his actual requirements, it follows that the balance of trade in tayour of India over and above this figure would be inquidated, as it is in other countries, by the importation of bullion or by the creation of credits. It is a fact that owing to the failure of the policy of encouraging an active gold circulation to support the gold standard, gold tended to accumulate in India in embarrassing quantities. In 1904 therefore the Secretary of State declared his intention of selling Council Bills on India without limit at the price of one shilling fourpence one-eighth—that is to say gold import point The effect of this policy was to limit the import of gold to India, for it was generally more convenient to deposit the gold in London and to obtain Council Bills against it, than to ship the gold to India Nevertheless as the Egyptian cotton crop was very largely financed in sovereigns it was sometimes cheaper and more convenient to ship sovereigns from Egypt, or even from Australia, than to buy Council Bills Considerable quantities of sovereigns found their way into India and circulated freely, particularly in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and parts of the Central Provinces.

Sterling Remittance.—This system worked until 1907-08. A partial failure of the rains in India in 1907, and the general financial stringency all over the world which followed the American financial crisis in the autumn, caused the Indian exchange to become weak in Novemher. This was one of the occasions contemplated, in a different form, by the Fowler Committee when it proposed the formation of the Gold Standard Reserve There had been very heavy Standard Reserve olning of rupees in India and the amount in the Reserve was ample. But the Reserve was in securities not in gold, and was therefore not in a

in India were cashed at the Government Trea- | liquid form, nor was the time an opportune one suries. Now if the Secretary of State sold for the realisation of securities. Moreover the authorities did not realise that a reserve is for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient for the Secretary of State to stop selling Council Bills, and it would firm up; meantime he would finance himself by drawing on the tunds in the Gold Standard Reserve. But it was apparent that the stoppage of the sales of Councils was not enough; there was an insistent demand for the export of gold, or the equivalent of gold. The Government of India refused and exchange fell to one and threepence twenty-three thirty-seconds. Ultimately the authorities had to give way. It was decided to sell in India a certary quantity of sterling bills on London at one and threepence twenty-nine thirty seconds, representing gold export point, and the equivalent of the export of gold. These were met in London from the funds in the Gold Standard Reserve. to the extent of between eight and nine millions sterling were sold, which regularised the position and the Indian export trade recovered Thus were gradually evolved the main principles of the Indian currency system. It consisted of silver rupees and rupee notes in India, with the sovereign and half sovereign unlimited legal tender at the rate of fifteen rupees to the sovenergy, or one and fourpence. The rate of exchange was prevented from rising above gold import point by the unlimited sale of Council Bills at gold point in London; it was prevented from falling below gold point by the sale of Sterring Bills (commonly called Reverse Councils) at gold export point in India. But it was not the system proposed by the Fowler Committee, for there was no gold mint and only a limited gold circulation; some people invented for it the novel term of the gold. invented for it the novel term of the gold exchange standard, a term unknown to the law of India. It was described by one of the most active workers in it as a "limping standard."

THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE.

This brings us to the year 1913. There were many critics of the system. Some hankered for a return to the open mints; others objected to the practice of unlimited sales of Council Bills as forcing rupees into circulation in excess of the requirements of the country. But the general advantages of a fixed exchange were so great as to smother the voices of the critics, and the trade and commerce of the country adjusted itself to the one and fourpenny rupee. But there gradu-ily grew up a formidable body of criticism directed against the administrative measures taken by the India Office. These criticisms were shiefly directed at the investment of the Gold standard Reserve in securities instead of keeping it in gold in India; at a raid on that reserve in order temporarily to relieve the Government if the difficulty of financing its railway expenditure; at the transfer of a solid block of the Paper Garrency Reserve from India to London; at the holding of a portion of the Gold Standard Reerve in silver in order to facilitate the coining f rupees; and at the unlimited sales of Council lills at rates which prevented the free flow of rold to India, thus forcing token rupees into irculation in quantities in excess of the require-

ments of the country. The cumulative effect of this policy was to transfer from India to London an immense block of India's resources, aggregating over seventy millions, where they were lent out at low rates of interest to the London bankers, whilst India was starved of money until at one point money was not available for loans even against Government securities and the bank rate was artificially high. All these things were done, it was contended, on the obiter dicta of a small Finance Committee of the India Office, from which all Indian influence was excluded, and on which London banking influence was supreme. The India Office for long ignored this criticism, until it was summarised in a series of articles in The Times and public opinion was focussed on the discussion through the action of the India Office in purchasing a big block of silver for coining purposes from Messrs Montagu & Co., instead of through their recognised and constituted agents, the Bank of England. The Government could no longer afford to stand aloof and yet another Currency Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr Austen Chamberlain. This is known as the Chamberlain Committee.

New Measures.—The conclusions of this Commission were that it was unnecessary to support the Gold Standard by a gold currency; that it was not to the advantage of India to encourage the internal use of gold as currency; that the internal currency should be supported by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; that no limit should be fixed to the amount of the Gold Standard Reserve, one-half of which should be held in gold, that the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve should be abolished; that Reverse Councils should be sold on demand; that the Paper Currency should be made more elastic; and that there should be two Indian representatives out of three on the Finance Committee of the India Office. The Com-

mittee dealt in conclusively with the accumula tion of excessive balances in London, the general tenor of their recommendations being "not guilty, but do not do it again." They gave a passing commendation to the idea of a State Bank. Sir James Begbie, the only Indian banker on the Committee, appended a vigorous minute of dissent, in which he urged that the true line of advance was to discourage the extension of the token currency by providing further facilities for the distribution of gold when increases to the currency became necessary, including the issue of an Indian gold coin of a more convenient denomination than the soverign or the halt soverign.

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR.

The report was in the hands of the Government of India shortly before the outbreak of the war. Someimmediatesteps were taken, like the abolition of the silver branch of the Gold Standard Reserve, but before the Government could deal entirely with the temporising recommendations of the Commission, the war broke out. The early effects of the war were precisely those anticipated. There was a demand for sterling remittance which was met by the sale of Reverse Councils, 68,707,000, being sold up to the end of January There were withdrawals from the Post Office Savings Banks, and a net sum of Rs. 8 crores was taken away. There was some lack of confidence in the Note issue, and a demand tor gold; Notes to the extent of Rs. 10 crores were presented for encashment and the Government were obliged to suspend the issue of gold. But these were transient features and did not demand a moratorium; confidence was soon, allow rupees to be comed without loss. The revived and Exchange and the Note issue confollowing table shows how rates were raised tinued strong. The difficulties which afterwards from one shilling four pence to two shillings. arose were from causes completely unanti- fourpence:cipated by all students of the Indian currency. They arose from an immense balance of trade, in favour of India, caused by the demand for Indian produce for the United Kingdom and the Allies and the decline in the export trade from these countries; a heavy expenditure in India on behalf of the British Government; and a phenomenal rise in the puice of silver. If we take the three years 1916-17 to 1918-19 the balance of trade in favour of India was £6 millions a year above the corresponding years of the previous quinquennium. The disbursements in India on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and the Allies were by December 1919 £240,000,000. This balance of trade and expenditure for Imperial purposes could not be financed either by the import of the precious metals, owing to the universal embargo on the movement of gold and silver nor by credits in India. It could be financed only by the expansion of the Note issue, against sterling securities in the United Kingdom, chiefly Treasury Bills, and the issue of coined

tupees. But simultaneously there was a reduction in the output of the silver mines of the world coinciding with an increased demand for the metal. The price of silver in 1915 was 271 pence per standard ounce. In May 1919 it was 58 pence, on the 17th December of that year it was 78 pence. The main difficulties in India were not therefore the prevention of the rupee from falling below the ratio of 15 to one, but to keep it within any limits and to provide a sufficienty to meet the demand.

Rise in Exchange.—The measures adopted by the Government of India in these emergen cles were to bring exchange under rigid control confining remittance to the finance of articles of national importance. The next step was to raise the rate for the sale of Council Bills, so that silver might be purchased at a price which would

Date of Introduction	a. fo	nnnu r Imn elegra Trans	ediat	
3rd January 1917	••	1	41	
28th August 1917	i	1	5	
12th April 1918	•	1	6	
13th May 1919		1	8	
12th August 1919		1	10	
15th September 1919	i	2	0	
22nd November 1919	;	2	2	
12th December 1919	•	2	4	

THE 1919 COMMITTEE.

The effect of these measures however was to jettison the currency policy pursued from 1898 to 1915, the main object of which was to stabilise the rupee at one and fourpence. The war lise the rupee at one and fourpence. being over, a Committee was appointed to advise in regard to the future of Indian exchage and currency. It sat in 1919 and reported towardthe end of the year. Its main recommendation are summarised below :-

(1) It is desirable to restore stability to the rupee and to re-establish the automatic workinof the Indian currency system.

- (si) The reduction of the fineness or weight of the rupee, the issue of 2 or 3-rupee coins if lower proportional silver content than the present rupee, or the issue of a nickel rupee, are expedients that cannot be recommended.
- (116) The maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue is essential, and proposals that io not adequately protect the Indian paper currency from the risk of becoming inconvertible cannot be entertained.
- (iv) The rise in exchange, in so far as it has checked and mitigated the rise in Indian prices, has been to the advantage of the country as a whole, and it is desirable to secure the continuance of this benefit.

(v) Indian trade is not likely to suffer any permanent injury from the fixing of exchange at

a high level.

If, contrary to expectation, a great and rapid fell in world prices were to take place, and if the costs of production in India fail to adjust them-elves with equal rapidity to the lower level of prices, then it might be necessary to consider the problem afresh.

(12) The development of Indian industry would not be seriously hampered by a high rate

of exchange.

(vii) The gain to India of a high rate of exchange for meeting the Home charges is an incidental advantage that must be taken into consideration.

(viii) To postpone fixing a stable rate of exchange would be open to serious criticism and entail prolongation of Government control.

- (ix) The balance of advantage is decidedly on the side of fixing the exchange value of the rupee in terms of gold rather than in terms of sterling.
- (x) The stable relation to be established between the rupee and gold should be at the rate of Rs. 10 to one sovereign, or, in other words at the rate of one rupee for 11.30,018 grains of fine gold, both for foreign exchange and for internal circulation.
- (21) If silverrises for more than a brief period above the parity of 2s. (gold), the situation should be met by all other available means rather than by impairing the convertibility of the note issue. Such measures might be (a) reduction of sale of Council Bills; (b) abstention from purchase of silver; (c) use of gold to meet demands for metallic currency. If it should be absolutely necessary to purchase silver, the Government should be prepared to purchase even at a price such that rupes would be coined at a loss.
- (xii) Council Drafts are primarily sold not for the convenience of trade but to provide for the Homecharges in the wider sense of the term There is no obligation to sell drafts to meet all trade demands; but, if without inconvenience or with advantage the Secretary of State is in a position to sell drafts in excess of his immediate needs, when a trade demand for them exists, there is no objection to his doing so, subject to due regard being paid to the principles governing the location of the reserves.

Council Drafts should be sold as now by open tender at competitive rates, a minimum rate being fixed from time to time on the basis of the serling cost of shipping gold to India. At present this rate will vary, but when sterling is again equivalent to gold, it will remain uniform.

The Government of Indiashould be authorised to announce, without previous reference to the Secretary of State on each occasion, their readiness to sell weekly a stated amount of Reverse Councils (including telegraphic transfers) during periods of exchange weakness at a price based on the cost of shipping gold from India to the United Kingdom.

(xiii) The import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control.

(xiv) The statutory minimum for the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be 40 per cent. of the gross circulation.

As regards the fiduciary portion of the reserve, the holding of securities issued by the Government of India should be limited to 20 crores. The balance should be held in securities of other Governments comprised within the British Empire, and of the amount so held not more than 10 crores should have more than none year's maturity and all should be redeemable at a fixed date. The balance of the invested portion above these 30 crores should be held in short-dated securities, with not more than one year's maturity, issued by Government within the British Empire.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paper Currency Reserve should be revalued at 2s. to the rupee. The depreciation which will result from this revaluation, cannot be made good at once, but any savings resulting from the rise in exchange will afford a suitable means of discharging this liability in a limited number of years.

(xv) With a view to meeting the seasonal demand for additional currency, provision should be made for the issue of notes up to five crores over and above the normal fiduciary issue as loans to the Presidency Banks on the security of export bills of exchange.

Minority Report.—The main object of the Committee, it will be seen, was to secure a stable rate of exchange, without impairing the convertibility of the Note issue, and without debasing the standard silver rupee in India, or substituting another coin of inferior metallicontent, which would be dehasement in another form. In order to attain these ends it was imperative to fix a ratio for the rupee in relation to gold which would ensure that the Government was able to purchase silver for coining purposes without more than temporary loss. For reasons given in the report they fixed this point at two shillings gold: all other recommendations are subsidiary thereto. But in this they were not unanimous: an important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal, of Bomoay, appended a minority report in which he urged the adoption of the following course:—

- (a) The money standard in India should remain unaltered; that is, the standard of the sovereign and gold mohur with rupees related thereto at the ratio of 15 to 1.
- (b) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of gold bullion and gold coins.
- (c) Free and unfettered imports and exports by the public of silver bullion and silver coins.
- (d) The existing silver rupees of 165 grains of fine silver at present in circulation to continue full legal tender.

- (e) As long as the price of silver in New York is over 92 cents, Government should not manufacture silver rupees containing 165 grains fine silver.
- (f) As long as the price of silver is over 92 cents Government should coin 2 rupee silver coins of reduced fineness compared with that of the present silver rupee and the same to be unlimited legal tender.
- (g) Government to sell Council Bills by competitive tenders for the amount defined in the Budget as required to be remitted to the Secre-

tary of State. The Budget estimate to show under separate headings the amount of Council Bills drawn for Home Charges, for Capital Outlay and Discharge of Debt. Council Bills to be sold for Government requirements only and not for trade purposes, except for the purpose mentionad in the part succession recommendation.

ed in the next succeeding recommendation.

(h) "Reverse" drafts on London to be sold only at 1s. 329-32d. The proceeds of "Reverse" drafts to be kept apart from all other Government funds and not to be utilised for any purpose except to meet drafts drawn by the Secretary of State at a rate not below 1s. 43-32d. per rupee.

VI. THE TWO SHILLING RUPEE

The fundamental recommendation of the Committee was that the rupee should be linked to gold and not to sterling, in view of the decline in the value of sterling; that it should be linked at the rate of two shillings instead of the standard value, one and fourpence : all other recommendations were ancillary to this. But it is very important to bear in mind the twofold problem which confronted the Committee. It would be quite easy to fix any low ratio provided the paper currency were made inconvertible, or the rupee debased to such a point that the Government in providing rupee currency, were independent of the price of silver. But if the convertibility of the rupee were to be maintained, and if the rupee were not to be debased, it was essential that the new ratioshould be one at which the Government could reasonably rely on purchasing without loss the silver necessary to meet the heavy de-mands for rupee in India. For reasons set out in the Report, the Committee came to the conclusion that the Government could reckon on purchasing silver for coining at a little under two shillings gold, and that powerfully influenced them in fixing the new ratio at two shillings gold.

The Report Adopted.—The Currency Committee's Report was signed in December 1919, but it was not until February 1920 that action was taken thereon. In the first week of that month a Notification was issued in India accepting the principal recommendstions in the Report and notifying that the necessary official action would be taken thereon. This action covered a wide field, but for the sake of clarity in this narrative we shall concentrate on the main issue, the changing of the official monetary standard from fifteen rupees to the sovereign to the rupees to the sovereign and its effect on Indian currency and trade. That may be summarked in a sentence. A policy which was avowedly adopted to secure fixity of exchange produced the greatest fluctuations in the exchanges of any solvent country and widespread disturbance of trade, heavy losses to Government, and brought hundreds of big traders to the verge of bankruptcy.

Financial Confusion.—This result was produced by many causes. It has been explained above that the essential features of the Indian currency system are the free sales of Council Bills at gold export point in London to prevent exchange from rising above the official standard and the sale of Reverse Councils in India at gold export point to prevent exchange from falling below the official standard. Now when the

Currency Report was signed the Indian exchanges were practically at two shillings gold. But between the signing of the Report and the taking of official action, there was a sensational fall in the sterling exchanges, as measured in dollars, the dollar-sterling rate, inasmich as America was the only free gold market, being the dominating factor in the situation. Consequently the Indian exchanges were considerably below the two shillings gold rate when the Notification accepting the Currency Committee's Report was issued. The Indian exchanges were two shillings and fourpence, and weak at that; the gold rate was about two shillings ninepence. There was an immediate and prodigious demand for Reverse Councils, to take advantage of this high rate of exchange; the market rate jumped up to two shillings eight pence.

Effect of the Rise.—The effect of a rise in exchange has been well described in the words of the Currency Committee's Report; it is that a rising exchange stimulates imports and impedes exports, the effect of a falling exchange is the reverse.

Now when the official notification of the two shilling rupee was made the Indian export trade was weak. The great consuming markets of Great Britain and America were glutted with Indian produce. The continent of Europe, which was starved of Indian produce and in urgent need of it, had not the wherewithal to pay for it nor the means of commanding credit The only Indian staples which were in demand were foodstuffs, and as the rains of 1920 failed over a wide area, the Government were not able to lift the embargo on the export for foodstuffe, save to a limited extent in the case of wheat On the other hand, the import trade was strong. Orders had been placed for machinery and other manufactured goods during the war and after the Armstice for delivery at the discretion of manufacturers. These began to come forward.

Difficulties Accentuated.—In accordance with the principles laid down by the Currency Committee there difficulties were accentuated by the action of Government in raising exchange by an administrative act. The weak export trade was almost killed At the same time the temptation of a high exchange gave powerful stimulus to the import trade and orders were placed for immense quantities of manufactured goods. In which textiles filled a important place Afterwards other forces intervened which accentinated the difficulties of the situation. There was a severe commercial crisis in Japan and this

hecked the export of Indian cotton. Japan is the largest buy rof Indian cotton, and when her merchants not only stopped buying but began to re-sell in the Indian markets, the trade was everely shaken and stocks accumulated at a great rete. Even before the 1920 crop came into the market the stocks in Bombay wore double those in the corresponding period of the previous year. The expectations of a revival in the buying power of the Continent which were held in many quarters were disappointed and throughout the year there was a heavy balance of trade against India, which made the stablisation of exchange at the high ratio attempted a hopeless proposition.

Confession of Failure -Government struggled long against these conditions in the desperate hope that a revival of the export trade would come to their assistance, but they were jurther handicapped by the variations of the sterling-dollar exchange, which at one time took the rate for Reverse Councils to two shillings tenpence haltpenny. They sold two millions of Reverse Councils a week, then five millions, then dropped down to a steady million. But their policy only aggravated the situation In addıtion to arresting the export trade and stimulating the import trade at a time when the precise converse was demanded, their action created an artificial movement for the transfer of capital from India to England. Large war profits accumulated in India since 1914 were hurriedly liquidated and transferred to England. Then the difference between the Reverse Council rate and the market rate, which on some occasions was several pence, induced gigantic speculations. The Exchange Banks set aside all their available resources for the purpose of bidding for Bills, and at once sold their allotments at substantial profits Considerable groups of speculator pooled their resources and followed the same In this way the weekly biddings for the million of Reverse Councils varied from a hundred and 20 millions to a hundred and thirty millions and the money market was completely disorganised. The biddings assumed such proportions that it was necessary to put up fifty lakhs of rupees to obtain the smallest allotment made, five thousand pounds, and Reverse Counils and the large profits thereon came under the entire control of the Banks and the wealthy peculators Various expedients were tried to remedy the situation but without the slightest

Sterling for Gold .- The first definite break from the recommendations of the Currency Committee came at the end of June, when the Government announced that instead of trying to stabilise the rupee at two shillings gold they would aim at tabilising it at two shillings sterling, leaving the cap between sterling and gold to be closed when the dollar-sterling rate became par. The effect of this was to alter the rate at which Reverse ouncils were sold from the fluctuating rate in-'olved in the fluctuations of dollar-sterling "vchange to a fixed sterling rate, namely, one similing elevenpence nineteen-thirty seconds. But this had little practical effect. The biddings for Reverse Councils continued on a very big -cale, and the market rate for exchange was lways twopence or three pence below the Reverse ouncil rate. This practice continued until the aid of September, when it was officially declared

that Reverse Councils would be stopped altogether. Exchange immediately slumped to between one and sixpence and one and sevon-pence, and it continued to range between these narrow points until the end of the year. The market made its own rate; it made a more stable rate than the efforts of Government to attain an administrative stability.

Other Measures.—Apart from the effort to stabilise exchange, which had such unfortunate results, the policy of Government had certain other effects. During the year all restrictions on the movement of the precious metals were removed, in accordance with the recommendations of the Currency Committee. This included the abandonment of the import duty on silver, always a sore point with Indian bullionists. Legislative action was taken to alter the official ratio of the sovereign from fifteen to one to ten to one; due notice of this intention was given to holders of sovereigns and of the gold mohurs which were comed as an emergency measure in 1918, and they were given the option of tendering them at lifteen rupees As the gold value of these coms was above fifteen rupees only a limited number was tendered, although there was extensive smuggling of sovereigns into India to take advantage of the premium Then measures were adopted to give greater elasticity to the Note issue Under the old law the invested proportion of the Note issue was fixed by statute and it could be altered only by altering the law or by Ordinance. An Act was passed fixing the metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at fifty por cent. of the Note Issue, the invested portion being limited to Rs 20 crores in Indian securities and the balance in British securities of not more than twelve months' currency. The invested portion of the Paper Currency Reserve was revalued at the new rate of exchange, and an undertaking was given that the profits on the Note issue would be devoted to writing off the depreciation, as also would be the interest on the Gold Standard Reserve when the total had reached £40 millions. Further, in order to give greater elasticity to the Note issue, power was taken to issue Rs. 5 crores of commercial bills. These measures, save the alteration of the ratio, were generally approved by the commercial public.

Results -1t remains to sum up the results of these measures. In a pregnant sentence in their report the Currency Committee say that whilst a fixed rate of exchange exercises little influence on the course of trade, a rising exchange impedes exports and stimulates imports, a falling exchange exercises a reverse influence we have the key to the failure of the currency policy attempted. At the moment when it was sought suddenly and violently to raise the rate of exchange by the introduction of the new ratio of two shillings gold, the export trade was weak and the import trade in obedience to the delivery of long deferred orders was strong. very principle enunciated by the Currency Committee wrecked the policy which they recommended. The rising rate of exchange scotched the weak export trade and gave a great stimulus to imports. Unexpected forces, such as the financial crisis in Japan, the lack of buying power on the Continent, and the movement for the transfer of capital from India to England at the artificially high rate of exchange stimulated these forces, but they had their origin in the attempt by administrative action artificially and violently to raise the rate of exchange. If let alone, the natural fall in exchange would have tended to correct the adverse balance of trade : the official policy exaggerated and intensified The effects on Indian business were severe. Exporters found themselves loaded with produce for which there was no foreign demand; importers found themselves loaded up with imported goods, bought in the expectation of the continuance of a high rate of exchange, delivered when it had fallen one and fourpence from the highest point reached. Immense losses were incurred by all importers. The Government sold £55 millions of Reverse Councils before abandoning then effort to stabilise exchange at the new ratio; the loss on these-that is the difference between the cost of putting the funds down in London and in bringing them back to India was Rs 35 crores of rupees. Government sold £53 millions of gold, without breaking or seriously affecting the premium on gold. The Secretary of State, in the absence of any demand for Council Bills, was able to finance his expenditure in England only through the lucky chance of heavy expenditure on behalf of the Imperial Government for the forces in Mesopotamiathis expenditure being made in India and set off by payments in London The only advantages were a considerable contraction of the Note issue and the silver token currency.

COMMISSION OF 1925-26. VII.

These unfortunate experiments induced a Assembly hostile to the whole body. Neverperiod of great caution in dealing with Indian currency. The currency quacks having had their in November 1925 and took evidence in way, and proved their ignorance, went out of Delhi, Bombay and clautta, It salled for the field, and the wholesome policy of leaving England in February 1926, and resumed its Exchange alone, to find its natural level, foll-hearings in London, and reported on July lowed. Left alone Exphange atablished theif ist 1926. lowed. Left alone Exchange established itself 1st, 1926. round about the old ratio of fitteen to one, The ma round about the old ratio of fifteen to one, that is one shilling and four-pence to the rupee; sion are summarised in the actual report in the Meantime great improvements were made in following terms, and they are textually repretered Banks were merged in the Imperial Bank of India, a State Bank in all but name, and the Bank entered into a contract should remain the surrency note and the silver with Government to open a hundred new rupee and the stability of the currency in terms brancher in the first five years of its existence of gold should be secured by making the currency model but gold by gold but gold The Bank mobilised and strengthened and The Bank monised and strengthened and widened Indian credit. The metallic backing of the Paper Currency was strengthened and the fiduciary portion of the Reserve brought within negligible proportions. Greater elasticity was established in the currency by the power to issue emergency currency up to Rs. 12 crores against commercial paper endorsed by the Imperial Bank when there is a tightness of money, and the practice of also issuing energency currency against sterling in England. The Government of India now purchases sterling in India to meet its Home Charges when the conditions are favourable, instead of relying entirely on the sales of Council Bills in London. A notable feature in Exchange history was the rise of Exchange, of its own strength, above the one and fourpenny figure. Towards the close of 1924 it gradually rose to one shilling and sixpence and stayed there.

At this figure Exchange was maintained by Government, though the state of trade might have led to a higher figure. But as the wholly artificial ratio of the two shilling rupes remained on the statute book, the demand for an authoritative inquiry to fix the ratio of the rupee to gold or sterling was insistent, and a Committee was appointed in the autumn of 1925. Of this Commander Hilton Young was chairman, with Sir Henry Strakosch as the chief gold expert. The personnel of the Committee was strongly criticised in India, on the ground that the Indian membership was inadequate, and that the individuals selected were not authoritative; a resolution was passed in the on the statute book, the demand for an authorita-

The main recommendations of this Commis

- rency directly convertible into gold, but gold should not circulate as money.
- (11) The necessity of unity of policy in the control of currency and credit for the achievement of monetary stability involves the establishment of a Central Banking system.
- (111) The Central Banking functions should be entrusted to a new organisation, referred to as the Reserve Bank.
- (?r) Detailed recommendations are made as to the constitution and functions and capacities of the Bank.
- (r) The outlines of a proposed charter are recommended to give effect to the recommendations which concern the Reserve Bank
- (n) Subject to the payment of limited dividends and the building up of suitable reserve funds, the balance of the profits of the Reserve Bank should be paid over to the
- (mi) The Bank should be given the sole right of note issue for a period of (say) 25 years Not later than five years from the date of the charter becoming operative, Government notes should cease to be legal tender except at Govern-
- (riii) The notes of the Bank should be full legal tender, and should be guaranteed by Government. The form and material of the note should be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council. A suggestion is

- (ix) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.
- (x) The conditions which are to govern the sale or gold by the Bank should be so framed as to free it in normal circumstances from the task of supplying gold for non-monetary purposes. The method by which this may be secured is suggested.
- (xi) The legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.
- (xii) Government should offer "on tap" avings certificates redeemable in 3 or 5 years in legal tender money or gold at the option of the holder.
- (rm) The paper currency should cease to be convertible by law into silver coin. It should, however, he the duty of the Bank to maintain the tree interchangeability of the different forms of legal tender currency, and of the Government to supply coin to the Bank on demand.
- (xiv) One-rupee notes should be re-introduced and should be full legal tender.
- (xv) Notes other than the one-rupee note should be legally convertible into legal tender money, is, into notes of smaller denomination or sliver rupees at the option of the currency authority.
- (xvi) No change should be made in the legal tender character of the silver rupee
- (211) The Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves should be amalgamated, and the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute.

(2014) The proportional reserve system should be adopted. Gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent of the Reserve, subject to a possible temporary reduction, with the consent of Government, on payment of a tax. The currency authority should strive to work to a reserve ratio of 50 to 60 per cent. The gold holding should be raised to 20 per cent. of the Reserve as soon as possible and to 25 per cent within ten years During this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape Of the gold holding at least one-half should be held in India.

- (xiv) The silver holding in the Reserve hould be very substantially reduced during a transitional period of ten years.
- (xx) The balance of the Reserve should be held in self-liquidating trade bills and Government of India securities The "created" securities should be replaced by marketable securities within ten years.
- (zxi) A figure of Rs. 50 crores has been haved as the liability in respect of the contractibility of the rupee circulation. Recommendations are made to secure that an amount equal to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

issue shall be added to or subtracted from this liability, and the balance of profit or loss shall accrue to or be borne by the Government revenues.

(xxii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(xxui) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with all the remittance operations of the Government. The Secretary of State should furnish in advance periodical information as to his requirements. The Bank should be left free, at its discretion, to employ such method or methods of remittance as it may find souducive to smooth working.

(xxir) During the transition period the Government should publish a weekly return of remittances made. A tind should be made of the system of purchase by public tender in India.

- (xx) The cash balances of the Government (including any balances of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State outside India), as well as the banking reserves in India of all banks operating in India, should be centralised in the hands of the Reserve Bank. Section 23 of the Government of India Act should be amended accordingly.
- (xrn) The transfer of Reserve assets should take place not later than 1st January 1929, and the Bank's obligation to buy and sell gold should come into operation not later than 1st January 1931
- (xxen) During the transition period the currency authority (i.e., the Government until the transfer of Reserve assets and the Bank thereafter) should be under an obligation to buy gold and to sell gold or gold exchange at its option at the gold points of the exchange. This obligation should be embodied in statutory form, of which the outline is suggested.

(xriii) Stabilisation of the rupee should be effected forthwith at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of 1s. 6d.

- (xxix) The stamp duty on bills of exchange and cheques should be abolished. Bill forms, in the English language and the vernacular in parallel, should be on sale at post offices.
- (xxx) Measures should be taken to promote the development of banking in India.
- (xxxi) Every effort should be made to remedy the deficiencies in the existing body of statistical data.
- A Minute of Dissent.—Whilst all the members of the Commission signed the report, one of their number, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, did so subject to a minute of dissent. In the first part of this Minute Sir Purshotamdas subjected the long correspondence between the Government of India and the India Office on currency policy to a detailed analysis. The conclusions to which he came were that throughout the Government of India had striven for a system following the Fowler Report—a gold standard based on a gold currency, and that their efforts were emasculated by successive Secretaries of State, who had in view some which was often called the Gold

Exchange Standard, but which was in effect no standard at all. On the question of the Gold Standard, he stressed the importance of the free movement of gold in India, but subject to this condition accepted the Gold Bullion Standard recommended by his col-Bullion Standard recommended by his colleagues. As for the proposed Reserve Bank, Sir Purshotamdas, whilst recognising that the scheme proposed might be the ideal, to be attained in process of time, thought that the best immediate course was to develop the Imperial Bank into a central bank for India. The chief point of difference with his colleagues was however the ratio.

Dealing with the ratio of the rupee to gold Sir Purshotamdas said that in September 1924 the rate was approximately one and fourpence gold At that time the Government was pressed gold At that the the Government was pressed to stabilise at the then ratio, and thus legally to restore the long current legal standard of noney payments. This it declined to do, and by hmiting the supply of currency, the ratio was raised to one and sixpence gold by ratio was raised to one and sixpence good by Apill 1925. He declined therefore to attach any importance to a ratio reached by such measures. Proceeding to analyse the course of prices and wages, he combated the conclusion of his colleagues that prices had adjusted themselves in a preponderant degree to one shilling and sixpence. For these reasons he recommended that the rupee should be stabihaed at the rate which was current for nearly twenty years, namely one and fourpence. His conclusions were summarised in the following terms .

"I look upon the question of the ratio in this Report as being no less important than the question of the standard to be adopted for the Indian currency System I am convinced that it the absolute necessity of the free inflow of old, which I have emphasised, is recognised, and steps taken to ensure it, the gold bullion standard proposed will be the correct one, and the likelihood of its breaking down under the strain of any convulsions in the future will be as remote as it can reasonably be. But I have very grave apprehensions that if the recommendation of my colleagues to stabilise the rupec at 1s 6d. is accepted and acted upon, India will be faced during the next few years with a disturbance in her economic organisation, the magnitude of which is difficult to estimate, but the consequences of which may not only hamper her economic development but may even prove disastrous. Such a disturbance and its consequences my colleagues do not foresee to-day But the possibility of their occurring cannot be ignored. Until adjustment is complete, agriculture threatens to become unattractive and less remunerative than it is to-day, and industries will have to undergo a painful process of adjustment, un-natural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustundergo a painful process of adjustment, unnatural, unwarranted and avoidable—an adjustment which will be much to their cost, and affect not only their stability and their progress, but in certain cases, their very existence. And should Nature have in store for India a couple of lean years after the four good harvests that we have had, during the period of forced adjustment to a rate of 1s. 6d, the stops that the Currency Authority will have to take to malatain exchange at this rate may deplete

Report, and the summary of the minute of dissent, given above, do not however convex an idea of the far-reaching proposals embodied therein. These can be appreciated only if they are examined in close relation to the currency system of India in its various phases since 1899. This was done in an article contributed to The Bankers' Magazine by Sir Stanley Reed, which was recognised to be a fair presentation of the position The main features thereof are reproduced below There is here some re-treading of the path laid out in the introductory section but this is unavoidable, if the full bearing of the measures proposed by the Commission are to be appreciated After describing the standard in force Sir Stanley Reed asked.—

"What was the standard thus established? It is generally described in London as the Gold Exchange Standard. That status was never claimed for it by its principal protagonist, the late Sir Lionel Abrahams, who described it as a 'limping standard' The Royal Com-mission declares that 'in truth in so far as it amounted to a definite standard at all, it was a standard of steiling exchange. Later they show that 'the automatic working of the evenance standard is thus not adequately provided for in India, and never has been The fundamental basis of such a standard is provision for the expansion and contraction of the volume of currency . . Under the Indian system, contraction is not, and never has been, automatic.

"However, the standard limped along until "However, the standard imped along until the third year of the war The exchange value of the rupee was stable, prices adjusted themselves to the ratio, Indian trade and industry developed. From the narrow standpoint of profit and loss, the investment of the reserves, instead of keeping them in gold, resulted in a considerable gain to the finance-estimated in 1925 at £17,962,466 But it had three great disadvantages; it did not napire public confidence, it placed the Indian currency at the inercy of the silver market which was on occasion deliberately cornered against it; and it left the control of currency by the Government divorced from the control of credit by the Presidency Banks, afterwards amalgamated in the Imperial Bank of India On this the Commission make a very suggestive comment 'when allowance has been made for all misunderstandings and misapprehen-sions, the fact remains that a large measure of distrust in the present system is justified by its imperfections

convertibility of the Note Issue. Wisely, it took the former alternative; the price of Council brafts followed the price of silver. The effect of this would have been transitory, but for the attempt in 1920, on the advice of the Babing-ron Smith Committee, to stabilise the ruped a new ratio of two shillings gold when all gold prices were crashing. It is easy to be use after the event, but if the Government had followed silver down, as it followed silver up, there is no room to doubt that the rupee would have returned to its 'permanent' ratio with no more disturbance than was inevitable under war conditions. However, this was not done. The value effort to stabilise the new ratio was alandoned in September, 1920, and the two shilling rupee has since been a legal fiction Left free from administrative action, the rupce fell below one shilling and threepence stelling and one shilling gold in 1921. Since under the influence of good harvests, it has climbed upwards, and has been in the neighbourhood of one shilling and sixpence gold for the past twelve months. But it is not always icalised in London that under these vicissitudes the Indian standard has legally perished. In the words of the report, The stability of the gold value of the rupee is thus based upon nothing more substantial than a policy of the Government, and at present that policy can be found defined in no notification or undertaking by the Government. It has to be implied from the acts of the Government in relation to the currency, and those acts are subject to no statutory regulation or control.

The responsibility remitted to the Commission was not therefore the mere stabilisation of the rupee, but the establishment of a standard which would command reasoned confidence in India, to link the rupee to that standard, and to provide for its statutory control, automatic working and stability; to bring the control of currency and of credit under a single authority and to free the Indian currency and exchange system from the dominance of the silver market. In short, it was to establish the rule of law in place of the practice of administrative discretion.

Scheme for Gold Currency—In the course of their inquiries in India the Commission had placed before them a scheme for the immediate establishment of a gold bullion standard, and its early conversion into the gold standard supported by the gold currency which a large body of Indian opinion has insistently demanded. The scheme was presented by the officials of the Finance Department, but it is known to be the work of the Finance Member. Sir Basil Blackett, whose work in India is of the greatest value.

The essential features of this Scheme were the undertaking of a statioty obligation by tovernment to buy and sell gold buling in 400 oz bars; as soon as sufficient gold was available to put a gold coin in circulation; efter a period tentatively fixed at five years to undertake to give gold coin in exchange for notes and rupees, and after a further period, also tentatively fixed at five years, make the sliver rupee legal tender only for sums up to small fixed amount. The scheme involved the

disposal of 200 crores of aliver rupees, or 687 million fine ounces, in ten years; the acquisition in all of £103 millions of gold; and the establishment of credits in London or New York. The cost was estimated at one and two-thirds crores of 1 upees per annum during the first five years and thereafter from two-thirds of a croie to 1-12 crore.

This scheme is subjected by the Commission to a detailed examination, and rejected on grounds which are convincing The main grounds for this decision are that the estimates of the amount and time of the gold demand are uncertain, and the absorption by India of this £103 millions of gold, in addition to the normal absorption for the arts, hoards, etc., would powerfully react on the supplies of credit, the rates of interest, and gold prices throughout the world. The reaction on the silver market from the dethronement of the rupee and realisation of this large quantity of silver bullion would be even more marked, with severely prejudicial effects on the silver hoards of the people of India and the exchanges with China, where India still does a large business Morcover, the capacity to raise the required credits is doubtful. and the cost is placed by the India Office at Rs 3 crores a year.

The evidence of the highest financial authorities in London and New York established beyond doubt that it is not in the interests of India to precipitate any curiency reform that would violently disturb the gold and silver markets, however desirable that reform implit be in itself Also, that whilst London, working in close harmony with New York, would strain every nerve to supply India with the funds she might require for her own development, it could hardly be expected to provide credits for a scheme which would upset the gold and silver markets. But whilst on these grounds the Commission were not able to endorse Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, there is no doubt that they were profoundly influenced by it in their own recommendations. The ultimate evolution of a policy which promises a cure for India's currency bills is therefore in large measure due to the courage and resolution with which the Finance Authorities in that country faced them.

ystem recommended by the Commission is a gold bullion standard. They propose that an obligation shall be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee, but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. The essence of this proposal is "that the ordinary medium of circulation in India should remain as at present the currency note and the silver rupee, and that the stability of the currency in terms of gold should be set ured by making the currency directly convertible into gold for all purposes, but that gold should not circulate as money. It must not circulate at first, and it need not circulate ever." In breaking adrift from any idea of a sterling exchange, or gold exchange standard, the Commission were powerfully influenced by two factors—the necessity of safeguarding the

Indian system from the price of silver rising above the melting point of the rupes and the desirability of establishing confidence by giving the country not only a real, but conspicuously visible link between the currency and gold.

This reasoning is eminently sound, and the scheme in its broad outlines should command the unhesitating support not only of India, but of all interested in Indian trade. India will have nothing to do with any exchange standard, its experience has been too painful. Proposals to that end would be rejected by the legislature and prolong the currency controversies it is desired to close. The gold bullion standard satisfies all the country's real needs. True, it will not give it the gold mint and the gold currency which have long been demanded; it involves the demonetization of the sovereign to which a sentimental influence attaches. But whilst it does not do these things, it keeps the door open. No-one contends that a gold standard and a gold currency are immediately practicable. The most rapid progress thereto is embodied in Sir Basil Blackett's scheme, which is full of uncertainties and risks But when the gold reserves are strengthened to the requisite point, the proposals leave India perfectly free to decide, through her legislature, where a gold currency is worth the expense.

We must, however, face the obligation which a gold bullion standard imposes on the currency authority in India; indeed the Commission do not attempt to burke it. "The obligation is to convert the currency, not merely into foreign exchange, but into metallic gold, and it is an obligation that is not, as formerly, conditional and circumscribed, but absolute and unlimited. Nevertheless. . . it has been undertaken by every other country that has adopted an effective gold standard: and we have satisfied ourselves that the present resources in the form of reserves at the disposal of the Government of India are adequate to enable the currency authority safely to undertake the obligation, with the measures of fortification, and at the time, which we specify." It is important, therefore, to examine the reserves and the procedure thereat.

The reserves held for the purpose of maintaining the value of the token currency are two-fold—the Paper Currency Reserve and the Gold Standard Reserve. Their constitution on April 30, 1926 (the date taken by the Commission), was as follows—

Paper Currency Reserve.

			Rs.	Crore
Silver coin	••			77.0
Silver bullion				7.7
Gold coin and bullio	n			22.3
Rupee securities	• •			57.1
Sterling securities		••	• •	21.0
			_	

(The gold coin and bultion and the sterling securities are converted at the legal fiction ratio of two shillings per rupee.)

185.1

The Gold Standard Reserve amounts at present to £40,000,000 invested in Gold and in British Treasury Bills and other sterling securities

In theory the two reserves fulfil entirely different functions. The Paper Currence Reserve is the backing for the Note Issue. The Gold Standard Reserve, accumulated from the profits on coining, is designed to maintain the external value of the rupee. In practice their action is closely interlocked, and the first line of defence in the event of a demand for remittance from India is the gold in the paper currency reserve. This invisible line of demarcation will disappear if the Commission's proposals are adopted. The Commission are justified in recommending that the two shall be amalgamated. Their further proposals are that the proportions and composition of the combined Reserve should be fixed by statute; that gold and gold securities should form not less than 40 per cent. of the whole, with 50 to 60 per cent as the ideal; and that the holding of gold, which now stands at about 12.8 per cent. should be raised to 20 per cent. as soon as possible, and to 25 per cent. in ten years. Generally, they are of opinion that during this period no favourable opportunity of fortifying the gold holding in the Reserve should be allowed to escape.

The proposal to bring the combined Reserve under statutory control is wise; an arguable case could be made out for the thesis that the currency difficulties of India have arisen in the main from the decision of Lord Curzon's Government not to invest the official acceptance of the Fowler Report with legislative authority The strengthening of the gold reserves is in entire accord with Indian needs.

The Ratio.—The majority of the Commission, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas being the only dissentient, recommend that he rupee be stabilised in relation to gold at a rate corresponding to an exchange rate of one shilling and sixpence to the rupee. Round this point controversy in India will be concentrated; it is worth while to refresh our memories of the history of the ratio. The Fowler Committee recommended that the rupee should be permanently stabilised at one shilling and fourpence: the Secretary of State for India accepted their recommendations without qualification. The rupee was substantially steady at this point until August, 1917.

One principle advanced in Sir Dadiba Dalai's prophetic minority report in 1919, that the legal standard of money payments should be, and usually is, regarded as less open to repeal or modification than any other legislative Act, will command general acceptance. But when Sir Dadiba went on to suggest that the Government of India might have avoided this measure by larger borrowings in India and encouraging investment abroad he was on ground where no one in touch with Indian conditions can follow him. In the circumstances of the day the Government had no alternative to raising the rate of exchange save in declaring the rure inconvertible, which during the war would have been disastrous. I must reiterate the belief that the real mischief was done not when the rate of exchange was raised to meet the rise in silver, but when it was not lowered as silver fell: the attempt to stabilise the rupe-

at the two shilling rate caused the Government of India large losses, and inflicted a terrible blow on trade; after it was abandoned in September, 1920, the rupes fell below one shilling and threepence sterling and one shilling gold Thereafter, under the influence of a succession of abundant harvests, it recovered. In 1923, it was one shilling and fourpence sterling; in Ocober, 1924, one and sixpence sterling and one and four gold. With the rise in the pound to gold parity, the rupee reached one and sixpence gold in June, 1925, and has remained there.

It is not, I think, open to doubt that if the vain attempt to stabilise the rupee at two shillings had not been made in 1920, or if advantage had been taken of its return to one and four, the permanent standard might have been reestablished without undue disturbance. Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas asserts in his minute of dissent that "the Executive had made up their minds to work up to a one shilling and superne ratio long before this Commission was appointed to examine the question indeed, they have presented to us the issue in this regard as a fast accomple, achieved by them, not having hesitated by manipulation to keep in the rate when the states of the complete of t to keep up the rate even while we were in session. I cannot conceive of any parallel to such a procedure in any country."

It is to my mind a great misfortune that the opportunity of restoring the permanent ratio of one and four was not seized when it offered. Not because there is any special sanctity in a ratio as such but because there is a sanctity in the legal standard of money payments. If this had been done the Commission's scheme would have received practically unanimous support in India; as it is a violent controversy will rage round this secondary issue, obscuring the great merit of the Commission's basic recommendation a true gold standard, statutory in its composition and automatic in action, with the coalescence of the currency and credit author-ties. However, we have to deal with facts as we find them. The majority of the commis-sion base their recommendation on the "conviction, which has been formed and cumulatively reinforced during the progress of our inquiry, that at the present exchange rate of about one shilling and sixpence, prices in India have already attained a substantial measure of adjustment with those in the world at large, and as a corollary, that any change in the rate would mean a difficult period of readjustment, involving widespread economic disturbance, which it is most desirable in the interests of the people to avoid, and which would in the end be followed by no countervalling advantage." Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas, in a closely-reasoned nunute of dissent, supported by a wealth of figures, avers—and to my mind with conclusive torce that the adjustments are far from complete, and cannot be completed in regard to wages without disastrous labour disputes. Both sides admit that their conclusions are weakened by the unreliability of the Indian index figures.

The truth, I suggest, lies between these two ontentions. There have been very substantial adjustments to one shilling and sixpence; no atto could be operative for over a year without uducing this result. But it is clear that the ties for the encashment of notes, beginning with adjustments, especially in regard to wages in the introduction of universal notes of small de-

Western India, are not complete. In the matter of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes of India—seventy per cent, of the whole population there has been no adjustment, not in relation to the land revenue they pay to Government. The ratio therefore cannot be determined as a question of academic principle, but is a matter of expediency.

Here, it seems to me, the decisive factor is the economic consequence of a return to one shilling and fourpence. There is no half-way house, the rate must be either the de facto one of one and sixpence, or the old permanent ratio of one and fourpence. The change would be immediate not a matter of weeks or months, but of hours or minutes. There would be an immediate rise in prices of twelve and a half per cent., with a consequent reduction of ical wages by that proportion; there would be convulsive disturbance of the foreign trade, there would be violent speculation. I omit all calculation of the effect of the lower rate on the finances of the Government of India, because this is an influence which has been over-valued in the past; it is infinitesimal in comparison with the industrial and commercial interests involved No ine who realises the sensitiveness of the Indian market, and the proneness to speculation, can contemplate these violent disturbances without a feeling akin to dismay. The balance of advantage lies with stabilisation at one and six: the controversy which must ensue is part of the price to be paid for the neglect to re-establish the permanent ratio when it was practicable.

The Note Issue -Before the war there was a considerable and growing circulation of sovereigns. On the outbreak of hostilities these disappeared as currency; the actual currency of India is a token, the silver rupees and another token, the note conveitible into rupees. Ever since the breakway from the accepted gold standard this obligation has imposed serious difficulties on the currency. It drove it into the very heavy coming which followed recovery from the tamine of 1899-1900, it compelled heavy purchases of silver which invariably rose neavy phichases of silver which invariably rose in prices as the Government came into the market, and it placed the Indian currency system, as occurred during the war, at the mercy of the silver market. The maintenance of the convertibility of the note into silver rupees of the present fineness is only possible so long as silver does not rise above 48d an ounce. The removal of the superpose provision the Comremoval of this anomalous provision, the Commission say, is an essential step in Indian curmission say, is an essential step in Indian currency inform which must be taken sooner or later. "No opportunity for the termination of this obligatory convertibility is likely to be so favourable at the present when, by making the notes convertible into gold bars for all purposes, a more solid right of convertibility is attached to them than they have ever had since silver ceased to be a reliable standard of walls." Peth preparation can be of value." proposition Both can accepted in their entirety.

The rise in the volume of the paper currency is one of the most remarkable features in Indian financial history. It developed from no change in the status of the note itself; it was always convertible on demand; but from increased facilinomination and steadily progressing as experience was gained. We can therefore endorse the conclusion of the Commission that the best way to foster the use of currency notes is to establish confidence in their practical convertibility, "and this confidence has been secured not so much by a legal obligation to encash them at currency offices as by making rupees readily available to the public at centres where there is a demand for them." There has been another factor in popularising the note which commands less attention The rise in prices made the rupee an unsuitable medium for large commercial transactions, from the bulk and weight of the amount of currency required.

The Commission therefore propose that whilst the legal obligation to convert into rupees all the notes in circulation shall remain, this obligation should not attach to the new notes to be issued by the Centra! Bank, and coincidentally the one-tupee note, which had acquired great popularity before it was discontinued on the ground of economy, shall be re-issued. The legal obligation on the Central Bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option; but it will be the duty of the Bank to supply rupees freely in such quantities as may be required for circulation, and of the Government to furnish the Bank with such coin. The currency position is such that the change in the legal status of the note will be unfelt. India is suffering from a surfeit of rupees, the total volume of which is estimated at approximately Rs 400 crores There are Rs. 85 crores of silver coin and bullion in reserve. The whole tendency will be in the direction of a return of rupees to the reserve rather than to an appetite therefor. Not only will there exist the fullest capacity to supply supees on demand, but there will be a supply lipees on demand, but there will be a positive inducement to the currency authority to encourage a demand for rupees in order to get rid of its redundant stock it is clear that the present opportunity of freeing the currency authority from the dependence on the silver market which has hampered India for sometiment were is a contensity toward by a contensity towards. -many many years is e. ceptionally favourable, and should be seized without hesitation.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the article in The Banker' Magazine which we have quoted extensively above. There was a considerable protest, strongest in Western India but shared in other parts of the country, against the proposal to stabilise the rupee at one shilling and sixpence and a demand for a reversion to one and fourpence. There was, particularly in Bombay, a reluctance to agree to the establishment of the Reserve Bank, coupled with the desire that the Imperial Bank of India should be re-meulded in order to make it the Central Bank, with the functions proposed to be remitted to the Reserve Bank. These voices were so loud that they overbore the consideration of the basic recommendations of the Report, a true gold standard, and the establishment of an organisation which would link currency with credit.

The characters the characters the backbone of are shown below

with branches in other parts of India, whose main efforts were directed to the ratio, and to the idea that the legal ratio should be one and four, not one and six.

In August 1926 the Government published the text of a Bill designed to fix the ratio at one and six, and to support it by the sale of bullion on the lines laid down in the Report. At the request of a large body of opinion in the Legislative Assembly, which urged that there had not been time to study the Report and that the papers were not available, the discussion of this measure was postponed until the 1927 session. On November 18th the Government of India issued a notification to the following effect:—

"After considering the report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, the Secretary of State for India in Council in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission, subject to such further consideration of details as may prove to be necessary. The necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian Legislature during the forthcoming session."

The new Ratio —So far from closing the discussion, this notification intensified it Feeling ran high on the subject of the ratio, considerable interests in the country beling convinced that one shilling and sixpence was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear without prolonged and disastrous readjustment. These found strong expression when the Bill to give effect to the new rate was brought before the Legislative Assembly in February-March 1927 The Indian Currency Bill was however accepted by the Assembly by a small majority, and adopted by the Council of State. It established the ratio of one shilling and sixpence by enacting that the Government would purchase gold at a price of twenty-one rupees three annas ten pies per tola of fine gold in the form of bars containing not less than forty tolas and would self gold or, at the option of Government, sterling for immediate delivery in London at the same price after allowing for the normal cost or transport from Bombay to London. A rate transport of one shilling fivepence forty-nine sixty-fourths was notified as Government's selling rate for sterling to meet these obligations.

Exchange has since remained stable at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory ratio but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the Gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was linked to sterling By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30 the T.T rate had risen to 1/6 ½ compared with 1/5½ on September 18.

The characters of the Reserves which are the backbone of the Indian currency system

Composition of the Currency Reserve held against the note circulation at the end of each month (In lakhs of rupees.)

MONTH. tion of notes. 1934. 1,77,22 April 1,77,32 May 1,79,39 June 1,80,87				COLL BOLL DOLLING AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND		EN D.			_	SECURITIES.	ė
	Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in England.	Silver bullion In England	Gold bullion in His Majesty's Dominions.	Gold bullon in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dominions	Silver bullion in transit between India and England and His Majesty's Dommions	Sterling secu- rities in England.	Rupee secu- rities in In India.	Internal Bills of Ex- change.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·											
. :	86,49	41,53	11,50					•	8,25	29,45	:
:	85.51	11,53	11,83					:	8 51	29,46	:
:	83,94	41,55	12,37		•		:	:	11,69	29,84	:
_	84,92	41,55	12,94		•	•		:	11 98	30,18	:
July 1,83,80	85,69	41,55	13,70	:					12 21	30,65	:
August . 1,84,89	16,58	41,55	13,24	:				•	12 68	31,51	:
September . 1,85,06	85,26	41,55	13,29		:	:			12,99	31,97	:
October . 1,85,64	84,40	41,55	13,41	:				•	13 +4	32,84	:
November . 1,85,56	83,19	41,55	13,54	:					14 07	33,21	•
December 1,83,91	80,85	41,55	14,23	:				-	14 24	33,04	:
1935.										-	
January . 1,83,58	80,04	41,55	13,82	•					14 35	33,82	:
February 1,83,21	78,55	41,75	12.93						14 57	35,61	:
March 1,86,10	77,25	41,55	13,12						18,28	35,90	:

+ Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 19	Details o	of the	e balance	of the	Gold	Standard	Reserve	on the	31st	March	193
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Decision of the valued of the dota Stanta	14 11000	, pe on th	0 0100 112	14/0/ 150	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
In England—					
Estimated value on the 31st March 1934 of the s value of £ $36,480,000$ (as per details below) .	terling	securities	of the	nominal 	£ 37,845,529
Gold					2,152,334
Cash at the Bank of England .	•				2,137
			Т	OTAL	40,000,000
Details of investments —					Face value
British Treasury Bills					£ 11,630,000
Treasury 2 per cent. Bonds, 1935 38					9,050,000
Treasury 21 per cent. Bonds, 1937					3,650,000
Treasury 41 per cent Conversion Bonds, 1940-44					6,150,000
Treasury 5 per cent. Conversion Bonds, 1944-64					1,000,000
Treasury 41 per cent. Conversion Bonds, 1944-49					5,000,000
			ני	COTAL	36,480,000

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on

Whereas it is expedient to constitute a Reserve Bank for India to regulate the issue of bank notes and the keeping of reserves with a view to securing monetary stability in British India and generally to operate the currency and credit system of the country to its advantage;

And whereas in the present disorganisation of the monetary systems of the world it is not possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system:

But whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision on the basis of the existing monetary system, and to leave the question of the monetary standard best suited to India to be considered when the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to frame permanent measures,

It is hereby enacted as follows:--

- (1) A Bank to be called the Reserve Bank of India shall be constituted for the purposes of taking over the management of the currency from the Governor-General in Council and of carrying on the business of banking in accor-dance with the provisions of this Act.
- (2) The Bank shall be a body corporate by the name of the Reserve Bank of India, having perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

Share Capital -(1) The original share capita of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided March 6, 1934, and is known as the Reserve into shares of one hundred rupees each, which Bank of India Act, 1934.—

shall be fully paid up.

- (2) Separate registers of shareholders shall be maintained at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madraand Rangoon, and a separate issue of shareshall be made in each of the areas served by those registers, as defined in the First Schedule, and shares shall be transferable from one register to another.
- (3) A shareholder shall be qualified to be registered as such in any area in which he is ordinarily resident or has his principal place of businessin India, but no person shall be registered as a shareholder in more than one register; and no person who is not-
- (a) domiciled in India and either an Indian subject of His Majesty, or a subject of a State ın İndia, or
- (b) a British subject ordinarily resident in India and domiciled in the United Kingdom or in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty,
- (c) a company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a society registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912. or any other law for the time being in force in or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative societies or a scheduled bank, or a corporation or com-pany incorporated by or under an Act of Parlia-ment or any law for the time being in force in any part of His Majesty's Dominions the

government of which does not discriminate in any way against Indian subjects of His Majesty, and having a branch in British India,

shall be registered as a shareholder or be entitled to payment of any dividend on any share, and no person, who, having been duly registered as a shareholder, ceases to be qualified to be so registered, shall be able to exercise any of the rights of a shareholder otherwise than for the purpose of the sale of his shares.

- (4) The Governor-General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, specify the parts of His Majesty's Dominions which shall be deemed for the purposes of clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (3) to be the parts of His Majesty's Dominions in which no discrimination against Indian subjects of His Majesty exists.
- (5) The nominal value of the shares originally assigned to the various registers shall be as follows, namely:—
- (a) to the Bombay register—one hundred and forty lakhs of rupees,
- (b) to the Calcutta register—one hundred and forty-five lakhs of rupees,
- (c) to the Delhi register—one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees.
- (d) to the Madras register—seventy lakhs of rupees.
- (e) to the Rangoon register—thirty lakhs of rupees

Provided that if at the first allotment the total nominal value of the shares on the Delhi legister for which applications are received is less than one hundred and fifteen lakhs of rupees, the Central Board shall, before proceeding to any allotment, transfer any shares not applied for up to a maximum nominal value of thirty-five lakhs of rupees from that register in two equal portions to the Bombay and the Calcutta register.

- A Committee consisting of two elected members of the Assembly and one elected member of the Council of State to be elected by non-official members of the respective Houses shall be associated with the Central Board for the purpose of making public issue of shares and looking after the first allotment of shares.
- (6) In allotting the shares assigned to a register, the Central Board shall, in the first instance, allot five shares to each qualified applicant who has applied for five or more shares, and, it the number of such applicants is greater than one-fifth of the total number of shares assigned to the register, shall determine by lot the applicants to whom the shares shall be allotted.
- (7) If the number of such applicants is less than one-fifth of the number of shares assumed to the register, the Central Board shall allot the remaining shares firstly, up to the limit of one-half of such remaining shares to those applicants who have applied for less than five shares, and thereafter as to the balance to the various applicants in such manner as it may deem fair and equitable, having regard to the desirability of distributing the shares and the voting rights attached to them as widely as possible.

- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (6) and (7), the Central Board shall reserve for and allot to Government shares of the nominal value of two lakhs and twenty thousand rupees to be held by Government for disposal at par to Directors seeking to obtain the minimum share qualification required under sub-section (2) of section 11.
- (9) If, after all applications have been mct in accordance with the provisions of sub-sections (6), (7) and (8), any shares remain unallotted, they shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this section, be allotted to and taken up by Government, and shall be sold by the Governor General in Council as soon as may be, at not less than par, to residents of the areas served by the register concerned.
- (10) The Governor General in Council shall have no right to exercise any vote under this Act by reason of any shares allotted to him under sub-section (8) or under sub-section (9),
- (11) A Director shall not dispose of any shares obtained from Government under the provisions of sub-section (8) otherwise than by re-sale to Government at par, and Government shall be entitled to re-purchase at par all such shares held by any Director on his ceasing from any cause to hold office as Director.
- Increase and reduction of share capital—(1) The share capital of the Bank may be increased or reduced on the recommendation of the Central Board, with the previous sauction of the Governor General in Council and with the approval of the Central Legislature, to such extent and in such manner as may be determined by the Bank in General meeting.
- (2) The additional shares so created shall be of the nominal value of one hundred ruges each and shall be assigned to the various registers in the same proportions as the shares constituting the original share capital.
- (3) Such additional shares shall be fully paid up, and the price at which they may be issued shall be fixed by the Central Board with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.
- (4) The provisions of section 4 relating to the manner of allotment of the shares constituting the original share capital shall apply to the allotment of such additional shares, and existing shareholders shall not enjoy any preferential right to the allotment of such additional shares

The Bank shall, as soon as may be, establish offices in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Rangoon and a branch in London, and may establish branches or agencies in any other place in India or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, elsewhere.

The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank shall be entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which may exercise all powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Bank and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done by the Rank in general meeting.

- (1) The Central Board shall consist of the tollowing Directors, namely
- (a) a Governor and two Deputy Governors, or be appointed by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommenda-particular the representation of agricultural tions made by the Board in that behalf
- (b) four Directors to be nominated by the Governor General in Council
- (c) eight Directors to be elected on behalf the shareholders on the various registers, of in the manner provided in section 9 and in the the date of the election, as holding five shares following numbers, namely
- tois
- (iii) for the Delhi register-two Directors,
- (uv)for the Madras register one Director for the Rangoon register—one Director,
- (v) and
- (d) one government official to be nominated by the Governor General in Council
- The Governor and Deputy Governors shall devote their whole time to the affairs of the Bank, and shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by the Central Board, with the approval of the Governor General in Council
- (3) A Deputy Governor and the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may attend any meeting of the Central Board and take part in its deliberations but shall not be entitled to vote

Provided that when the Governor is absent a Deputy Governor authorized by him in this behalf in writing may vote for him

- (4) The Governor and a Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term not exceeding five years os the Governor General in Conneil may fix when appointing them, and shall be eligible for re appointment
- A Director nominated under clause (b) or elected under clause (c) of sub-section (1) shall hold office for five years, or thereafter until his successor, shall have been duly nominated or elected, and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-nomination or re-election
- Director nonmated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council-
- (5) No act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on the ground increty of the existence of any vacancy in, or any defect in the constitution of, the Board.

Local Boards - (1) Local Board shall be constituted for each of the five areas specified in the First Schedule, and shall consist of

- qualified to vote, and
- (b) not more than three members nominated by the Central Board from amongst the shareholders registered on the register for that area, who may be nominated at any time

- Provided that the Central Board shall in exercising this power of nomination aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in interests and the interests of co-operative banks
- At an election of members of a Local Board for any area, any shareholder who has been registered on the register for that area, for a period of not less than six months ending with shall have one vote, and each shareholder so registered as having more than five shares shall (i) for the Bombay register—two Directors, have one vote for each five shares, but subject (ii) for the Calcutta register—two Director a maximum of ten votes, and such votes to a maximum of ten votes, and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a sharcholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an employee of the Bank
 - (3) The members of a Local Board shall hold office untl they vacate it under sub-section (6) and, subject to the provisions of section 10, shall be eligible for re-election or re-nomination as the case may be.
 - (4) At any time within three months of the day on which the Directors representing the shareholders on any register are due to retire under the provisions of this Act, the Central Board shall direct an election to be held of members of the Local Board concerned, and shall specify a date from which the registration of transfer from and to the register shall be suspended until the election has taken place
 - (5) On the 1-sue of such direction the Local Board shall give notice of the date of the election and shall publish a list of shareholders holding five or more shares, with the dates on which then shares were registered, and with then registered addresses, and such list shall be available for purchase not less than three weeks before the date fixed for the election.
 - (6) The names of the persons elected shall be notified to the Central Board which shall thereupon proceed to make any noninations per-nitted by clause (b) of sub-section (1) it may then decide to make, and shall fix the date on which the outgoing members of the Local Board shall vacate office, and the incominmembers shall be deemed to have assumed office on that date.
 - (7) Theelected members of a Local Board shall as soon as may be after they have been elected, elect from amongst themselves one or two persons, as the case may be, to be Director-representing to the shareholders on the legiter for the area for which the Board is consti-
- (8) A Local Board shall advise the Central Board on such matters as may be generally or (a) five members elected from amongst specifically referred to it and shall perform such themselves by the shareholders who are registidutes as the Board may, by regulations tered on the register for that area and are delegate to it
 - No person may be a Director or a member of a Local Board who-
 - (a) is a salaried government official or salaried official of a State in India, or

- (b) is, or at any time has been, adjudicated member of any such Legislature, he shall cease an insolvent, or has suspended payment or to be a Director or member of the Local Board has compounded with his creditors, or
- (c) is found lunatic or becomes of unsound mind, or
- (d) is an officer or employee of any bank.
- (e) is a director of any bank, other than a bank which is a society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, or any other law for the time being in force in British India relating to co-operative
- (2) No two persons who are partners of the same mercantile firm, or are directors of the same private company, or one of whom is the general agent of or holds a power of procuration from the other, or from a mercantile firm of which the other is a partner, may be Directors or members of the same Local Board at the same time.
- (3) Nothing in clause (a), clause (d) or clause (e) of sub-section (1) shall apply to the Governor, or to a Deputy Governor or to the Director nominated under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8.
- (1) The Governor General in Council may remove from office the Governor, or a Deputy Governor or any nominated or elected Director

Provided that in the case of a Director nomi-

- A Director nominated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1) of -ection 8, and any member of a Local Board shall cease to hold office if, at any time after six months from the date of his nomination or election, he is not registered as a holder of unencumbered Director by election held in the manner pro-shares of the Bank of a nominal value of not vided in section 9 for the election of Directors. less than five thousand rupees, or if he ceases to hold unencumbered shares of that value, and any such Director shall cease to hold office if without leave from the Governor General in Council he absents himself from three consecutive meetings of the Central Board convened under sub-section (1) of section 13.
- (3) The Governor General in Council shall remove from office any Director, and the Central Board shall remove from office any member of a Local Board, if such Director or member becomes subject to any of the disqualifications specified in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 10
- (4) A Director or member of a Local Board 'emoved or ceasing to hold office under the foregoing sub-sections shall not be eligible for "-appointment either as Director or as member of a Local Board until the expiry of the term for which his appointment was made.
- The appointment, nomination or election d Director or member of a Local Board of any " 'on who is a member of the Indian Legislatime or of a local Legislature shall be void, puty Governor authorized by the Governor under miles, within two months of the date of his the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 8 to vote

- as from the date of such election or nomination, as the case may be.
- (6) A Director may resign his office to the Governor General in Council, and a member of a Local Board may resign his office to the Central Board, and on the acceptance of the resignation the office shall become vacant.
- If the Governor or a Deputy Governor by infirmity or otherwise is rendered incapable of executing his duties or is absent on leave or otherwise in circumstances not involving the vacation of his appointment, the Governor General in Council may, after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Board m this behalf, appoint another person to officiate for him, and such person may, notwithstanding anything contained in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section (1), be an officer of the Bank.
- (2) If an elected Director is for any reason unable to attend a particular meeting of the Central Board, the elected members of the Local Board of the area which he represents may elect one of their number to take his place, and for the purposes of that meeting the substitute so elected shall have all the powers of the absent Director.
- (3) Where any casual vacancy in the office of any member of a Local Board occurs otherwise nated or elected under clause (b) or clause (c) of than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office sub-section (1) of section 8 this power shall be of a Director elected by the Local Board, the consisting of not less than nine Directors.

 Than by the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of a Director elected by the Local Board, the Central Board in that behalf by a majority qualified person recommended by the elected members of the Local Board.
 - (4) Where any casual vacancy occurs in the office of a Director other than the vacancies provided for in sub-section (1), the vacancy shall be filled, in the case of a nominated Director by nomination, and in the case of an elected

Provided that before such election is made the resulting vacancy, if any, in the Local Board and any vacancy in the office of an elected member of such Board which may have been filled by a member nominated under sub-section (3) shall be filled by election held as nearly as may be in the manner provided in section 9 for the election of members of a Local Board.

- (5) A person nominated or elected under this ection to fill a casual vacancy shall, subject to the proviso contained in sub-section (4), hold office for the unexpired portion of the term of his predecessor.
- (1) Meetings of the Central Board shall be convened by the Governor at least six times in each year and at least once in each quarter.
- (2) Any three Directors may require the Governor to convene a meeting of the Central Board at any time and the Governor shall forthwith convene a meeting accordingly.
- (3) The Governor, or in his absence the Derepointment, nomination or election, he ceases for him, shall preside at meetings of the Central with member, and, if any Director or member Board, and, in the event of an equality of a Local Board is elected or nominated as a votes, shall have a second or casting vote.

General Meetings.—(1) A general meeting (thereinafter in this Act referred to as the annual general meeting) shall be held annually at a place where there is an office of the Bank within six weeks from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, and a general meeting may be convened by the Central Board at any other time:

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

- (2) The shareholders present at a general-meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance-sheet and accounts.
- (3) Every shareholder shall be entitled to attend at any general meeting and each shareholder who has been registered on any register, for a period of not less than six months ending with the date of the meeting, as holding five or more shares shall have one vote and on a poll being demanded each shareholder so registered shall have one vote for each five shares, but subject to a maximum of ten votes and such votes may be exercised by proxy appointed on each occasion for that purpose, such proxy being himself a shareholder entitled to vote at the election and not being an officer or employee of the Bank.
- (1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 8, the Central Board as constituted in accordance therewith shall be deemed to be duly constituted in accordance with this Act.
- (2) The first Governor and the first Deputy Governor or Deputy Governors shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council on his own initiative, and shall receive such salaries and allowances rs he may determine.
- (3) The first eight Directors representing the shareholders on the various registers shall be nominated by the Governor General in Council from the areas served respectively by those registers, and the Directors so nominated shall hold office until their successors shall have been duly elected as provided in sub-section (4).
- (4) On the expiry of each successive period of twelve months after the nomination of Directors under sub-section (3) two Directors shall be elected in the manner provided in section 9 until all the Directors so nominated have been replaced by elected Directors holding office in accordance with section 8. The register in respect of which the election is to be held shall be selected by lot from among the registers still represented by nominated Directors, and for the purposes of such lot the Madras and Rangoon registers shall be treated as if they comprised one register

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance in force in British India;

with the provisions of section 9, and the members of such Local Boards shall hold office up to the date fixed under sub-section (6) of section 9, but shall not exercise any right under sub-section (7) of that section.

Business.—The Bank shall be authorized to carry on and transact the several kinds of business hereinafter specified, namely:—

- (1) the accepting of money on deposit without interest from, and the collection of money for, the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, States in India, local authorities, banks and any other persons.
- (2) (a) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn on and payable in India and arising out of bona fide commercial or trade transactions bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace:
- (b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes, drawn and payable in India and bearing two or more good signatures, one of which shall be that of a scheduled bank, or a provincial co-operative bank, and drawn or issued for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, and maturing within nine months from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;
- (c) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn and payable in India and bearing the signature of a scheduled bank, and issued or drawn for the purpose of holding or trading in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government, or such securities of States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, and maturing within ninety days from the date of such purchase or rediscount, exclusive of days of grace;
- (3) (a) the purchase from and sale to scheduled banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees,
- (b) the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange (including treasury bills) drawn in or on any place in the United Kingdom and maturing within ninety days from the date of purchase, provided that no such purchase, sale or rediscount shall be made in India except with a scheduled bank; and
- (c) the keeping of balances with banks in the United Kingdom;
- (4) the making to States in India, local authorities, scheduled banks and provinctal co-operative banks of loans and advance, repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days, against the security of—
- (a) stocks, funds and securities (other that immovable property) in which a trustee authorized to invest trust money by any Ari of Parliament or by any law for the time bent in force in British Indis:

- (b) gold or silver or documents of title to thè same :
- (c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank;
- (d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such bank as security for a cash credit or overdraft granted for bona fide commercial or trade transactions, or for the purpose of financing seasonal agricultural operations or the marketing of crops:
- (5) the making to the Governor General in Council and to such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues of advances repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of the making of the advance,
- (6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills ;
- (7) the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of such purchase,
- (8) the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a Local Government of any maturity or of such securities of a local authority in British India or of such States in India as may be specified in this behalf by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

Provided that securities fully guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Government of India, a Local Government, a local authority or a State in India shall be deemed for the purposes of this clause to be securities of such Government, authority or State;

Provided further that the amount of such securities held at any time in the Banking Department shall be so regulated that—

- (a) the total value of such securities shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and three-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits;
- (b) the value of such securities maturing after one year shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank, the Reserve Fund and two-fifths of the liabilities of the Banking Department in respect of deposits; and
- (c) the value of such securities maturing after ten years shall not exceed the aggregate amount of the share capital of the Bank and

- (10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims :
- (11) the acting as agent for the Secretary of State in Council, the Governor General in Council for any Local Government or local authority of State in India in the transaction of any of the following kinds of business, namely .-
 - (a) the purchase and sale of gold or silver;
- (b) the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,
- (c) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares ,
- (d) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal, by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere;
 - (e) the management of public debt :
- (12) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion;
- (13) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and the acting as agent or correspondent of, a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country or any international bank formed by such banks, and the investing of the funds of the Bank in the shares of any such international bank
- (14) the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding one month for the purposes of the business of the Bank, and the giving of security for money so borrowed

Provided that no money shall be borrowed under this clause from any person in India other than a schedule bank, or from any person outside India other than a bank which is the principal currency authority of any country under the law for the time being in force in that country.

Provided further that the total amount of such borrowings from persons in India shall not at any time exceed the amount of the share capital of the Bank:

- (15) the making and issue of bank notes subject to the provision of this Act, and
- (16) generally, the doing of all such matters and things as may be incidental to or consequential upon the exercise of its powers or the discharge of its duties under this Act.

When, in the opinion of the Central Board or, where the powers and functions of the Central Board under this section have been delegated to a committee of the Central Board or to the Governor, in the opinion of such committee or of the Governor as the case may be, a special amount of the share capital of the Bank and of the Governor as the case may be, a special the Reserve Fund and one-fifth of the habilities occasion has arisen making it necessary or expedient that action should be taken under this section for the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, industry and agriculture, the Bank may, not-other articles of value, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade, commerce, and the collection of the purpose of regulating credit in the interests of Indian trade of

of cromance of promisery notes specified in deposit free of interest all their cash balance, sub-clause (a) or (b) of clause (2) or sub-clause (b) of clause (3) or that section though such bill or promissory note does not hear the size that or promissory note does not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative

- (2) purchase or sell sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of one lakh of rupees; or
- (3) make loans or advances repayable on demand or on the expiry of fixed periods not exceeding ninety days against the various forms of security specified in clause (4) of that section:

Provided that a committee of the Board or the Governor shall not, save in cases of special urgency, authorized action under this section without prior consultation with the Central Board and that in all cases action so authorized shall be reported to the members of the Central Board forthwith.

Forbidden Business — Save as otherwise provided in sections 17, 18 and 45, the Bank inay not

- (1) engage in trade or otherwise have a direct interest in any commercial, industrial or other undertaking, except such interest as it may in any way sequire in the course of the satisfaction of any of its claims; provided that all such interests shall be disposed of at the earliest possible moment.
- purchase its own snares or the shares to any other bank or of any company, or grant loans upon the security of any such shares,
- (3) advance money on mortgage of, or otherwise on the security of, immovable property or documents of title relating thereto, or become the owner of immovable property, except so far as is necessary for its own business premises and residences for its officers and servants,
 - make loans or advances,
- (5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand;
- (6) allow interest on deposits or current accounts

Central Banking Functions

The Bank shall undertake to accept monies for account of the Secretary of State in Council and the Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues and such States in India as may be approved of and notified by the Governor General in Council in the Gazette of India, and to make payments up to the amount standing to the credit of their accounts respectively, and to carry out their exchange, remittance and other banking operations, including the management of the public debt.

(1) The Governor General in Council and such Local Governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such condi-

shall prevent the Governor General in Council or any Local Government from carrying on money transactions at places where the Bank has no branches or agencies, and the Governor General in Council and Local Governments may hold at such places such balances as they may require.

- (2) The Governor General in Council and each Local Government shall entrust the Bank on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with the management of the public debt and with the issue of any new loans.
- (3) In the event of any failure to reach agreement on the conditions referred to in this section the Governor General in Council shall decide what the conditions shall be.
- (4) Any agreement made under this section to which the Governor General in Council or any Local Government is a party shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the Central Legislature and in the case of a Local Government before its local Legislature also.

Bank Notes -(1) The Bank shall have the sole right to issue bank notes in British India, and may, for a period which shall be fixed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board, issue currency noteof the Government of India supplied to it by the Governor General in Council, and the provisions of this Act applicable to bank notes shall, unless a contrary intention appears, apply to all currency notes of the Government of India issued either by the Governor General in Council or by the Bank in like manner as if such currency notes were bank notes, and re-ferences in this Act to bank notes shall be construed accordingly.

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency notes

Issue Department —(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department, and the assets of the I-sue Department shall not be subject to any liability other than the liabilities of the Issue Department as heremafter defined in section 34.

(2) The Issue Department shall not issue bank notes to the Banking Department or to any other person except in exchange for other bank notes or for such com, bullion or securities as are permitted by this Act to form part of the Reserve

Bank notes shall be of the denominational values of five rupees, ten rupees, fifty rupees, one hundred rupees, five hundred rupees, one thousand rupees and ten thousand rupees, unless otherwise directed by the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Central Board.

The design, form and material of bank noteshall be such as may be approved by the Gover tions as may be agreed upon, with all their nor General in Council after consideration of t money, remittance, exchange and banking recommendations made by the Central Board nor General in Council after consideration of the

- (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council.
- (2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare that with effect from such date as may be specified in the notification, any series of bank notes of any denomination shall cease to be legal tender save at an office or agency of the Bank.

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively soiled.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note.

Provided that the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribe the cucumstances in and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of such currency notes or bank notes may be refunded as of grace and the rules made under this provise shall be laid on the table of both Houses of the Central Legislature.

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in respect of bank notes issued by it.

- (1) If in the opinion of the Governor General in Council the Bank fails to carry out any of the obligations imposed on it by or under this Act, he may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare the Central Board to be superseded, and thereafter the general superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank shall be entrusted to such agency as the Governor General in Council may determine, and such agency may exercise the powers and do all acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.
- (2) When action is taken under this section the Governor General in Council shall cause a full report of the circumstances leading to such action and of the action taken to be laid before the Central Legislature at the earliest possible opportunity and in any case within three months from the Issue of the notification superseding the Board.

No person in British India other than the liank or, as expressly authorized by thus Act, the Governor General in Council shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundl, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand of any such person:

Provided that cheques or drafts, including hundis, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise may be drawn on a person's account with a banker, shroff or agent.

- (1) Any person contravening the provisions of section 31 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.
- (2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Issue Department.

- (1) The assets of the Issue Department shall consist of gold coin, gold bulhon, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is not less than the total of the liabilities of the Issue Department as hereinafter defined.
- (2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two-fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities:

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less that forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be held in rupee com, Government of India rupee securities of any maturity and such bills of exchange and promissory notes payable in British India as are eligible for purchase by the Bank under sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of section 17 or under clause (1) of section 18:

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupes securities shall not at any time exceed one-fourth of the total amount of the assets or fifty crores of rupes, whichever amount 18 greater, or, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, such amount plus a sum of ten crores of rupes.

- (4) For the purposes of this section, gold coin and gold bullion shall be valued at 8 47512 grains of fine gold per rupee, rupee coin shall be valued at its face value, and securities shall be valued at the market rate for the time being obtaining.
- (5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held as assets, not less than seventeen-twentieths shall be held in British India, and all gold coin and gold bullion held as assets shall be held in the custody of the Bank or its agencies

Provided that gold belonging to the Bank which is in any other bank of in any mint of treasury or in transit may be reckoned as part of the assets.

- (6) For the purposes of this section, the sterling securities which may be held as part of the assets shall be securities of any of the following kinds payable in the currency of the United Kingdom, namely—
- (a) balances at the credit of the Issue Department with the Bank of England,
- (b) bills of exchange bearing two or more good signatures and drawn on and payable at any place in the United Kingdom and having a maturity not exceeding ninety days,
- (c) government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within five years:

Provided that, for a period of two years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, any of such last mentioned securities may be securities maturing after five years, and the Bank may, at any time before the expiry of that period, dispose of such securities not with standing anything contained in section 17.

Liabilities of the Issue Department —(1) The liabilities of the Issue Department shall be an amount equal to the total of the amount of the currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes for the time being in circulation.

(2) For the purposes of this section currency note of the Government of India or bank note which has not been presented for payment within forty years from the 1st day of April following the date of its issue shall be deemed not to be in circulation, and the value thereof shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of section 23, be paid by the Issue Department to the Governor General in Council or the Banking Department, as the case may be, but any such note, if subsequently presented for payment, shall be paid by the Banking Department, and any such payment in the case of a currency note of the Government of India shall be debited to the Governor General in Council.

On the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Issue Department shall take over from the Governor General in Council the liability for all the currency notes of the Government of India for the time being in circulation and the Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Issue Department gold coin, gold bullion, sterling securities, rupee coin and rupee securities to such aggregate amount as is equal to the total of the amount of the liability so transferred. The coin, bullion and securities shall be transferred in such proportion as to comply with the requirements of section 33:

Provided that the total amount of the gold coin, gold bullion and sterling securities so transferred shall not be less than one-half of the whole amount transferred, and that the amount of rupee coin so transferred shall not exceed fifty crores of rupees

Provided further that the whole of the gold coin and gold bullion held by the Governor General in Council in the gold standard reserve and the paper currency reserve at the time of transfer shall be so transferred.

1) After the close of any financial year which the minimum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as shown in any of the weekly accounts of the Issue Department for that year prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 53, is greater than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets as shown in that account, whichever may be the greater the Bank may deliver to the Governor General in Council rupee coin up to the amount of such excess but not without his consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value in the form of bank notes, gold or securities:

exceed one-half of the total assets, a proportion not exceeding two-fifths of such payment shall be in gold coin, gold bullion or such sterling securities as may be held as part of the assets under sub-section (6) of section 33.

- (2) After the close of any financial year in which the maximum amount of rupee coin held in the assets, as so shown, is less than fifty crores of rupees or one-sixth of the total amount of the assets, as so shown, whichever may be the greater the Governor General in Council shall deliver to the Bank rupee coin up to the amount of such deficiency, but not without its consent exceeding five crores of rupees, against payment of legal tender value.
- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions, the Bank may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for periods not exceeding thirty days in the first instance, which may, with the like sanction, be extended from time to time by periods not exceeding fifteen days, hold as assets gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities of less aggregate amount than that required by sub-section (2) of section 33 and, whilst the holding is so reduced, the proviso to that subsection shall cease to be operative

Provided that the gold coin and gold bullion held as such assets shall not be reduced below the amount specified in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 33 so long as any sterling securities remain held as such assets.

In respect of any period during which the holding of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling the holding of fold coin, gold bullion and stering securities is reduced under sub-section (1), the Bank shall pay to the Governor General in Council a tax upon the amount by which such holding is reduced below the minimum "prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 33; and such tax shall be payable at the bank rate for the time below if the street with an addition of the time being in force, with an addition of one per cent. per annum when such holding exceeds thirty-two and a half per cent. of the total amount of the assets and of a further one and a half per cent. per annum in respect of every further decrease, of two and a half per cent. or part of such decrease:

Provided that the tax shall not in any event be payable at a rate less than six per cent. per annum.

The Governor General in Council shall undertake not to re-issue any rupee coin delivered under section 36 nor to put into circulation any rupees, except through the Bank and as provided in that section; and the Bank shall undertake not to dispose of rupee coin otherwise than for the pulposes of circulation or by delivery to the Governor General in Council under that section.

- (1) The Bank shall issue rupee coin on demand in exchange for bank notes and currency notes of the Government of India, and shall issue currency notes or bank notes on demand in exchange for coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906.
- (2) The Bank shall, in exchange for currency Provided that if the Bank so desires and if the notes or bank notes of five rupees or upward-nount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling supply currency notes or bank notes of lowe amount of gold coin, gold bullion and sterling supply currency notes or bank notes of lowe securities in the assets does not at that time value or other coins which are legal tender under

the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, in such quantities as may, in the opinion of the Bank, be required for circulation; and the Governor General in Council shall supply such coins to the Bank on demand. If the Governor General in Council at any time fails to supply such coins, the Bank shall be released from its obligations to supply them to the public.

Obligation to sell sterling.—The Bank shall sell, to any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon and pays the purchase price in legal tender currency, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not below one shilling and five pence and fortynine sixty-fourths of a penny for a rupee.

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds.

Obligation to buy sterling.—The Bank shall buy, from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London, at a rate not higher than one shilling and six pence and three-sixteenths of a penny for a rupee:

Provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds:

Provided further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the Bank is satisfied that payment of the sterling in London has been made.

Cash reserves of scheduled banks—(1) Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent of the demand habilities and two per cent, of the time habilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section habilities shall not include the paid-up capital or the reserves, or any credit balance in the profits and loss account of the bank or the amount of any loan taken from the Reserve Bank.

- (2) Every scheduled bank shall send to the Governor General in Council and to the Bank a verturn signed by two responsible officers of such bank showing—
- (a) the amounts of its demand and time habilities, respectively, in India,
- (b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes.
- (c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,
- (d) the amounts of advances made and of bills discounted in India, respectively and
- (e) the balance held at the Bank, at the close of business on each Friday or if Friday is a public holiday under the Negotiable naturents Act, 1881, at the close of business on the preceding working day; and such return hall be sent not later than two working days after the date to which it relates:

Provided that where the Bank is satisfied that the furnishing of a weekly return under this sub-section is impracticable in the case of any scheduled bank by reason of the geographical position of the bank and its branches, the Bank may require such bank to furnish in lieu of a weekly return a monthly return to be dispatched not later than fourteen days after the end of the month to which it relates giving the details specified in this sub-section in respect of such bank at the close of business for the month.

- (3) If at the close of business on any day before the day fixed for the next return, the balance held at the Bank by any scheduled bank is below the minimum prescribed in subsection (1), such scheduled bank shall be liable to pay to the Bank in respect of each such day penal interest at a rate three per cent. above the bank rate on the amount by which the balance with the Bank falls short of the prescribed minimum, and if on the day fixed for the next return such balance is still below the prescribed minimum as disclosed by this return, the rates of penal interest shall be increased to a rate five per cent. above the bank rate in respect of that day and each subsequent day on which the balance held at the Bank at the close of business on that day is below the prescribed minimum.
- (4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply with the provisions of sub-section (2) shall be liable to pay to the Governor General in Council or to the Bank, as the case may be, or to each, a penalty of one hundred rupees for each day during which the failure continues.
- (5) The penalties imposed by sub-sections (3) and (4) shall be payable on demand made by the Bank, and, in the event of a refusal by the defaulting bank to pay on such demand, may be levied by a direction of the principal Civil Court having jurisdiction in the area where an office of the defaulting bank is situated, such direction to be made only upon application made in this behalf to the Court by the Governor General in Council in the case of a failure to make a return under sub-section (2) to the Governor General in Council, or by the Bank with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council in other cases.
- (6) The Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct the inclusion in the Second Schedule of any bank not already so included which carries on the business of banking in British India and which—
- (a) has a paid-up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and
- (b) is a company as defined in clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or a corporation or a company incorporated by or under any law in force in any place outside British India,

and shall by a like notification direct the exclusion from that Schedule of any scheduled bank the aggregate value of whose paid-up

banking business.

The Bank shall compile and shall cause to be published each week a consolidated statement showing the aggregate of the amounts under each clause of sub-section (2) of section 42 exhibited in the returns received from scheduled banks under that section.

The Bank may require any provincial co-operative bank with which it has any transac-tions under section 17 to furnish the return referred to in sub-section (2) of section 42, and if it does so, the provisions of sub-sections (4) and (5) of section 42 shall apply so far as may be to such co-operative bank as if it were a scheduled bank.

Agreement with the Imperial Bank

(1) The Bank shall enter into an agreement with the Imperial Bank of India which shall be subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, and shall be expressed to come into force on the date on which this Chapter comes into force and to remain in force for fifteen years and thereafter until terminated after five years' notice on either side, and shall further contain the provisions set forth in the Third Schedule,

Provided that the agreement shall be conditional on the maintenance of a sound financial position by the Imperial Bank and that if, in the opinion of the Central Board, the Imperial Bank has failed either to fulfill the conditions of the Agreement or to maintain a sound financial position, the Central Board shall make a recomposition, the central point shall hake a recom-mendation to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council, after making such further enquiry as he thinks fit, may issue instructions to the Imperial Bank with reference either to the agreement or to any matter which in his opinion involves the security of the Government monies or the assets of the Issue Department in the custody of the Imperial Bank, and in the event of the Imperial Bank disregarding such instructions may declare the agreement to be terminated.

(2) The agreement referred to in sub-section 1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the Central Legislature.

General Provisions.

The Governor General in Council shall transfer to the Bank rupee securities of the value of five crores of rupees to be allocated by the Bank to the Reserve Fund.

After making provision for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation in assets, contributions to staff and superannuation funds, and such other contingencies as are usually provided for by bankers, and after payment out of the net annual profits of a cumulative dividend at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum on the share capital as the Governor General in Council may fix at the time of the issue of

capital and reserve becomes at any time less to the payment of an additional dividend to the than five lakhs of rupees, or which goes into shareholders calculated on the scale set forth liquidation or otherwise ceases to carry on in the Fourth Schedule and the balance of the surplus shall be paid to the Governor General ın Council:

> Provided that if at any time the Reserve Fund is less than the share capital, not less than fifty lakhs of rupees of the surplus, or the whole of the surplus if less than that amount shall be allocated to the Reserve Fund.

> (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to income-tax or super-tax, the Bank shall not be liable to pay income-tax or super-tax on any of its income, profits or gains;

> Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of any shareholder in respect of income-tax or super-tax.

> (2) For the purposes of section 18 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and of any other relevant provision of that Act relating to the levy and refund of income-tax any dividend paid under section 47 of this Act shall be deemed to be "Interest on Securities."

> The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under this Act.

- (1) Not less than two auditors shall be elected and their remuneration fixed at the annual general meeting. The auditors may be shareholders, but no Director or other officer of the Bank shall be eligible during his continuance in office. Any auditor shall be eligible for re-election on quitting office.
- (2) The first auditors of the Bank may be appointed by the Central Board before the first annual general meeting and, if so appointed, shall hold office only until that meeting. All auditors elected under this section shall severally be, and continue to act as, auditors until the first annual general meeting after their respective elections:

Provided that any casual vacancy in the office of any auditor elected under this section may be filled by the Central Board.

Without prejudice to anything contained in section 50, the Governor General in Council may at any time appoint the Auditor General or such auditors as he thinks fit to examine and report upon the accounts of the Bank.

Every auditor shall be supplied with a copy of the annual balance-sheet, and it shall be his duty to examine the same, together with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and every auditor shall have a list delivered to him of all books kept by the Bank, and shall at all reasonable times have access to the books accounts and other documents of the Bank on the share capital as the Governor General and may, at the expense of the Bank if appointed in Council may fix at the time of the issue of by it or at the expense of the Governor General shares, a portion of the surplus shall be allocated in Council if appointed by him, employ account

ants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for accounts, examine any Director or officer of the legislation, on the following matters, namely:— Bank.

(2) The auditors shall make a report to the shareholders or to the Governor General in Council, as the case may be, upon the annual balance-sheet and accounts, and in every such report they shall state whether, in their opinion, the balance-sheet is a full and fair balance-sheet containing all necessary particulars and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs, and, in case they have called for any explana-tion or information from the Central Board, whether it has been given and whether it is satisfactory. Any such report made to the shareholders shall be read together with the report of the Central Board, at the annual general meeting.

Returns.—(1) The Bank shall prepare and transmit to the Governor General in Council a weekly account of the Issue Department and of the Banking Department in the form set out in the Farking Department in the form so due in the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prescribe The Governor General in Council shall cause these accounts to be published weekly in the Gazette of India.

- (2) The Bank shall also, within two months from the date on which the annual accounts of the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a copy of the annual accounts General in Council a copy of the annual accounts signed by the Governor, the Deputy Governors and the Chief Accounting Officer of the Bank, and certified by the auditors, together with a report by the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year, and the Governor General in Council shall cause such accounts and report to be published in the Caratta of India. Gazette of India.
- (3) The Bank shall also, within two mounts of from the date on which the annual accounts of The Bank shall also, within two months the Bank are closed, transmit to the Governor General in Council a statement showing the name, address and occupation of, and the number of shares held by, each shareholder of the Bank.

Agricultural Credit Department.-The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

- (a) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Governor General in Council, Local Governments, provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations.
- (b) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.
- (1) the Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from of the Governor General he date on which this Chapter comes into manner as he may direct.

force, make to the Governor General in Council

- (a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and
- (b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.
- (2) When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Governor General in Council.
- (1) The Local Board of any area may at any time require any sharcholder who is registered on the register for that area to furnish to the Local Board within a specified time, not being less than thirty days, a declaration, in such form as the Central Board may by regulations prescribe, giving particulars of all shares on the said register of which he is the owner.
- (2) If it appears from such declaration that any shareholder is not the owner of any shares which are registered in his name, the Local Board may amend the register accordingly.
- (3) If any person required to make a declaration under sub-section (1) falls to make such declaration within the specified time, the Local Board may make an entry against his name in the register recording such failure and directing that he shall have no right to vote, either under section 9 or section 14, by reason of the shares registered in his name on that register.
- (4) Whoever makes a false statement in any declaration furnished by him under subsection (1) shall be deemed to have committed the offence of giving false evidence defined in section 191 of the Indian Penal Code, and shall be punishable under the second paragraph of section 193 of that Code.
- (5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall operate to affect the Bank with notice of any trust, and no notice of any trust expressed, implied or constructive shall be entered on the register or be receivable by the Bank.
- (6) Until Local Boards have been constituted under section 9 the powers of a Local Board under this section shall be exercised by the Central Board in respect of any area for which a Local Board has not been constituted.
- (1) Nothing in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, shall apply to the Bank, and the Bank shall not be placed in liquidation save by order of the Governor General in Council and in such

(2) In such event the Reserve Fund and sur(5) the formation of committees and Central Board, the delegation of powers and Central Board to such Complus assets, if any, of the Bank shall be divided between the Governor General in Council and the shareholders in the proportion of seventyfive per cent. and twenty-five per cent. respectively:

Provided that the total amount payable to any shareholder under this section shall not exceed the paid-up value of the shares held by him by more than one per cent, for each year after the commencement of this Act subject to a maximum of twenty-five per cent.

- (1) The Central Board may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make regulations consistent with this Act to provide for all matters for which provision is necessary or convenient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such regulations may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely .—
- (a) the holding and conduct of elections under this Act, including provisions for the holding of any elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;
- the final decision of doubts or disputes regarding the qualifications of candidates for election or regarding the validity of elections;
- (c) the maintenance of the share register, the manner in which and the conditions subject to which shares may be held and transferred, and, generally, all matters relating to the rights and duties of shareholders,
- (d) the manner in which general meetings shall be convened, the procedure to be followed thereat and the manner in which votes may be exercised .
- (e) the manner in which notices may be served on behalf of the Bank upon shareholders or other persons .
- (f) the manner in which the business of the Central Board shall be transacted, and the procedure to be followed at meetings thereof,
- (g) the conduct of business of Local Boards and the delegation to such Boards of powers and functions,
- (h) the delegation of powers and functions of the Central Board to the Governor, or to Deputy Governors, Directors or officers of the Bank;

- functions of the Central Board to such Committees, and the conduct of business in such Committees:
- (1) the constitution and management of staff and superannuation funds for the officers and servants of the Bank;
- (k) the manner and form in which contracts binding on the Bank may be executed:
- (l) the provision of an official seal of the Bank and the manner and effect of its use;
- (m) the manner and form in which the balance-sheet of the Bank shall be drawn up and in which the accounts shall be maintained;
- (n) the remuneration of Directors of the Bank;
- the relations of the scheduled banks with the Bank and the returns to be submitted by the scheduled banks to the Bank,
- (p) the regulation of clearing-houses for the scheduled banks;
- (q) the circumstances in which, and the conditions and limitations subject to which the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note may be refunded; and
- (r) generally, for the efficient conduct of the business of the Bank.
- (3) Copies of all regulations made under this section shall be available to the public on payment.
- In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, for section 11 the following section shall be substituted, namely .-
- " 11. Gold coins, coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account, but such coins shall be received by the Reserve Bank of India at its offices, branches and agencies in India at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 8 47512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee.'

The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1923, the Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act. 1925, and the Currency Act, 1927, are hereby repealed.

In Sub-section, (3) of section 11 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, after the word "Royal" the words "Reserve Bank" shall be inserted.

Trade.

India is pre-eminently an agricultural coun-y, and that fact dominates the course of its ade The great export staples are the pro-the economic recovery of Europe. try, and that fact dominates the course of its duce of the soil—wheat, seeds, cotton and jute. If we look back on the course of Indian trade over a long period of years we shall note a striking development towards stability. In the days that are past, the outturn of the soil was subjected to periodic shocks from famines arising from the failure of the rains, when the export trade in these stables divided to small export trade in these staples dwindled to small proportions. But the spread of irrigation has produced a great change, and though no doubt in future heavy losses may be incurred from the weakness of the monsoons, they are never likely to be as catastrophic as in such year as 1896-97 and 1899-1900. Well over thirty per cent. of the culturable area of the Punjab is under irrigation, and huge new works are in progress to utilise the waters of the Sutlej, and of the Indus in Sind. Whilst these great works have been carried out or are in progress to spill on the land the floods of the snowled rivers of the North, other works of a less impos-ing character have safeguarded the arid tracts of the South. A chain of storage lakes arrests the rains of the Western Ghats and through canals spreads them over the parched lands of the Deccan. The rivers of the South like the Cauvery are being harnessed to preserve their flood waters for Madras. All over India registion works, large and small, are being restlessly pressed forward, and their effect is to give a far greater stability to Indian agri-

But whilst India is pre-eminently an agricultural country, she ranks at the International Labour Office at Geneva as one of the great industrial countries of the world. Her manufacturing industries are few in number and are concentrated in a few areas, but they are of great importance. The largest is the cotton textile industry, which has its home in the town and Island of Bombay, with important subsidiary centres at Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Nagpur Next in importance is the jute industry. Raw jute is a virtual mono-poly of Bengal, and the jute mills are concen-trated in and near Calcutta. The metallurgical industry is of more recent growth. The gical industry is of more recent growth. The principal centre is Jamshedpur, the seat of the works of the Tata Iron and Steel Company where subsidiary industries have sprung up to utilise the products of the blast furnaces and mills. A very large proportion of the jute manufactures is exported. The cotton textile industry has lost a considerable part of its export trade to Janan the Far East and of its export trade to Japan, the Far East and East Africa; the mills find their principal outlet in India their, and even there they are subject to severe competition from Japan and China. The iron and steel industry is for the most part a home industry, though large quantities of Indian pig iron are shipped to the Far East, and in some years to the western ports of North and South America. The sugar manufacturing industry has grown by leaps and bounds in recent years Therefore, whilst India is still in the main an agricultural The destination of these surplus crops is another factor of importance. The great customer for Indian cotton is Japan, and to a country, three-quarters of her population draw-tinental Europe is also a large buyer of her olseeds and another produce, and of her hides and skins. Whilst the United Kingdom is the great market for tea and wheat, foreign country of the people.

I.-GENERAL.

Agricultural Conditions in India — The monsoon of 1934 appeared somewhat later than monsoon of 1934 appeared somewhat later than issual, but it gave, on the whole, fairly well-distributed rains. There were no prolonged breaks and the rainfall during the monsoon period was within 10 per cent of the normal, except in Rajputana, Central India, and the Central Provinces, where it proved excessive and in Mysore and Madras where it was defective. Jurning the retreating neried of the mouseon than During the retreating period of the monsoon the Junial was in excess of the normal in Assam and Bengal, normal in Burma, Mysore and the bombay Presidency, excluding Sind elsewhere the was defective, particularly in the United Provinces Taking the year as a whole, the rainfall was generally within 20 per cent. of the provinces.

India -The | preceding season, the total outturn of rice decreased by 3 per cent. Burma, where the pre-vious season was a very favourable one, recording a fall of 12 per cent Prospects of a very good sugar cane crop were marred to some extent by the cold spell and frost in January The outturn of jute increased by 6 per cent as compared with the preceding season, but the yield of cotton decreased by 5 per cent., the crop being damaged by excessive rain and frost in some of the important growing tracts. Unfavourable seasonal conditions also affected the yield of groundnut, sesamum and castor seed crops. The wheat to was defective, particularly in the United crop of 1933-34, which was mostly moved during Provinces Taking the year as a whole, the the year under review, was about the same as rainfall was generally within 20 per cent. of the mormal From the agricultural point of view, the recorded during 1933-34 declines of 10 per cent. It is ason cannot, on the whole, be considered to have the previous season, but the outturn of rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) recorded during 1933-34 declines of 10 per cent. It is ason cannot, on the whole, be considered to have the previous season, but the outturn of rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) and 7 per cent respectively due large y to unform the previous season, but the outturn of rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds) and 7 per cent respectively due large y to unform the previous season, but the outturn of rape and mustard, and linseed (winter oilseeds). Volume of Trade.—In the following table the the changes in the volume of trade. These values of the imports and exports of merchandise statistics are necessarily approximate but they have been compiled on the basis of the declared are sufficiently accurate to afford a fair measure values in 1913-14 to afford some indication of of the course of trade.

(In crores of Rupees)

_	1913–14	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930 -31	1931–32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Imports Exports	183 244	156 228	181 248	190 260	189 263	157 235	143 200	162 176	146 209	172 216
Total Trade in merchandise excluding re-exports .	427	384	429	450	452	392	343	338	355	388

The table shows that there was a marked cotton and cotton waste together accounted approvement during the year under review in for an increase of Rs 1,72 lakhs, while cotton we volume of both exports and imports, the manufactures improved by Rs 4,02 lakhs improvement during the year under review in the volume of both exports and imports, the recovery in the case of imports being larger than in the case of exports

Prices in India -The wholesale price level in India did not show any marked appreciation in the year under review, though the steady tone noticed in the latter half of 1933-34 was fully maintained The Calcutta wholesale price index number (July 19 = 100) stood at 143 in September, 1929 In September, 1931, when Britain went off the geld of standard, the index number stood at 91 The rupee, which was linked to sterling reacted. to the inmediate consequences of sterling's departure from gold, and the price level improved to 98 in December of the year. This advantage was not maintained in 1932 which saw a steady decline to lower levels, the index number falling to 88 in December, 1932 The early months of 1933 sav further weakness, but thereafter the price level steadled itself, and in December, 1933, the index number stood at 89. January saw an improvement by one point which was lost in the succeeding month, while in March there was a further fall to 88. During 1934-35 the price level generally fluctuated within a margin of two points from this level, the changes being more often in the upward direction; January, 1935, was however an exceptional month and saw a sharp rise by six points from 88 in the preceding month. This advance was only temporary and was due to a speculative rise in the price of cereals and oilseeds. In March, 1935, the index number stood at 87

Imports. - The total value of the imports of foreign merchandise into British India during 1924-35 amounted to Rs. 132 crores, and that of exports, including re-exports, to Rs 155 crores. Compared including re-exports, to ks 155 crores. Compared with the preceding year, there was an improvement of Rs. 17 crores or 15 per cent. in the case of imports and of Rs. 5 crores, or 3 per cent., in the case of exports, including re-exports. Of the principal items in the import trade which showed definite progress in 1934-35, cotton and cotton goods, which advanced by Rs. 5,74 lakhs, deserve mention first. Raw the showed control of the decreases were under hidse, tanned or dressed (—Rs. 43 lakhs), gunny cloth (—Rs. 39 lakhs), paraffin wax (—Rs. 37 lakhs), coffee (—Rs. 574 lakhs, deserve mention first. Raw) the showed control of the decreases were under hidse, tanned or dressed (—Rs. 43 lakhs), gunny cloth (—Rs. 39 lakhs), paraffin wax (—Rs. 20 lakhs), coffee (—Rs. 574 lakhs, deserve mention first. Raw)

Imports of metals and ores improved by Rs. 1,88 lakhs, iron and steel being responsible for an increase of Rs 85 lakhs, copper, wrought, for Rs, 52 lakhs, brass for Rs, 30 lakhs, and tin, unwrought, for Rs, 15 lakhs Imports of vehicles improved by Rs 1,83 lakhs The number of motor cars imported rose from 9,759 to 14,434 and the value of the imports from Rs, 1,77 to Rs 2,59 lakhs The number of motor omnibuses Rs 2,50 lakhs The number of motor omnibuses imported rose from 5,496 to 9,973, with an increase in value from Rs, 66 to Rs 1,21 lakhs. The value of grain, pulse, and flour imported in the year under review showed a marked increase of Rs 1,82 lakhs (from Rs, 84 to Rs, 2,66 lakhs). This was principally due to the larger imports of rice, both husked and unhusked Imports of wool, raw and manufactures, were responsible for an uncrease of Rs 1,31 lakhs responsible for an increase of Rs 1,31 lakhs

Exports.—On the export side, the principal increase was under raw cotton (+Rs 7,91 lakhs). Compared with the preceding year, exports rose in quantity from 2.729 to 3,446 thousand bales, and in value from Rs. 26,59 to Rs. 34,50 lakhs. Export of lac improved by Rs 84 lakhs Other noticeable or lac improved by Rs 84 lakins Other noticeable increases were under gunny bags (+Rs 53 lakins wolfiam ore (+Rs, 43 lakins), raw rubber (+Rs, 34 lakins), oil cakes (+Rs 32 lakins), the wood (+Rs, 29 lakins), fodder, bran, etc (+Rs 31 lakins), tea (+Rs 20 lakins), manganese ore (+Rs 29 lakins) and minc (+Rs 24 lakins). Exports of raw jute improved slightly in quantity, but the value realised was a little leave than in but the value realised was a little less than in the preceding year. There were also decreases the preceding year. There were also decreases in the case of a number of other articles. Seeds showed a decline of Rs. 3,12 lakhs, linseed, groundnut and rapeseed being responsible for Rs. 1,58, Rs. 70 and Rs. 39 lakhs respectively Raw skin fell in values by Rs. 1,21 lakhs, and raw wool by Rs. 71 lakhs. Exports of opium on private account recorded a fell of Rs. 88 lakhs.

Balance of Trade.—The visible balance of various other Acts. With a view to consolidate ade in merchandise and treasure for the year as far as possible the provisions of law, which 334-35 was in favour of India to the extent had to be sought in a multiplicity of enactments, trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1934-35 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs 751 crores as compared with Rs. 92 crores in 1933-34 The transactions in treasure in 1933-34 The transactions in treasure on private account resulted in a net export of treasure amounting to Rs. 52½ crores, as against Rs 57½ crores in the preceding year Net exports of gold amounted to Rs. 52½ crores, while silver showed a net import of Rs 37 lakhs Net exports of currency notes amounted to Rs. 37 lakhs

Tariff Changes.—The changes in the tariff made under the various Acts passed during the latter part of 1933 and the earlier part of 1934 were dealt with in the Review for the year 1933-34. Since then six Acts have been passed introducing various changes in the tariff. It was apprehended that with the imposition of a considerable duty on matches there would be an abnormal development in the use of mechanical lighters with a consequential loss of duty and interference with the business of the Indian match manufacturing industry To counteract this possible danger to the industry and Government revenue, the Mechanical lighters (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, was enacted. It imposed, with effect from the 19th August, 1934, a duty of excise at the rate of Rs. 1-8 on every mechanical lighter manufactured in British India and also revised the Customs duty on imported mechanical lighters by adding to the existing rate a duty equivalent to the new excise duty

As stated in the last year's Review, the period of operation of the protective duties on certain manufactures of iron and steel was extended up to the 31st October, 1934 Meanwhile, in accordance with the provisions of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, an enquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue protection to the industry and as to the manner in which any protection found necessary should be con-ferred was made by the Tariff Board The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934, gave effect on and from the 1st November, 1934, to the pro-tective measures recommended by the Board As the recommendations of the Board involved a very considerable reduction in the level of import duties in certain important cases with a resultant reduction in the revenue derived from Customs, it was found necessary to impose, as a revenue measure, with effect from the 1st November, 1934, an excise duty of Rs 4 per ton on the production of steel ingots in British India, and to impose a countervaling customs duty equivalent to the excise duty on steel ingots This countervailing duty additional to the protective duties recommended by the Board and alternative to the ad valorem levenue duties on articles in respect of which protection had not been proposed

The schedule of import duties contained in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, became amorphous under the influence of a long succession of amending Acts and the numbering of the items lost its serial character. The classification of articles was also far from scientific, and in order to ascertain the amount of the duty imposed on many of the items contained in the

into one measure the Indian Tariff Act 1934, was passed The Act though assented to by the Governor-General on the 8th September 1934, actually came into force on the 1st January, 1935 It made no change of substance in the existing law and was only a consolidating measure. existing law and was only a consolidating measure. The schedule of import duties appended to the Act exhibits as far as possible the actual rate of duty payable on each article under the tariff law for the time being in force. At the same time the items subject to duty have been re-arranged upon a scientific plan and for this purpose advantage has been taken of the logical scheme, of elassification of convendities around. scheme of classification of commodities evolved by the Economic Committee of the League of Nations for general international use by countries imposing tariffs on imports

The protective duties of Rs 2 per cwt, on wheat and Rs, 2-8 per cwt, on wheat flour expired on and Rs. 2-8 per cwt on wheat nour expired on the 31st March 1935, but the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1935, which came into force on the 13th April 1935, imposed an import duty of Rs 1-8 per cwt, on both wheat and wheat flour thus restoring the former equality in the levels of the duties on these two commodities. This Act also imposed a duty of 12 as. per Indian maund of 82% lbs avoirdupois on imported broken rice which constitutes the major portion of the imports of foreign rice into India and is a very serious competitor with certain of the better grades of rice produced in Madras. The duties imposed by this Act are protective measures which a.e to remain in force till the 31st March 1936

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1935, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1936

The Indian Finance Act 1935, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 22nd April, 1935, reduced the import and excise duties on silver bullion and coin to 2 as per oz, and abolished the export duty on raw skins. The reduced rates of import and excise duties in respect of silver bullion and coin were, howm respect of siver bullon and com were, now-ever, actually brought into force from the 1st March, 1935, in exercise of the powers vested in the Governor-General in Council by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and clause 8 of the Silver (Excise Duty) Order, 1930.

The Act further imposed specific duties on hardened or hydrogenated fish oil and whale oll, sugar candy, and household and laundry soap and increased the duties on boots and shoes and uppers therefor, silk or artificial silk mixtures, and certain kinds of cotton fents. The Act came into force on the 20th February, 1934, but the changes mentioned above became effective from the 23rd December, 1933, under the provisions of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act. 1931.

The Wheat Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the temporary import duty on wheat and wheat flour up to the Imposed on many of the items contained in the last March 1935 A Bill was introduced in schedule and the duration of the duty, it was March 1935 to reduce the wheat import duty necessary to collate the original Tariff Act with from Rs. 2 to Rs. 1-8-0 per cwt. The measures of protection afforded to certain manufactures of iron and steel by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932, were due to expire on the 31st March, 1934 The question of further protection, if any, to be granted to the steel industry was referred to the Tariff Board who were also asked to re-examine at the same time the measures of protection afforded to the industry by the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection) Act, 1932, and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act, 1932. As the enquiry could not be completed before April, 1934, the operation of the three Acts mentioned above was extended, with a view to maintaining the contributy of the protective scheme, for a further period up to the 31st October, 1934, by the Steel and Wire Industries Protection (Extending) Act, 1934.

The Indian Finance Act, 1934, which warpassed on the 29th March changed the duty payable on cigarettes to 25 per cent ad radorem and in addition either Bs 8-2 per 1,000 or Rs 3-4 per 1b whichever is higher 1t also increased the duty on unmanufactured tobacco to Rs 3-4 per lb (standard rate) and Rs 2-12 per lb (colonial preference rate), and reduced the duty on silver to 5 as per oz The Act further abolished the export duty on raw hides.

The Salt Additional Import Duty (Extending) Act, 1934, extended the operation of the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Act, 1931, to the 30th April, 1935, subject to certain modifications which were recommended by the Salt Industry Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

Textile Protection Act —As a result of the denunciation by India of the Indo-Japanese Convention of 1904 in April, 1933, the question of the conclusion of a new commercial agreement between India and Japan had to be taken up Pending the discussion of this question the operation of the protective duties on cotton piece-goods imposed by the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Act, 1930, as subsequently amended, which was due to expire on 31st October, 1933, was extended up to 31st March, 1934, by the Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Second Amendment) Act, 1933 The Cotton Textile Industry Protection (Amendment) Act, 1934, further extended by one menth, up to 30th April, 1934, the operation of these duties pending the completion of consideration by the Indian Legislature of the Indian Tariff (Textile Protection) Amendment Act, 1934, which was passed on the 26th April, 1934 The latter Act gave effect to the conclusions of the Tariff Board recommending substantive protection to the cotton textile industry, modified in the light of the denunciation of the Indo-Japanese Trade Convention of 1904 and the subsequent conclusion of a new trade agreement with Japan and of the unofficial agreement between representatives of the Indian and the United Kingdom textile industries It also gave effect to the decisions of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Tariff Board in regard to the claims of the sericultural industry to protection. The Act removed starch

and farma from the free list and made them able to a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem. The duty on artificial silk yarm was raised to 25 per cent. ad valorem with an alternative minimum specific duty of 3 as per lb. The Act further fixed the rate of duty on cotton piecegoods, not of British manufacture, at 50 per cent ad valorem subject to a minimum specific duty of 5½ as. per lb in the case of plain greys and made the following liable to protective duties:—

Raw silk, silk cocoons, silk waste and noils and silk yarn, cotton twist and yarn and cotton sewing or darning thread, fabrics of cotton, artificial silk or silk and of such mixtures, fabrics containing gold or silver thread; cotton knitted fabrics and certain kinds of cotton braids or cords, and of cotton hosiery

The rates of duties on the following articles were also altered .—

Ribbons; socks and stockings made wholly or mainly from silk or artificial silk; fents not exceeding 4 yards in length, apparel, hosiery, haberdashery, millinery, drapery, hats, caps, bonnets and hatters' ware, and textile manufactures not otherwise specified.

The Act came into force on the 1st May, 1934, and the changes made therein shall have effect up to the 31st March, 1939

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st May, 1934. It imposed, with effect from 1st April, 1934, on (1) Khundsarı sugar and (1) all other sugar, except palmvra sugar, produced in a tactory in British Indian an excise duty of (1) 10 as per cwt and (11) Rs 1-5 per cwt, respectively.

The Matches (Excise Duty) Act, 1934, which also received the assent of the Governor-General on 1st May, 1934, imposed, with effect from 1st April 1934, on matches made in British India and sold in boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than eighty an excise duty of—

- (i) Rs 1 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is forty or less,
- (11) Rs. 1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 40 but less than 60, and
- (111) Rs 2 per gross of boxes or booklets if the average number is more than 60.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Act the rate of excise duty on all other matches was fixed at 4 as for every 1,440 matches or fraction thereof with effect from 3rd May, 1934 The Act also revised the customs duties on imported matches in such a manner as to comprise rates maintaining the existing measure of protection for the Indian industry over and above the equivalent of the new excise duty.

Besides the statutory changes mentioned above the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron or steel galvanised sheets, fabricated, and pipes and tubes made therefrom has been extended up to the 31st October, 1934, under section 3 (4) of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. Similarly under section 3

(5) of the above Act the import duty on the grey, with effect from the 8th January, 1934. non-British cotton piecegoods was reduced, as As already stated in a previous paragraph, the a result of the Indo-Japanese negotiations statutory rate of duty on non-British cotton to 50 per cent ad valorem with a minimum piecegoods was also fixed at this level with specific duty of 5½ as. per lb. in the case of plain effect from the 1st May, 1934.

II-IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into British India \cdot — IMPORTS. (In thousands of Rupees,

	IMPORTS.						
	1930–31.	1931-32	1932–33,	1933-34.	1934-35.	Percentage on total import of mer- chandise in 1934-35,	
Cotton and cotton goods .	31,64,57 14,34,78	26,18,81 10,92,34	34,08,53 10,54,24	21,30,05 12,76,93	27,04,55 12,63,67	20 44 9.55	
Metals and ores Oils	15,92,26 10,92,25	9,77,65 9,72,26	9,73,49 8,00,01	9,49,86 6,75,47	11,37,74 6,97,19	8 60 5 27	
Vehicles Instruments, apparatus and	7,30,53	4,48,47	3,81,94	4,76,83	6,60,00	4 99	
appliances	4,77,47	3,69,20	3,84,77	4,02,04	4,72,62	3 57	
Wool, raw and manufactures Artificial silk	2,31,11 3,02,66	1,62,06 3,44,31	2,96,47 4,15,85	2,54,93 2,74,15	3,86,47 3,59,29	2 92 2 72	
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,99,92	2,73,56	4,33,37	3,58,60	3,37,09	2 55	
Dves Hardware	2,59,00 3,60,28	2,67,65 2,60,91	2,50,48 2,99,22	2,46,10 2,87,83	3,07,51 3,05,30	2 32 2 31	
Chemicals	2,61,22	2,56,97	2,71,25	2,70,06	2,92,39	2 21 2 18	
Provisions & oilman stores	4,87,79	3,41,26	2,92,87	2,71,56	2,89,06	2 18	
Paper and pasteboard . Grain, pulse and flour	2,86,74 2,81,63	2,50,24 1,17,61	2,86,45 70,98	2,63,19 83,70	2,72,82 2,66,45	2 06 2 01	
Liquors	3,31,76	2,26,86	2,25,70	2,26,98	2,35,56	1 78	
Sugar . Rubber manufactures	10,96,47 2,58,24	6,16,53 2,22,28	4,22,87 1,98,35	2,70,97 1,87,58	2,10,85 2,05,82	1.59 1.56	
Drugs and medicines	1,93,94	1,91,11	1,85,83	1,93,42	1,91,90	1 45	
Spices . Glass and glassware	2,54,94 1.64.78	2,08,22 1,21,97	1,72,50 1,42,47	1,55,67 $1,22,13$	1,55,49 $1,32,56$	1 18 1 00	
Fruits and vegetables	1,48,59	1,34,47	1,16,57	1,00,14	1,29 99	98	
Paints & painters' materials	1,12,09	87,53	92,19	92,19	96,83	.73	
Apparel Stationery	1,11,13	81,76	84,21	81,51	82,42	62 52	
Haberdashery & millinery	81,25 72,98	68,03 54,29	72,36 67,80	66,22 54,57	68,80 67,36	51	
Manures	67,43	36,01	52,89	52,42	67,06	.51	
Toilet requisites	53,87	47,80	58,14	56,61	64,05	.48	
Soap	1,11,98	88,72	82,63	78,37	63,21	.48	
Building and engineering	1,51,16	94,34	93,94	72,15	61,82	47	
materials .	1,09,88	83,78	77,35	64,35	59,90	45	
Wood and timber	89,82 63,53	60,69 50,32	51,44 47,77	54,00 53,38	56,79 52,08	.43	
Salt		71,99	78,96	49,79	52,08	39	
Books, printed, etc	60,91	53,38	46,38	49,33	51,88	39 38	
Toys & requisites for games Precious stones and pearls	49,06	37,04	47,33	53,35	50,55		
unset	59,74	45,00	83,64	74,82	50,10		
Ik lting for machinery Larthenware and porcelain	63,62 48,16	50,11 38,36	52,86 49,56	46,06 43,15	49,83 44,24		
irms, ammunition and mili-							
tary stores	54,02	68,48	44,14	42,97	42,72 34,77	.32	
1900s and shoes	88,05	64,93	51,77	47,51	34,77	20	

Imports—(continued).

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1934-34.	1934-35.	Percentage on total imports of mer- chandise in 1934 35.
Bobbins	42,99	31,91	28,57	22,31	28,75	.22
Cutlery	28,05	20,69	24,27	25,50	27,98	21
Umbrellas and fittings	31,09	30,16	27,77	26,66	27,16	.21
Gums and resins	31,07	24,25	23,63	26,61	26,98	. 20
Paper making materials	42,07	35,99	22,09	27,10	26,28	.20
Animals, living	20,86	42,06	14,79	28,12	24,94	19
Tallow and stearine Jewellery, also plate of gold	27,23	20,79	24,65	19,65	22,32	.17
and silver	39,34	19,18	34,43	5,50	21,20	16
Furniture and cabinetware	27,73	20,11	17,65	16,89	20,16	.15
Flax, raw and manufactures	21,69	17,75	16,75	16,64	17,58	.13
Tea	45.68	43,57	34,63	25,13	17,13	.13
Fish (excluding canned fish)	23,86	13,42	13,66	15,05	16,57	.13
Clocks and watches and parts	16,86	11,21	12,75	15,93	16,25	.12
Coal and coke .	34,69	14,28	9,63	13,59	12,50	.09
Jute and jute goods .	18,37	12,78	13,49	9,85	8,62	.07
Matches	4,11	1,05	52	74	62	
All other articles	7,51,10	6,20,64	6,15,88	6,29,49	7,83,47	5 96
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS .	164,79,37	126,37,14	132,58,43	115,35,70	132,29,32	100

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 22,24 lakhs.)— this level in the succeeding years illustrates to There was a noticeable revival in the imports shinkage in trade that has since taken place of cotton manufactures during the year under attain the 1932-33 level This improvement in 1934-35 were valued at Rs. 3,10 lakhs; was shared by all the principal sections of the trade. It would appear that the comparatively high offtake in 1932-33 worked itself out during that and the succeding year in which the imports were on a more restricted scale, so that, in 1934-35 a revival of demand set in, assisted by some degree of improvement in general economic conditions. The total imports of cotton manufactures, excluding fents, in 1934-35 were valued at Rs. 21,76 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 17,29 lakhs in the year preceding and

this level in the succeeding years illustrates the

a4 million lbs, compared with the preceding vear, there was an increase of about 2 million lbs, or 6½ per cent in quantity and Rs 5½ lakhs, or 20 per cent, in value. The increase both in quantity and value, was due mainly to the larger imports of mercerised yarns The imports of mercerised varns during the year amounted to 7.7 million lbs valued at a little over Rs 88 lakhs, an increase of about 2.8 million lbs in quantity, and about Rs. 39 lakh-in value On the other hand, grey yarns, which Rs. 26,31 lakhs in 1932-33. It may be noted in value On the other hand, grey yarns, which that the imports in 1929-30, which may be constitute the bulk of the imports, fell by 1.6 taken as the last of the normal years, were million lbs in quantity though actually there was valued at Rs 58,59 lakhs, the descent from an increase in the value of the imports by

nearly Rs 3 lakhs showed a small increase of 06 million lbs., in quantity and a little over Rs. 8 lakhs in value Imports of coloured yarns also showed some improvements in quantity and contributed an increase of Rs 2 lakhs in value

The total shipments of cotton piecegoods excluding fents received into British India advanced from 761 million yard in 1933-34 to 944 million vards in the year under review of this quantity Japan supplied 374 million vards as against 541 million vards in the preceding year, and the United Kingdom 553 million vards compared with 414 million yards in 1933-34 The total shipments were valued at Rs 16,93 lakhs, or Rs, 3,89 lakhs more than in the preceding year.

Imports of grey goods were 68 million yards more than in the preceding year, and amounted to 298 million yards of which 194 million yards were supplied by Japan There was an increase of 52 million yards in the imports from Japan, leaving 15 million yards out of the total increase of 68 million yards for the United Kingdom goods Expressed in percentages, Japan's share increased by 37 and that of the United Kingdom by 17 White and that of the United Kingdom by the goods showed an increase of only 23 million vards, and this increase, along with about 35 million yards less imported by Japan, was absorbed mainly by the United Kingdom. absorbed mainly by the United Kingdom. The latter's share in the trade in this section increased by 29 per cent, while Japan's fell by 47 per cent Coloured goods have in recent years been the most important item in the imports of piecegoods In this section there was an advance of 92 million yards of which 71 million vards fell to the share of the United Kingdom. The imports from that country were 50 per cent more than in the preceding year, while Japan's share increased by 16 million yards, or 13 per

Of the total quantity of piecegoods imported, Bengal received 31 per cent, Bombay 28 per cent, Sind 25 per cent, Madras 7 per cent, and Burma 9 per cent

The imports of cotton fents in the year under review amounted to 35 million yards valued at Rs 48 lakhs as against 35 million yards valued at Rs 45 lakhs in 1933-34 There was a remarkable increase in the supplies from Japan which rose from 8 to 23 million yards in quantity and Rs. 12 to Rs 33 likes in radio Supplies for the Property of t lakins in value Supplies from the United Kingdom and the United States of America, however, fell from 11 to 7 and 16 to 5 million vards in quantity and from Rs. 17 to Rs 8 and Rs 16 to Rs 6 lakhs in value respectively import figures quoted above relate to fents of all lengths up to April, 1934, while in the subsequent months they refer to fents not exceeding 4 vards in length only In spite of this limitation in the case of 1934-35 figures, they show an increase over the 1933-34 figures The import duty on fents not exceeding 4 yards in length of non-British origin was reduced from 50 to 35 Per cent. ad valorem with effect from May, 1934.

White or bleached yarns plies from Japan alone totalled 37 million yards, with a recorded value of Rs 66 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 9 million yards valued at Rs. 13 lakhs, and the United States of America 6 million yards valued at Rs. 61 lakhs.

> Silk, raw and manufactured (Rs. 3,37 lakhs).—Imports of raw silk were 22,17,000 lbs as against 23,79,000 lbs in 1933-34, while in value they were 57 lakhs as against 72 lakhs. China was the principal supplier Imports of silk yarn totalled 32,93,000 lbs valued at 78 lakhs Imports were considerably larger than in the preceding year, and Japan was the chief supplier. Imports of silk picegoods totalled 33 million yards, of which the bulk came from Japan.
>
> Total imports of goods of silk mixed with other materials amounted to 134 million yards as against 9 9 million yards in the previous year

> Artificial silk (Rs. 3,59 lakhs).—Imports of yarn reached a record level of 16 6 million lbs Imports from Japan increased considerably and ousted Italy from the preminence which she has long enjoyed in the Indian market The United Kingdom share was very small Piecegoods made entirely of artificial silk amounted to 67.6 million yards as compared with 40 4 million yards in the preceding year

> Wool, raw and manufactured (Rs. 3,86 lakhs), Imports of raw wool as well as of manufactured goods showed increases in the year under review and the total consignments were valued at Rs. 3,86 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 2,55 lakhs in the preceding year and Rs. 2.96 lakhs in 1932-33 Nearly 6 millions lbs of raw wool of thee value of Rs 41\frac{1}{2} lakhs were imported during the year under review as compared with 5.1 million lbs. valued at Rs 34 lakhs, imported in the preceding year. In the case of worsted yarn, imports from Japan in 1932-33 had amounted only to about 50,000 lbs In the succeeding year her share increased to 465,000 lbs and in the year under review to 1.3 million lbs. Of the 1934-35, mz, Rs 29 lakhs, Japanese consignments accounted for nearly Rs. 25 laklis, a sharp advance over her imports in 1933-34 which were valued at only Rs 7 lakhs.

Woollen Piece-goods (Rs. 1,30 lakks) — Imports of woollen piece-goods both pure and mixed to gether during the preceding year were 11 5 million yards valued at Rs 1,30 lakhs In 1934-35 yards valued at 188 1,30 lakins in 1994-35 Japan for the first time captured the major share of the trade in woollen piecegoods, her share, including mixtures, being 7.3 million yards over the preceding year. The United Kingdom's share in the imports, including mixtures was 4 2 million yards, an increase of 1 million yards over 1933-34

Iron and Steel (Rs 6,38 lakhs)—Imports into India of all classes of iron and steel including pig or old fron or steel in 1934-35 were returned at 370,000 tons as compared with \$29,000 tons in the preceding year, an increase of about 12 per cent Imports of pig iron declined from Imports of fents of all descriptions, including 2,000 tons in 1933-34 to 1,500 tons in 1934-35, cotton as well as other fabrics, amounted to the entire quantity having been received from 52 million yards valued at Rs. 86 lakhs. Sup- the United Kingdom. The following table shows the quantities and value of the principal descriptions of iron and steel imported Into British India during the last three years.

	Qu	antity Tons	(000)	v	Value Rs. (lakhs)			
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35	1932-33.	1933-34,	1934-35.		
Steel angle and tee	11 8	11 4	13 8	10 2	10 9	14 1		
Steel bars (other than								
cast steel)	69 2	66 1	82 6	56 8	63 0	68 8		
Beams, channels, pillars,								
girders and bridgework	15.7	19 2	22 3	15.3	21.0	23 5		
Bolts and nuts	6 5	7 6	10 2	18 3	21 1	28.6		
Fencing materials (in-		1	1	1				
cluding fencing wire)	4 5	5 7	7 3	14.2	14 9	18.1		
Hoops and strips .	24 3	28 1	34 5	27 6	35 8	45 3		
Nails, rivets and washers	10 5	10 6	12.2	30.7	28.3	32.1		
Galvanised sheets and								
plates	72 7	60 8	58 8	1,23 4	1,13 4	1,10 9		
Tinned sheets and plates	70	7 2	5 6	19 5	21 4	17 0		
Sheets and plates not								
galvanised or tinned	22 1	23 8	31 4	27.1	31 0	42 6		
Rails, chairs and fish-		i						
plates	1 7	3 0	5 3	4 4	50	7 5		
Tubes, pipes and fittings,			1					
_wrought	23 5	29 0	34 9	61 7	71 6	88 8		
Wire nails	13 2	,11 9	15 7	23 3	20 0	24 1		
Wire rope	2 0	2 3	3 2	10 7	11 5	15 5		
Cast pipes and fittings Sleepers and keys of steel	2 1	3 4	1 8	6.0	7.6	6 9		
or iron for Railways	3 4	2 9	4 3	4 3	4 2	6 5		

Machinery and Millwork (Rs 12,64 lakks)—The following table analyses the imports of machinery according to classes during the past five years .—

	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs. (lakha)	Rs (lakhs)	Rs (lakhs)
Prime-movers Electrical Rollers Metal working (chiefly machine tools) Mining Oil crushing and refining Paper mill Refrigerating Rice and flour mill Saw mill Sewing and knitting	Rs (lakhs) 4,12 2,41 1,09 61 43 7 20 24 9 85	Rs (lakhs) 1,56 2,16 56 19 66 35 6 10 10 3 51	1,00 1,56 45 15 38 19 5 9 9	Rs (lakhs) 1,21 1,27 66 16 32 27 11 9 7 3 50	Rs (lakhs) 1,44 1,69 44 14 52 21 9 11 10 3 83
Sugar machinery Tea machinery Cotton machinery Jute mill machinery Wool machinery Typewriter, including parts and accessories Printing and lithographing presses Belting for machinery	9	30	1,53	3,36	1,05
	28	11	21	12	22
	2,10	1,93	2,08	2,03	2,41
	1,44	32	36	32	54
	6	1	3	3	2
	26	13	7	10	18
	23	15	9	15	15
	90	50	53	46	50

Motor vehicles (Rs. 4.66 lakhs).—The import trade in motor vehicles had been for some time on a downward grade the year under review, however, saw the first sign of an improvement and the value of the imports of all classes of motor vehicles increased from Rs. 2.43 lakhs in 1932-33 to Rs 3.19 lakhs in 1933-34 The

increase was not entirely due to a normal annual demand but is accounted for, partly at least, by the subnormal importations of the preceding few years which evidently have failed to keep pace with the normal deterioration, though wear and tear, of the vehicles already on the road. making early replacement of running units necessary

In the table following, imports of motor cars from the principal countries of consignment during the last 10 years are specified :-

Number of motor cars imported

	United Kingdom	United States	Canada	France	Italy	Other Countries	Total.
Year 1925-26	2,399	4,143	4,775	367	880	213	12,757
., 1926-27	2,546	4,030	4,476	807	1,416	122	13,197
,, 1927-28	3,600	6,031	3,400	538	1,367	186	15,122
,, 1928-29	3,645	10,145	4,366	277	967	167	19,567
,, 1929-30	3,758	9,620	2,318	364	1,150	189	17,399
,, 1930-31	2,885	5,098	3,250	261	917	190	12,601
., 1931-32	2,178	3,368	676	161	510	327	7,220
., 1932-33	3,958	1,201	296	84	225	436	6,201
., 1933-34	5,348	2,227	1,715	62	221	186	9,759
, 1934-35	6,311	5,564	2,057	26	267	209	14,434

In the year under review, 6,311 cars were imported from the United Kingdom, 5,564 from the United States of America and 2,057 from Canada As compared with the preceding year, there was an increase of 963 in the case of British cars, 3,337 in the case of cars consigned from the United States of America, and 342 in the case of Canada

Hardware (Rs. 3,05 lakhs) — After a sharp of sulpher declined from 4,44,000 cwts decline by Rs. 99 lakhs to Rs. 2,61 lakhs in 4,04,000 cwts 1931-32, imports of hardware had rallied and reached Rs 2,99 lakhs in 1932-33 In 1933-34, the imports fell to Rs 2,88 lakhs but in the vear under review the position again improved, imports being recorded at Rs 3,05 lakhs.

Mineral oils (Rs. 6,07 lakhs) —Imports of kero-ene, which amounted to 69 million gallons, showed an increase of about 11 million gallons imports of petrol at 11 million gallons compared with 1 6 million gallons in the previous year and 5 million gallons in 1932-33 Imports of fuel oils advanced from 104 million gallons to nearly 111 million gallons

Sugar (Rs. 2,11 lakhs) — The imports of sugar into British Indian ports during 1934-35 (excluding molasses) amounted nearly to 223,000 tons as compared with 261,000 tons in the laking the figures of imports through the hithawar ports also into account, imports during 1934-35 were very nearly 334,000 tons, about 800 tons only less than in the preceding

Chemicals (Rs. 2,92 lakhs.)—Compared with 19534 there was an increase of Rs 22 lakhs hi the total value of chemicals imported. Imports of sodium compounds rose from 16,97,000 to 10,08,000 cwts The total imports of were 36,000 cwts as against 32,000 cwts were returned at 4.9 million gallons as compared with 4.8 million gallons in the previous year. Of the total quantity of liquors imported, ale, by 3,000 cwts to 49,000 cwts. Consignments

t.o

Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 1,92 lakhs) -The Imports under this head were valued Rs 1,92 lakhs which meant a decrease of 0 5 per cent. on the imports of the preceding year (Rs 1,93 lakhs) Imports of the preceding year (Rs 1,93 lakhs) Imports of quinine salts decreased from 127,600 lbs valued at Rs 32 lakhs to 107,600 lbs valued at Rs 26 lakhs The decrease in the value of the imports under this sub-head. however, was more than counter balanced by an increase under proprietary and pate medicines from Rs 31 lakhs to Rs. 39 lakhs. patent

Paper and Pasteboard (Rs. 2,73 lakhs).— The imports of paper and paste board combined increased from 2,564,000 cwts valued at Rs. 2,63 lakhs in 1933-34 to 2,938,000 cwts valued at Rs 2,73 lakhs in 1934-35 Paper, all kinds accounted for 2,521,000 cwts as against 2,247,000 cwts in the preceding year and the improved demand was accompanied by a corresponding rise in value from Rs 2,35 lakhs to Rs. 2,39 lakhs Newsprinting paper decreased from 511,000 cwts to 508,000 cwts in quantity and from Rs. 46 lakhs to ks. 40 lakhs in value Other kinds of printing paper imported fell from 259,000 cwts valued at Rs. 38 lakhs to 253,000 cwts valued Rs. 38 lakhs.

spirits for 23 per cent, and wines for 4 per cent Imports of ale, beer and porter increased from 34,56,000 gallons to 35,93,000 gallons Imports of spirit amounted to 11,29,000 gallons as compared with 12,13,000 gallons. The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of spirits rose from 4,93,000 gallons to 5,03,000 gallons.

Salt (Rs. 52 lakbs).—As compared with 1933-34 there was an increase of 1 per cent. in quantity and of 4 per cent. in value in the imports of for ign salt. The total supplies received in 1934-35 were returned at 378,000 tons valued at Rs. 52 lakbs as against 373,000 tons valued at Rs. 50 lakbs in 1933-34. The bulk of the supplies was received, as usual, from Aden, including Dependencies.

Other	Articles.	-The tab	le	below	show
the impor	tant items	comprised	ın	this gro	oup

-	1933-34.	1934-3 5.
T4	Rs (lakhs)	Rs. (lakha)
Instruments, appara- tus, etc	4,02	4,73
Dyeing and tanning substances .	2,46	3,08
Spices	1,56	1,55
Glass and glassware Precious stones and	1,22	1,33
pearls, unset .	75	50
Tobacco	72	62
Cement	22	24
Coal and coke	14	12

III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India:—

EXPORTS. (In thousands of Rupees.)

				-		.,,
	1930–31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934–35	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1934-35
Cotton, raw and waste Cotton manu-	46,72,65 5,21,54	23,78,19 4,81,83	20,69,95 3,29,11	26,97,79 2,72,63	34,99,34 2,64,80	23 15 1 75
Jute, raw Jute manufactures	12,88,47 31,89,44	11,18,81 21,92,42	9,73,03 21,71,18	10,93,27 21,37,49	10,87,11 21,46,83	7 19 14 20
Tea	23,55,93	19,43,74	17,15,28	19,84,50	20,13,19	13 32
Grain, pulse & flour	29,88,19	20,37,18	16,07,69	11,74,79	11,84,40	7 83
Seeds .	17,86,18	14,58,83	11,30,68	13,66,15	10,54,10	6 97
Metals and ores .	7,94,04	5,47,10	4,68,18	5,48,70	5,91,27	3 91
Leather .	6,39,11	5,35,20	4,76,42	5,82,98	5,47,88	3 63
Lac .	3,13,74	1,83,94	1,24,24	2,46,44	3,29,96	2.18
Hides and skins, raw	5,46,63	3,65,71	2,76,87	4,25,33	3,13,07	2 07
Wool, raw and manufactures	3,23,25	3,36,73	1,77,73	2,72,48	2,19,27	1 45
Oilcakes	2,08,05	2,00,68	1,96,51	1,64,72	1,96,99	1 .30
Paraffin wax	2,81,83	2,31,74	2,01,88	2,28,91	1,91,93	1.27
Wood and timber .	1,40,47	78,47	56,18	84,24	1,10,27	.73
Fruits & vegetables.	79,75	90,32	69,52	99,06	1,07,78	.71
Tobacco	1,03,65	85,42	77,11	93,80	81,90	.54
Coir	88,56	75,58	60,24	76,96	79,86	.53
Spices	1,27,19	87,25	72,83	72,20	77,34	.51

EXPORTS-contd.

(In thousands of Rupees.)

-	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-84.	1934-35.	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1934-35.
Fodder, bran and pollards .	76,76	75,14	70,29	46,64	77,30	51
Coffee	1,91,86	94,50	1,09,81	1,02,45	72,71	.48
Dyeing and tanning substances	1,08,23	86,94	75,43	78,69	71,61	47
Mica .	67,59	39,36	31,52	44,74	69,07	46
Rubber, raw	1,29,75	44,58	8 78	31,18	65,43	43
Oils	47,24	57,23	53,79	57,24	55,36	.37
Fish (excluding canned fish)	68,33	54,24	45,71	44,87	44,55	29
Hemp, raw	39,30	26,90	32,16	36.09	39,03	26
Bones for manufac- turing purposes	71,25	45,14	34,82	24,38	31,96	21
Manures	1,22,55	38,39	20,39	25,45	31,84	21
('oal and coke	49,35	54,91	44,19	37,35	29,22	19
Provisions and oil- man's stores .	49,95	39,55	32,62	28,12	27,87	18
Drugs and medicines	20,92	23,10	31,26	23,81	25,95	.17
Bristles	10,98	11,66	13,65	17,47	23,41	15
Fibre for brushes and brooms .	25,51	20,43	24,02	22,02	19,15	13
Saltpetre	7,52	10,58	12,26	15,26	13,78	09
Animals, living .	26,00	14,99	10,10	9,86	12,24	08
Apparel Building and Engineering mate- lials other than of iron, steel or	16,12	10,33	8,93	11,14	11,33	07
wood .	10,39	7,47	9,24	9,84	9,75	.06
Cordage and rope	10,45	8,54	7,73	6,55	7,36	.05
Opium	1,22,07	86,93	11,25	72,65	6,81	1
Candles Silk, raw and	6,46	4,05	4,74	5,33	5,00	.03
manufactures .	10,06	3,34	3,18	3,29	4,60	03
Horns, tips, etc	3,54	1,36	2,48	3,22	2,47	02
Sugar Tallow, stearine		1,92	2,10	2,38	2,43 1,19	01
and wax	3,33	2,34	1,97	1,98	2,62,73	1 74
All other articles .	3,02,57	2,95,80	2,79,06	2,47,05	2,02,73	
TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS	2,20,49,26	1,55,88,86	1,32,27,21	1,46,31,49	1,51,21,44	100

to 2,010,600 bales as compared with 1,022,400 bales in the preceding year, and 1,084,600 bales in the preceding year, and 1,084,600 bales in 1932-33 The United Kingdom, which in 1933-34 had taken 342,000 bales as against 165,000 bales in 1932-33, took in the year under review, 347,000 bales

as against 261,000 bales in the preceding year, with 2,729, but China restricted her requirements to 142,000 in 1933-34

Cotton (Rs. 34,50 Lakhs).—India's exports | bales in the year under review. In the preceding of raw cotton to Japan during 1934-35 amounted | year she had absorbed about 337,000 bal year she had absorbed about 337,000 bal German requirements fell from 248,000 bales to 153,000 bales while Belgium took 153,000 bales or about 9,000 bales more than in the preceding year Other important customers were France (148,000 bales), (Spain 60,000 bales) and the Netherlands (46,000 bales) The total exports of cotton during the year amounted to 3,446,000 Italy's purchases amounted to 278,000 bales bales valued at Rs 34,50 lakhs as compared with 2,729,000 bales valued at Rs 26,59 lakhs

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 2,65 Lakks) — The following table sets forth the quantities of piecegoods exported -

								(In thousand yards)			
								1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	
Cotton piece	goods		ı				1				
Grey							.	4,682	4.165	6,350	
White				*			.	358	292	534	
Coloured	ì	••	••	••	••	••		61,402	52,004	50,809	
					To	TAL		66,442	56,461	57,69.	

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 32,34 | Foodgrains The total exports of raw and manufactured jute during the year amounted to 1,437,000 tons, as compared with 1,420,000 tons in 1933-34, an increase of 1 2 per cent There was, however, very little increase in the total value of the shipments which remained at about Rs. 324 crores The exports of raw jute alone in 1934-35 amounted to 752,500 tons as against 748,200 tons in 1933-34 and 563,100 tons in 1932-33 w th a value of Rs 10,87 lakhs which was 34 per cent of the total value of both raw and manufactured products shipped during the year. In spite of an increase in the exports by over 4,000 tons, the value of the shipments of raw jute declined by over Rs 6 lakhs as compared with the preceding year. Exports in 1934-35 were the highest since 1929-30 in which year 807,000 tons were shipped abroad

Exports to the United Kingdom in the year under review amounted to 166,000 tons as against 177,000 tons in the preceding year and 130,000 tons in 1932-33. German purchases fell off from 165,000 tons to 133,000 tons in Conditions in Germany were most 1934-35. difficult for the jute trade, and the jute mills suffered greatly under numerous decrees interfering with normal trade and freedom of manufacturers and merchants.

The total exports of gunny bags increased from 402 million to 423 million, while the total yardage of gunny cloth exported increased by ten million from 1,053 million yards to 1,063 million yards.

Foodgrains and flour (Rs. 11,84 lakhs).— The statement below shows the exports of

	1933-34.	1934-35
	Tons (000)	Tons (000)
Rice not in the husk	1,733	1,593
Rice in the husk	11	14
Wheat	2	11
Wheat flour	13	12
Pulse	104	112
Barely		14
Jowar and bajra	5	4
Maize		3
Other sorts	2	2
TOTAL Tons (000) . VALUE Rs (lakhs) .	1,870 1,175	1,765 11,84

Tea (Rs. 20,13 lakhs).—The total exportof tea in the year under review amounted to 325 million lbs valued at Rs. 20,13 lakhs as compared with 318 million lbs. valued at Rs. 19,84 lakin-

the preceding year. There was thus an prease of 2 2 per cent. in the quantity exported and of 1 5 per cent in the value realised as com-pared with 1933-34 The average declared value per lb of the exports in 1934-35 was 9 as 11 p as compared with 10 as in 1933-34 and 7 as 3 p in 1932-33 There were no exports of green tea during the year under review. Exports to the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 288.5 million lbs (89 per cent. of the total typotts) as compared with 276 3 million lbs. (87 per cent) in the preceding year Demand from consuming centres being poor, a larger quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom than would otherwise have been the case and these shipments, swelled the stock of tea held in that country. The total value of the consignments to the United Kingdom was Rs 18 crores ments to the United Kingdom was Rs 18 crores as compared with Rs 17½ crores in 1933-34 lightest shipments to other countries generally declined, the important exceptions being an increase from 556,000 lbs to 1,148,000 lbs, in the case of Arabia, and an unusually large shipment of 15 million lbs, to Chile Shipments in Chande declined from 15 million lbs, to the to to Canada declined from 151 million lbs to 12 8 million lbs , and those to the United States of America from 8 3 to 8 million lbs Exports to Australia and New Zealand declined from 2 and 2.5 million lbs to 16 and 1.1 million lbs respectively Ceylon took 3 million lbs as compared with 3 2 million lbs, in the preceding year Egypt's requirements fell from 13 exports to Iran dropped from 1.1 million lbs to 0.3 million lbs. The U.S. S.R. took only 40,000 lbs, as against 708,000 lbs.

The exports of the various kinds of oilseeds during the last three years, compared with the pre-war figures of export, are shown in the table The total exports of oilseeds of all kinds declined from 1,124,000 tons to 1938-34 to 875,000 tons in the year under review. The regulation or restriction of imports into European countries, especially Germany, France and Italy, have curtailed the demand for Indian oilseeds.

Pre-war 1932-33 1933-34 1934-35 average

	(Thousands of tons)					
Linseed .	 379	72	379	238		
Rapeseed	 273	115	73	37		
Groundnuts	 212	433	547	511		
Castor	114	86	82	69		
Cotton	 240	2	6	1		
Sesamum	119	10	15	4		
Copra .	31					
Othore	9.5	15	99	15		

TOTAL .. 1,453 733 1,124 875

Hides and Skins (Rs. 8,35 lakhs).—
The total shipments of raw hides amounted to 22,600 tons, an increase of 2,800 tons over the preceding year. Exports of cow hides form the bulk of this item. Exports of raw skin declined to 15,160 tons. The demand for good skins fell to 13,900 tons. Exports of hides and skins, tanned or dressed, amounted to 17,900 tons.

The following table shows the details of the exports of lac -

Exports of lac.

	-			1933-34		1934-35		
				Cwts.	Per cent	Cwts.	Per cent	
Shellac and button lac				548,200	75	447,700	76	
Stick lac and seed lac				159,10 0	22	93,700	16	
Others	•			23,700	3	44,600	8	
	Тота	L	••	731,000	100	586,000	100	

Raw Wool (Rs 1,27 lakhs).—Exports of wool from India dropped from 55 4 million lbs in 1943-34 to 34.1 million lbs. in the year under resew. The shipments in 1934-35 were valued at 18 1,27 lakhs as compared with Rs 1,98 lakhs in 1933-34 Exports to the United Kingdom fell sharply from 43.4 million lbs to about 25 7 million lbs. Shipments to the United States of America declined from 76 million lbs to 56 America declined from 76 million lbs to 56 million lbs, and to Belgium from 2 7 million lbs to 13 million lbs. France also curtailed her remirements and took 582,000 lbs or 366,000 lbs. less than in the preceding year. Exports to the Netherlands and Canada, however, in cased from 328,000 and 127,000 lbs to 3 2,000 and 238,000 lbs. respectively in 1934-35

Metals and Ores (Rs 5,91 lakhs)—The total exports of ores amounted to 5,15,000 tons, exports of manganese ore out of this totalling 4,60,000 tons as compared with 2,66,000 tons in the previous year Exports of pig iron advanced from 3,77,000 tons to 4,17,000 tons Exports of wolfram from ore amounted to 5,000 tons Shipments of pig lead advanced to 13,02,000 cwts.

Other Experts.—Other import and exports from India included olicakes totalling 3,48,000 tons, paraffin wax 46,000 tons, paraffin wax 46,000 tons, coir manufactures 6,26,000 cwts., unmanufactured tobacco 26 million lbs, coffee 1,41,000 cwts and dyeing and tanning substances 15,45,000 cwts.

Index Numbers of Prices.

Commercial numbers of 28 exported articles; (2) the un. Director-General of Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to weighted index numbers of 11 imported articles, time an addendum to the publication Index (3) the general un-weighted index number for Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1981 which 39 articles and (4) the weighted index numbers of brings up-to-date (1) the un-weighted index of 100 articles on base 1873-100.

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925:—

	7	Zear		Exported articles 28 (un-weighted).	Imported articles 11 (un-weighted).	General Index No. for all (39) Articles (un-weighted).	Weighted Index No. (100) Articles equated to 100 for 1873
1925 1926			:-	233 225	211 195	227 216	265 260
1927 1928	::	••	:.	209 212	185 171	202 201	258 261
1929 1 93 0	::	••	::	216 177	170 157	203 171	254 213
1931 1932	:-	••	•:	125 120	134 139	127 126	157 149
1933 1934	::	::	::	118 120	128 124	121 121	139 Not available
1935 .				129	123	128	

Besides the above wholesale price index price index number for Calcutta while the numbers, the Director-General of Commercial Bombay Labour Office compiles similar statis-Intelligence, Calcutta, compiles a wholesale tres for Bombay and Karachi.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925. Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base 1914).

		Year.		1	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Karachi
1925 1926	::	:.	::		591 148	163 149	151 140
1927 1928	::	••	:	.	148 145	147 146	137 137
1929 1930	••	:	••		141 116	145 126	133 108
1931 1932	••				96 91	109 109	95 9 9
1993 1934			•.		87 89	98 95	97 96
1935					91	99	99

in their respective Gazettes fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities. In addition to these, however, some of the Rangoon.

About the end of the year 1929 there began a Provincial Governments also publish working sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued during 1930 and 1931. During 1932, wholesale prices showed a tendency to decline and in 1933 they definitely registered a fall reaching their lowest level. This downward trend was somewhat checked in 1934, while in 1935 there was a distinct rise in wholesale prices

The various Provincial Governments publish in their respective Gazettes fortniethy and ment of Industries, Central Provinces and Berar, 101 their respective Gazettes fortniethy and ment of Industries Bihar and Orissa by the Department of the provincial Governments also publish working class cost of living index numbers. Such individual numbers are being published regularly every anumbers are being published regularly ever ment of Industries, Bihar and Orissa, and for Rangoon by the Office of the Director of Statistics and Labour Commissioner, Burma,

The Bombay working class cost of living index) The Bombay working class cort of uting index number with base July 1914-100 stood at 105 in December 1935, the average for 1935 being 101. The Ahmedabad cost of living nodex number with base August 1926 to July 1927-100 stood at 71 in December 1935 while the Sholapur cost of living index number with the Shoispur cost of living index number with base February 1927 to January 1928-100 stood at 70 in December 1935. The Nagpur cost of living index number on base January 1927-100 living index himber of base Saintary 1922-100 was 58 in December 1935 while the Jubbulpore Index on the same base was 56. For
Rangoon, four different index numbers with
base 1931-100 are compiled for (a) Burmese,
(b) Tamils, Telugus and Oriyas, (c) Hindustalius and (d) Chittagonians. The Index Number In December 1935 for these were 87, 93, 94 and respectively.

The catastrophic fall in prices which commenced at the end of 1929 continued also which during 1931 although with less vigour than in 1930. In 1932 prices ruled at a slightly lower level than in 1931. In 1933 and 1934 the downward tendency of prices continued.

The inadequacy as also the general unreliability of Indian price statistics has been the have been taken.

subject of comment by many committees and commissions of enquiry and the majority of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee of 1925 made many suggestions for the improvement of price statistics and advocated the passing of a Census and Statistics Act. This latter sugges-tion was also endorsed by the Whitley Commission on Indian Labour and the Government of India have already taken up the recommendation which is under their consideration. Messrs. Bowley and Robertson who were invited by the Government of India to advise them on the question of obtaining more accurate and detailed statistics have also made certain recommendations for improving Indian price statistics. As regards the General Index number of wholesale prices in India they suggest the construction of a new index number on the model of that of the Board of Trade in England With regard to index numbers of retail prices they recommend that the data should be compiled for India as a whole, and not for separate provinces, and that they should not be initiated till certain preliminary steps of improvement of the data suggested by them

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the dan Stores Department at Government of Rupee Tender Rules by departments of the dan headquarters and of the successive orders Central Government and other provincial government. Indian Stores Department at Government of India headquarters and of the successive orders issued by Government to assure as far as possible the purchase of stores of Indian manufacture or in India is to be found in earlier issues of the "Indian Year Book." The current rules to regulate stores purchase prescribe that preference in making purchases shall be given in the follow-

First, to articles which are produced in India in the form of raw materials or are manufactured in India from raw materials produced

in India, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose; Second, to articles wholly or partially manu-factured in India from imported materials, provided that the quality is sufficiently

good for the purpose,
Third, to articles of foreign manufacture
held in stock in India provided that they
are of suitable type and requisite quality, Fourth, to articles manufactured abroad which need to be specially imported.

The new rules were calculated materially to widen

Department.

The total value of orders placed by the Department during the year 1933-34, the latest licrond for which figures are yet available, was Rs 3,59,94, 135 as compared with Rs. 3,30,90,903 during 1932-33. The increase amounts to its 29,03,232 or 8.8 per cent., which is most strisfactory considering that throughout the er momy in expenditure still continued, so that four indents were received for plant and indents were received for plant and indenting states and indenting Departments continued on the expenditure side, there was a net to cut down their annual requirements of improvement of Rs 79,553, in the balance consumable stores to a minimum.

ments, the value of stores indents submitted for sending to the Director General, India Store Department, London, was Rs 60,01,840 as against Rs. 74,36,880 in the preceding year.

The Department continued throughout the

year to assist manufacturers in India to improve the quality of their products. The means adopted included technical advice and suggestions. Every endeavour was made to substitute supplies of indigenous manufacture, wherever possible, without sacrificing economy and efficiency.

The total expenditure during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 22,69,675, showing an excess of Rs. 1,01,652 over the corresponding figures for the year 1932-33. The increase is chiefly due to the partial restoration of the emergency cut on salaries of the staff and partly to the normal growth of expenditure due to annual normal growth of expenditure due to annual increments. The credit side of the account shows an increase of Rs. 1,81,205, the total earnings amounting to Rs. 11,97,491 against Rs. 10,16,286 during the preceding year. This improvement, it is satisfactory to note, is shared by all sections of the Department. The recognizing by all sections of the Department The recoveries on account of purchase and inspection of stores against indents placed with the Department, advance by Rs. 43,932, while fees earned on stores inspected on behalf of other authorities and on tests and applicas carried out at the Suisfactory considering that throughout the and on tests and analyses carried out at the Government Test House and the Metallurgical Inspectorate exceeded the corresponding figures

sheet of the Department.

Bombay Stamp Duties.

Rs. a	1	\mathbf{R}	a.
Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20 0 1 Affidavit or Declaration 2	For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond		12
Agreement or Memo. of Agreement— (a) If relating to the sale of a bill	Rs. 1,000	3	12
of exchange 0 4			
(aa) If relating to the sale of Govt.	exceeding Rs. 1,000, same duty as a		
Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as. 2 for every Rs. 10,000	Bond. In any other case	10	0
or part.	Cancellatron	5	0
(b) If relating to sale of a share in an	Certificate or other Document relating to		
incorporated company or other body corporate—two annas for every 5,000	Shares	0	8
or part thereof of the value of the	Cheque and demand drafts are exempt	2	2
share.	from stamp duty with effect from 1st.		
(c) If not otherwise provided for 1	July 1927.	•	
Appointment in execution of a power—	Composition—Deed	20	0
(a) Of trustees	Was annually De 50	0	8
able 30 (Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100	ĭ	0
Articles of Association of Company—	Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed	_	
(a) Where the company has no share	Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed	2	0
does not exceed Rs. 2,500 25 0		4	8
(b) Where the nominal share capital	For every Rs. 100 or part in excess of		
exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1.00.000 50 0	Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in	1	8
exceed Rs. 1,00,000 50 0 (c) Where the nominal share capital	excess of Rs. 1,000.	7	8
exceeds Rs. 1,00,000		oper	rtv
Articles of Clerkship	situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmee	daba	вď,
Award, any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of	Poona and Karachi, for the entries in 23 the following entries shall be substi		
the Court The same duty as a Bond	namely .—	ivaci	U14,
for the amount or value of the pro-	23. Conveyance (as defined by sect	tion	2
perty to which the award relat as set forth in such award subject to a	(10) not being a Transfer charged or exe	mpt	ed
maximum 20 0	under No. 62—	2	
Bill of Exchange—		med	
Where payable otherwise than on demand but not more than one year after date or		oad, oons	
sight (if drawn singly)—Not exc		arac	
Rs. 200, a. 3; exc. Rs. 200, not exc. Rs. 400, a. 6; exc. Rs. 400, not	Rs. a.	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{s}$	a
exc. Rs. 400, a, 6; exc. Rs. 400, not exc. Rs. 600, a, 9; exc. Rs. 600, not exc. Rs. 800 a 12; exc. Rs. 800 pot exc.	Where the amount or value of the consideration for		
CAC. 100: COU, e. 12; CAC. 100: COU, 100 CAC.			
Rs. 1,000, a. 15; exc. Rs. 1,000, not exc.	forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 0 8	^	8
Rs. 1,200, R. 1 s. 2; exc. Rs. 1,200, not	Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but	U	O
exc. Rs. 1,600, R. 1 a. 8; exc. Rs. 1,600, not exc. Rs. 2,500, Rs. 2 a. 4; exc. Rs. 2,500, not exc. Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc. Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 7,500, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc. Rs. 5,000, not exc. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9; exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 9; exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, not exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 93, exc. Rs. 15,000, e	does not exceed Rs. 100 1 0	1	0
2,500, not exc. Rs. 5,000, Rs. 4 a. 8; exc.	Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 2 0	2	0
exc. Rs. 7.500. not exc. Rs. 10.000. Rs. 9:	Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but	_	.,
exc. Rs. 10,000, not exc. Rs. 15,000, Rs.	does not exceed Rs. 300 8 8	6	8
13 a. 8; exc. R4. 15,000, not exc. Rs.	Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 12 0	9	0
20,000, Rs. 18; exc. Rs. 20,000, not exc. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 22 a. 8; exc. Rs. 25,000,	Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but	•	
not exc. Rs. 30,000, Rs. 27; and for every		11	×
add. Rs. 10,000, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 30,000, Rs. 9.	Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600. 19 0	14	0
Where payable at more than one year after	Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but		
date or sight, same duty as a Bond.	does not exceed Rs. 700 22 8	16	٤
Rs. a.	Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800 26 0	19	()
Bill of Lading 0 8	Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but	01	š
Bond (not otherwise provided for)— Not exceeding Rs. 10 0 2	does not exceed Rs. 900 29 8 Where it exceeds Rs. 900 hut	21	r
Exc. Rs. 10 but not exc. Rs. 50 0 4	does not exceed Rs. 1.000 33 0	24	+
Exc. Rs. 50 but nor exc. Rs. 100 0 8 Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc. Rs. 200 1 0	And for every Re 500 or		
Exc. Rs. 100 & does not exc. Rs. 200 1 0 Exc. Rs. 200 & does not exc. Rs. 300 2 4	part thereof in excess of Rs.1,000 17 8	12	,

Rs. a.			_
	I	Rs.	a.
Policy of Insurance —			
chargeable with duty, or if duty with (1) Sea-Where premium does	not		
which it was chargeable does not which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee 1 0	t. of		
amount insured		0	ι
In any other case In any other case for Do 1 500 or	part		
with which the original instrument is ("materpart or Duplicate—If the duty thereof" (2) For time—For every Rs. 1.000	•	0	1
with which the original instrument is (2) For time—For every Rs. 1,000) Or		
chargeable does not exceed two rupees—		0	2
The same duty as is payable on the part insured, not exc. 6 months	••	U	z
original. In any other case 2 0 Exceeding 6 and not exceeding	12	_	
pelwery Order 0 1 months	••	0	4
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate Half the above rates for Sea			
	and		
or value.	_		
in the case of an Attorney	does		
Instrument—Apprenticeship 10 0 not exceed Rs. 5,000		0	8
Divorce 5 0 In any other case		1	C
To seemed of the best of the second of the s		•	
manufactured and analysis of the second seco			
or contesting of purpositing to contest			
half of the duty payable in res			
Detail which lend is made and no pie-			
the amount if any charges ble u			
duty as Bond for whole amount; not more than 3 years, same as Bond for Art. 53 (Recorpt).			
average annual rent reserved; over 3 (4) Accident and Sickness—Age	ainet.		
years, same as Conveyance for consi-			
deration equal to amount or value of journey only		0	1
the average annual rent reserved; for In any other case—for the maxim	mnn	-	_
indefinite term, same as Conveyance amount which may become pay			
for a consideration equal to the amount in the case of any single accide	nt or		
or value of the average annual rent sickness where such amount does	not		
which would be paid or delivered for exceed Rs. 1.00%, and also w	here		
which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued amount exc. Rs. 1,000, for e	very		
so long; in perpetuity, same as Convey- Rg. 1.000 or part		0	2
ance for consideration equal to one- offth of rents paid in respect of first (5) Life, or other Insurance, not s	meni-		
and the roll of the respect of the	pec t-		
50 years. Where there is premium fically provided for—			
and no rent, same as Conveyance for amount of premium; premium with Rs. 250	eaing		
rent, same as Conveyance on amount	• •	0	2
of premium in addition to the duty Exceeding Rs. 250 but not ex	ceed-		
which would have been payable on the ing Rs. 500		0	4
lease if no fine or premium or advance For every sum insured not ex	ceed-		
had been paid and delivered. ing Rs. 1,000 and also for e			
Letter—Allotment of Shares 0 2 Rs. 1,000 or part		0	6
2	most		
Times of the second sec	Part		
Memo. of Association of Company—If Insurance by way of inden	nnity		
accompanied by Articles of Association 30 0 against liability to pay dam			
If not so accompanied 80 0 on account of accidents			
Volume 1 4 et			
the insurer or against lied			
Note or Memo. intimating the purchase to pay compensation unde			
Note or Memo. intimating the purchase to pay compensation unde workmen's Compensation of 1928 For every Re. 16	10 or		1
Note or Memo. intimating the purchase to pay compensation under or sale— Of any Goods even in value Rs 20 0 4 of 1923. For every Rs. 10	00 or	0	
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Note or Memo. intimating the purchase or sale— (a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs.20 0 (b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part. (bb) Of Government Security— Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part. The part payable as premium of the part payable in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and more than 1 Re. Policies of all classes of Insurance.	Com- pay- insu- a, or	0	,
Note or Memo. Intimating the purchase or sale— (a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs.20 (b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part. (bb) Of Government Security— Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part. Aute of Protest by a Ship's Master 1 0 to pay compensation unde workmen's Compensation of 1923. For every Rs. 10 part payable as premium in case of a re-insurance by one range with another— able in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and more than 1 Re. Policies of all classes of Insurance included in Article 47 of Sched	Com- pay- insu- a, or not ule I	0	,
to pay compensation under Workmen's Compensation of 1923. For every Rs. 10 of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20—a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part. (bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part. In case of a re-insurance by one pany with another—1 of duty able in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and more than 1 Re. Policies of all classes of Insurance included in Article 47 of Sched of Stamp. Act of 1899 covering greaters.	Com- pay- insu- a, or e not ule I oods,	0	•
Note or Memo. Intimating the purchase or sale— (a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs.20 (b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part. (bb) Of Government Security— Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part. All of Protest by a Ship's Master 1 Intereship—Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500	Com- pay- insu- a, or e not ule I oods, crops	0	,
Note or Memo. Intimating the purchase or sale— (a) Of any Goods exc. in value Rs.20 (b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding in value Rs. 20— a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part. (bb) Of Government Security— Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as. for every Rs. 10,000, or part. Ande of Protest by a Ship's Master 1 Incase of a re-insurance by one pany with another—1 of duty able in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and rance, but not less than 1 and rance of Protest by a Ship's Master 1 Incase of a re-insurance by one pany with another—1 of duty able in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and rance of Protest by a Ship's Master 1 Incase of a re-insurance by one pany with another—1 of duty able in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and rance of Protest by a Ship's Master 1 Incase of a re-insurance by one pany with another—1 of duty able in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and rance of Protest by a Ship's Master 1 Incase of a re-insurance by one pany with another—1 of duty able in respect of the original rance, but not less than 1 and rance, but not less than 1 and rance of Protest by a Ship's Master 1	Compay- insu- a, or e not ule I oods, crops ss or	0	,

	Rs.	a.) D		
Power of Attorney— For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents. In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	•	G 0	Settlement—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombsy, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.	4 4	
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	10	0	Revocation of Settlement.—The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immoveable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees. Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act.—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal		
authorised	2	0	amount of the shares specified in the warrant.		
Promissory Notes—			Shipping Order 0) 1	
(a) When payable on demand— (i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250 (ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not ex-	0	1	Surrender of Lease—When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable. In any other case	. 0	
ceed Hs. 1,000	0 0 2 2	0 0	Transfers of Shares—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof of the value of the shares. Transfer of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is Hable to duty or not, except debentures provided for by section 8—12 annas for every Rs. 100 or part thereof	·	
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0	2	of the face amount of the debenture Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—if duty on such does not exceed Rs. 15—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable. In any other case	0	
Release—that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property— (a) If the amount or value of the claim	10	0	—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31, 10 —of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.	Ð	
does notexceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release. (b) In any other case	10	0	Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer. Trust, Declaration of—Same duty as a		
Security Bond—(a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000— The same duty as a Bond for the			Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	ŧ	
amount secured.		ì	Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding 10	,	
(b) In any other case	10	0	Warrant for Goods 0	•	

The Indian National Congress.

For a complete history of the movement represented by the Indian National Congress the Congress, while adhering to Independence, the reader is referred to earlier editions of the agreed to accept Dominion Status if granted be-Lidian Year Book. The Congress was founded 1 1885 by Mr. Allan Octavian Hume, a retired member of the Indian Civil Service, and it held it-first session in Bombay at Christmas of that year, the fundamental principles of the Congress were laid down to be :-

Firstly, the fusion into one national whole of all the different and discordant elements that constitute the population of India;

Secondly, the gradual regeneration, along all lines, mental, moral, social and poli-tical of the nation thus evolved; and

Thirdly, the consolidation of union between England and India by securing the modification of such of the conditions as may be unjust or injurious to the latter

With these objects in view the Congress pursued an uneventful career until 1907. It undoubtedly exercised a great influence in inducing a spirit of national unity amongst the diverse peoples of India, in focussing the chief political grievances, and in providing a training ground for Indian politicians. But in 1907 the Extremists, chiefly of the Deccan and the Central Provinces, who had for some time chafed under the control of the older generation, succeeded in wrecking the Surat session of the Congress and produced a split which had long been seen to be imminent. The senior members of the Congress therefore re-crystallised its creed in definite terms. They laid down that-

"The objects of the Indian National Congress are the attainment by the people of

For some years following 1907 efforts were made to heal the split and these were without avail until 1916 when a re-united Congress met at Lucknow under the presidency of Babu Ambica Charan Muzumdar of Faridpur in Bengal. But the union then effected was purely superficial; the period of the special session held at Calcutta in september 1920 the Congress passed entirely under the domination of Mr. Gandhi and his lieutenants. In 1927 the Congress actually adopted independence as the goal of Indua. In the following two years the Congress made what the extreme leftists described as a clumburant, while the Liberals moved towards the lett, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of nursons between the lett, with the result that for a time there appeared to be a commonness of purpose between the Hindus. Government showed no inclination

the Congress, while adhering to Independence, agreed to accept Dominion Status if granted, before the end of 1929. Things were tending towards a satisfactory settlement when in the latter half of 1929 the Congress insisted on the immediate diate grant of Dominion Status or an assurance that Dominion Status would be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference to be convened in England between representatives convened in England between representatives of England and the two Indias. Here was the parting of the ways. The Liberals went their way and the Congress its own. In fulfilment of the "ultimatum" issued at its previous Session, the Congress, at its 1929 Session, declared for complete independence or "Purna Swaraj." Throughout the year 1930 the Congress was engaged in a defiance of the law of the land which it was horsed would help India. land which, it was hoped, would help India, to attain complete independence. Early next year the Congress actually suspended civil disobedience by virtue of an agreement arrived at with the Government, but the fulfilment of the terms of this agreement gave rise to trouble and another agreement was concluded.

As a result of this Mr. Gandhi, on behalf of the

Congress, actually went to London to take part ountry, and matters reached a crisis with the birth of the New Year. In 1932 the Government bent all its efforts to making it impossible for the Congress to carry on its subversive activities and succeeded fully in its object. Congress was crushed and all forms of Congress work throughout the country were successfully prevented. In fact as well as in law Congress ceased to exist. In the middle of 1934 the civil disobedience movement, which had rendered the Congress illegal, was withdrawn At present, the Congress is once again a constitu-India of a system of Government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire, and a participation by them in the rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members. These objects are to be achieved by constitutional means by bringing about a steady "from of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and developing and organising the intellectual, moral, economic and industrial resources of the country."

For some worse televisia 1802 of the congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again the decided to contest elections to the legislatines of the congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again the decided to contest elections to the legislatines that the congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again the decided to contest elections to the legislatines that the congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again the content of the contest elections to the legislatines that the congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again the decided to contest elections to the legislatines that the congress is once again a constitutional organisation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again them is a congress are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate and lawful. It once again a constitutional presentation, most of whose activities are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate and lawful. It once again are legitimate an desire to follow him. (See earlier editions of the Indian Year Book for a history of the nonco-operation and civil disobedience movements.)

The Congress in 1934-35.

The position of the Congress early in 1934 was that of an institution existing only in the difference between the Moderates and the Ex- name Individual civil disobedience had long tremists was fundamental; the Extremists cap ceased to exist. Every Congress and allied tured the machinery of the Cougress and from organisation was under the Government ban the period of the special session held at Calcutta Most Congress leaders were in pail. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was prosecuted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sedition in respect of certain advice he gave to the youth of Bengal. Mr Gandhi's own personal influence, which had suffered considerably owing to the failure of his second civil disobedience movement, was further reduced by the opposition which his

to relax their measures against the Congress gress Parliamentary Board, to organise and as long as the latter was committed on paper to conduct the election campaign and to give a lawless campaign.

It was in these circumstances that a group of prominent Congressmen, who had come out of jail, met in Bombay to consider the advisability of a re-orientation of Congress policy. The rank and file of Congressmen regarded the move with suspicion and thought that it was intended to go back on the policy which had been practised since 1930. Premature disclosure in the press of the intention of these leaders caused an uproar, and the promoters beat a hasty, but temporary, retreat.

Meanwhile Dr Ansari, Dr B. C Roy and other leaders held consultations with Mr Gandhi and apparently brought to his notice the feeling of restlessness among the Congress workers The shrewd dictator perceived that revolt was in the air and he was not slow to yield.

Leaders had already met in Delhi and had decided on a tentative programme to revive the Swarajya Party of 1923-24. Mr. Gandhi gave formal sanction to this proposal, and at the same time withdrew individual civil disobedience which was decided upon at Poona in the previous year. But he seemed in no mood to abandon the principle Although he was agreeable to dissociate the Congress as an institution from the lawless movement, he declared that his faith in Satyagraha was so strong that he could never give it up, and reserved to himself the right to practise civil disobedience, if and when the "inner man" called upon him to do so. At the same time he made it clear that he did not want either the Congress as an institution or any Congressman individually to follow his footsteps Although he refused to change his own opinion with regard to the Council programme, he was tolerant enough to welcome the revival of the Swarajya Party and the decision to take part Mr Aney had no course but to resign from the impending election to the Assembly.

The Committee Tee cleavage which occurred in the impending election to the Assembly.

A meeting of those in favour of entering the Councils was held at Ranchi in May, when the policy and programme of the party were finally adopted. It was made clear that they would not enter the legislatures with they would not enter the legislatures with a view to co-perating with Government and working the reforms embodied in the White Paper, but to carry on the fight within the constitution tiself. Some of the objects of the party were to secure the repeal of "repressive laws", to agitate for the release of all political prisoners, to resist all acts which might be calculated to exploit the country, to move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the consequent displacement of the bureaucracy, and generally to work for the economic, social and political improvement of the masses.

The withdrawal of individual civil disobedience was proposed by Dr. Ansari. Council enthusiasts, who were diffident about the success

Assembly from time to time.

The Patna meeting is important in that it showed that although Mr. Gandhi had failed in his civil disobedience movement and although he uttered some unpopular remarks before and during the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. his hold on the rank and file of Congressmen was so strong that his new scheme went through unscathed. Another feature of the Patni meeting was the evidence it afforded of the growing strength of the Socialist section inside the Congress.

The next phase in recent Congress history occurred in Bombay, where a meeting of the executive of the Congress was held. Soon after the Swarajist meeting at Ranch it became evident that a large section of Congressmen were opposed to the manner in which the Swarajists fought shy of the Communal Awaid The Hindu element in the Congress was very loud in protesting that a national institution like the Congress ought not to be silent when "an unnational award" was sought to be thrust on the nation. It was argued that the Conmunal Award and the separate electorates which it perpetuated would inevitably tend to break up the country into watertight communal compartments and discourage the fusion of the various communities into one nation. The accusation was openly made that Mr. Gandh, and the Swarajist leaders of the Congress in their anxiety to rush through their Council programme, had capitulated to the Nationalist Muslims in the Congress and surrendered the legitimate rights and interests of the Hindu community.

The Hindu party was in a minority in the Working Committee, and Pandit Malaviya and Tee cleavage which occurred in Bombay grew wider as the contioversy spread all over the country.

This breakaway from the Congress was hailed by moderate elements in the country as the possible nucleus of a moderate progressive party. Pandit Malaviya himself at first encouraged this hope and many were expecting that the new party would so frame its creed and policy as to admit non-Congress progressives A conference washeld in Calcutta in the autumn to inaugurate the new party, but Pandit 'Aalanna' was overwhelmed by Bengal Congressmen, who refused to agree to the membership of the party being thrown open to non-Congression In the result the new party was formed as a dissentient section within the Congress itself

Meanwhile the Congress Parliamentary Bould organised a country-wide campaign to capture seats in the Assembly. Government were that a time undecided on the question of the cosolution of the old Assembly, and it was known that lengthy. that lengthy correspondence was going between Delhi and Whitehall. Eventuality of their move, had the satisfaction of finding that not only did the All-India Congress Committee adopt their proposal but it went a step further and actually undertook to conduct the Council programme in the name of the Congress committee adopt their proposal but it went a step further and actually undertook to conduct the Council programme in the name of the Congress election arena. The newly formed Nations their results of the congress that I enginy correspondence was going to the confidence of the congress constitution of their move, had the satisfaction of finding between Delhi and Whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress committee adopt their proposal but it went a step further and actually undertook to conduct the congress Committee adopt their proposal but it went a step further and actually undertook to conduct the congress Committee and whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress Committee and whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress Committee and whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress Committee and whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress Committee and whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress Committee and whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress congress congress constant and whitehall. Eventually however, it was decided to dissolve the congress c

fight. Between the war cries of these two parties the slogans of less vocal organisations like the Liberals, Independents and the Justicites n Madras were lost. Moreover, a great wave Gandhi. Till then it had been a loosely knit of enthusiasm swept the country following the organisation with the elective element funcholding of the Congress session in Bombay tuoning indifferently. The annual session was in October, 1934, after four and a half years' a huge gathering which was more spectacular mactivity. Efficient organisation and popular than efficient in the conduct of business. Mr. sentiment strengthened the Congress candi-Gandhi converted it into a compact steal framedates, who scored a signal victory at the new control of the conduct of business. sentiment strengthened the Congress candi-Gandhi converted it into a compact steel frame dates, who scored a signal victory at the polls affair, reducing the number of delegates from in November.

In the midst of the election campaign, Mr Gandhi announced his intention to retire from the Congress and active political retire from the Congress and active political life Various interpretations were put upon this announcement. Mr. Gandhi's own reasons were that he found that the rank and file of Congressmen were not true to the Congress creed of peace and non-violence, that they had slid down from the pinnacle of Satyagraha, and that in the circumstances he had no place in the Congress Another argument advanced by him was that his presence only encouraged by progress among them and he was a dead hypocrisy among them and he was a dead weight on the Congress which, instead of bene-fitting by his presence and leadership, was actually handicapped and deteriorated into a corrupt, inefficient and untruthful organisation Critics regarded Mr Gandhi's decision as a confession of failure and saw in it a desire to make a graceful retreat from an organisation which he had failed to lead to victory.

Soon after Mr. Gandhi's decision to withdraw individual civil disobedience there was a general demand in the country that Government should lift the ban on the Congress and allied organisations and that political prisoners should be set free Government responded to this appeal by removing the ban on the Congress and putting no obstacles in the way of the meeting of the A I C. C which was held at Patna Gradually one by one of the restrictions imposed on the Congress organisations were removed, except the ban on the Red Shirt organisation in the North-West Frontier Province and on other organisations which were proved to be guilty either of violence or of terrorist inclina-The list of political prisoners was carefully gone through and those who were not guilty of any crime involving violence were released one after another. Buildings and other property belonging to the Congress, which had been confiscated during the 1932 civil disobedience movement, were restored to the Congress, which once more became a live organi-sation. The session called in October was marked by a newly generated vigour.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who had shown marked ability in conducting relief operations in the earthquake-stricken area of Bihar, was manimously voted to the chair and the city of Bombay accorded a unique welcome to the president-elect on his arrival. The session itself, from a spectacular point of view, was an Indoubted success. There was a touch of the Hindu opponents of the Communal Award and to run who stayed behind reconciled themselves to the Muslim supporters thereof organised two who stayed behind reconciled themselves to the Muslim supporters thereof organised two who stayed behind reconciled themselves to the Muslim supporters thereof organised two conferences, one to condemn it and the other to may table and pleaded with the rank and file approve of it. The communal feeling generated by these two conferences embittered the atmosphere.

The most outstanding achievement of the Congress was the reform of the Congress constituthousands to a few hundreds and introducing the element of indirect election in the A. I. C C. Primary Congress members were to elect the office bearers of their respective local territorial organisations who in their turn were to send organisations who in their turn were to send representatives to the provincial executive, whose nominees comprised the A. I. C. C. The members of the A. I. C. C. were to constitute the delegates at the open session. The scheme met with a great deal of opposition, but Mr. Gandhi's influence on the eve of his retirement was so great that the session adopted his suggestions without even having seen the his suggestions without even having seen the various propositions in print He brought a rough draft with him, made a cursory review of it, explained the broad principles underlying them and the meeting said "Yes" to his proposals.

No less important was the creation under the aegis of the Congress of a Village Industries Association. It was to be an organisation of the Congress, but not in the Congress Its work was to be done with the blessing and support of the Congress, but its management was to rest with Mr. Gandhi.

When the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was published towards the end of the year the Congress joined the general outburst of protest. Every section of political opinion, Liberals, Congressmen, Socialists and even people who were known to be the supporters of Government were opposed to the recommenda-tions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, which were regarded as more reactionary than the provisions of the White Paper.

This inability on the part of the Congress to join hands with others was responsible for the failure of Congress members in the Assembly to fulfil their election pledges as far as the "rejection" of the White Paper scheme was "rejection" of the White Paper scheme was concerned. Congress members' speeches contained no mention of the constituent assembly. while the motions sponsored by them avoided the word "rejection". Their attitude of neutrality towards the Award until an agreed scheme was evolved was also turned down Lv a combination of Muslim and Nationalist votes. Their neutrality in respect of a Muslim proposal accepting the Award resulted in the Assembly according its approval to the Award Eventually a motion made by Mr. Jinnah, in effect accepting provincial autonomy with certain modifications but rejecting the federal scheme, was carried with Congress support.

Indian Princes.

During the past four or five years the Indian Princes have figured largely in discussions on the future constitutional machinery sions on the Inture constitutional machinery of British India. They became actively interested in British Indian Reforms with the announcement made by representative Princes at the First Round Table Conference that they would join an All-India federation provided there were adequate safeguards for them. This enthusiasm, however, waned in 1931 when some prominent Princes began to entertain doubts about the advisability of their joining the Federation. The Congress resolution which set its goal as the establishment of a socialist state and the subsequent pronouncements of Congress leaders, including Mr. Gandhi, on their intentions if they gained power, made the Princes pause before they plunged. The Maharaja of Patiala was the first to come into the open to warn his brother Princes against the dangers to their very existence involved in the Federal Structure Committee's plan. He declared that smaller States were bound to He declared that smaller States were bound to several safeguards for guaranteeing the position of the fate of the smaller German principalities under the Confederation of 1815 and disappear from the map of India. He suggested the advisability of a Union of Indian States directly in relationship with the Crown He two states followed by other Princes, who shared his fears, and the view gained in strength that unless adequate guarantees were given for the Constitution Act of safeguards for the manneontinued maintenance of their rights and tenance of internal autonomy, an equitable and strength that privileges, they should not give their consent to join the proposed Federation.

When the Maharaja of Bikaner accepted the idea, on behalf of his brother Princes, at the first Round Table Conference, to join the All-India Federation, no details of the scheme for the entry of the Princes were discussed. When the question was later gone into at the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. it became evident that the Princes had a number of mental reservations and conditions precedent to their entry. On their return to India they had mutual consultations and the Maharaja of Patiala becarre the sponsor of a modified plan of federation, namely, that, instead of each Ruler entering the Federation singly on his own terms, the matter should be discussed by the Chamber of Princes and the terms for their entry should be so settled that the Princes as a body should form one group of their own and join the federation only for certain specific purposes and to the extent that they consented to do so This gave a new aspect to the whole question.

For some time there was difference of opinion between one section of Princes led by the Maha-raja of Bikaner and another led by the Maharaja of Patiala.

Later on they arrived at a settlement between themselves and a common plan was evolved whereby the Princes were to settle the terms of whereby the Princes were to settle the terms of entry of all of them, it was also proposed that unless a proportion of over fifty per cent. of the States joined no State should join singly. As regards their representation in the two iederal Chambers, it was found that however widely the legislatures were enlarged seats could not be legislatures were enlarged seats could not be provided for each one of the 600 odd Indian of States Court of these 600 more than half are what of States also. Six Samuel Hoere said in the

level as the smaller States which are no more than mere principalities. Then an attempt was made to give representation to the smaller State, on the group system. At the meeting of the Chamber of Princes held in Delhi in March 1933 the Princes made a serious attempt to bring about a settlement of this question. Efforts were also made since then to settle this thorny

problem, but the general opinion seemed to be in favour of leaving it to be settled by Government. Apart from this, the main anxiety of the States in joining the federation is that ther integrity and their rights under treaties should not in any way be affected except to the extent that they voluntarily agree to accede in what are called treaties of accession. They fear that once they enter democratic chambers they will not be able to hold on against the onslaught of democracy and by a process of wearing down they will soon be reduced to the position of mere principalities. It was with this object that the late Jam Saheb of Nawanagar, as the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, proposed several safeguards for guaranteeing the position of the States against the danger foreshadowed

representatives had gathered at Delhi about the time of the publication of the White Paper The scheme was generally supported by the Primess, subject to the incorporation in the Constitution Act of safeguards for the maintenance of internal autonomy, an equitable distribution of seats among the States in the federal legislature and a satisfactory settlement of the claims made by the Princes under the vague term " paramountcy.

Interest next shifted to London where the Joint Parliamentary Committee took evidence on the Reforms proposals Representatives of the Standing Committee of the Princes' Chamber demanded statutory provisions rendering it permissible for States to enter the proposed Federation collectively through a confederation, measures to secure weightage for the representation of States in the Legislature in the event of a bare minimum federating at the outset, prohibition of discussion of the domestic affairs of States in the Federal Legislature, co-ordinate powers for the Upper House in voting supplies at joint sessions, freedom for States from direct taxation and inviolability of treaties. These conditions were considered essential, but entry into federation would depend on the final completed picture of the Indian constitution.

In the course of the proceedings of the Committee, the Princes' representatives declared that the States would not take more than a year after the Constitution Act and the Treaty of Accession had been finally formulated to come to a final decision on federation, provided the door was left open for federating at a later stage

A certain amount of confusion was created by the claim made by Sir Manubhai Mehta, on behalf of the Chamber of Princes, for the right to States. Out of these 600 more than half are what of State also. Sir Samuel Hoare said in the may be called small or minor States. And the course of his evidence before the Committee that larger States like Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda, when the Crown placed the power acquired from naturally objected to be placed on the same the Indian States at the disposal of the lederation for the functioning of the Federation, | objected to the provisions vesting in the Governorbecame part of the Federation and the Crown could not return it to the States; nor could the states demand or resume it later on.

Yet another sensation was caused by the instence of Mr. Churchill and his followers that the Princes were being jockeyed into accepting lederation so that the White Paper scheme could be pushed through This, however, was unequivocally repudiated by the representatives of the Princes themselves and by the Secretary

new Government of India Bill should not confine uself to provincial autonomy but should include the establishment of a federation for all-India, the position of the States in the Federation naturally became an important consideration with the Princes They appointed a committee of States Ministers to examine the report and formulate their views. This was done and a number of Princes, including the most prominent Rulers, met in Bombay in February, 1935, and expressed their disapproval of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's recommendations as they stood

A resolution passed by the meeting of Princes emphasised that before the Bill could be considered as acceptable to the States it was necessity that it should be amended in certain escartal particulars. These were set out in the report of the States Ministers' Committee and referred to the form and mode of accession to the Federation, specific mention and preservation of the treaties and agreements concluded with the States, the extent of the executive authority of the Federation in regard to the states, the special responsibilities of the Governor-General vis-a-vis the Indian States, provisions consequent upon the possible suspension of the constitution, and enforcement of Federation laws and powers vested in the Governor-General

The Princes objected to clause 2 of the Bill which enabled the King to assign Paramounter powers to anyone whatsoever, and to clause 6. whereby, according to the Princes, everything in the Act would become the facto binding inpon the States. They wanted specific guaranties for the preservation of their treaties and greements with the Crown The idea was to make only such provisions of the Act as were specified in the Instrument of Accession made by individual States applicable to those States and to specify items with respect to which the lederal legislature might make laws for the Matte concerned Similarly it was desired that the executive authority of the Federation should subject to conditions that might be laid down and accepted under the Instruments of Accession The chause empowering the Governor-General to assume the control of the administration in the event of an emergency, with a view to maining the tranquillity of the country latht afford an excuse for the tederal authority mteriere in the internal affairs of the State

General the power to enforce federal laws and to give direction to States in respect of Federal subjects in regard to which they (the States) failed to maintain a system of administration adequate for the purposes of the Act. The Princes refused to accept the principle of setting off privileges and minimities against a share of taxes, etc., assigned to the federating States. They also protested against the implied subordination of State Railways to the Statutory Railway Authority.

The Pimces' decision caused a great sensation The Joint Parliamentary Committee having and was promptly seized upon by the Conserva-icepted Sir Samuel Hoare's suggestion that the tive die-hards in Britain who saw in it a weapon with which they hoped to kill Federation Mi Churchill and his friends strove hard to make it appear that the Princes were miwilling to enter the proposed Federation. In reply to this, prominent States Ministers pointed out that then object was not to refuse to co-operate in the reformed constitution or to oppose the formation of the Federation, but to mists on certain changes in the Bill which they regarded as essential for the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the States.

Sir Samuel Hoare showed a conciliatory sprift and offered to consider the Princes' representations in respect of details. On the question of principle, however, he refused to bring into discussion the question of Paramountey, which was definitely outside the purview of the Government of India Bill. He declared emphatically that, "though His Majesty's Government recognise the advantage of further charitying the practice governing the exercise of Paramountey, such issues cannot be determined by the consideration whether the States do or do not federate. Still less can a settlement of any outstanding claims of individual States be based on any such consideration."

On the question of specifying the subjects in respect of which the Princes were to federate, Sn Samuel Hoare said, "His Majesty's Government have never contemplated a Federation of India only as an association in which British India, on the one hand, and the Indian States, on the other, would do no more than act in concert on matters of common concern an early stage the discussions have centred on the creation of an organic union between the two, with the Federal executive and legislature exercising, on behalf of both, the powers vested in them for that pinpose." At the end of an acrimonius debate in the House of Commons Sir Samuel Houre said "Firstly, the question of Paramountey is one for consideration in India, and it is to a great extent distinct from the consideration of a federal constitution, secondly, we stand on the principle that the Crown's representative must retain ultimate discretion, Thirdly, we recognise there are matters which, by further discussion in India, may be adjusted, while in any case through tederation the States will exchange the control of Paramountcy for a due share of constitutional control over a wide field of subjects

"Three conclusions I draw from these con-Short, the States demanded that then powers siderations are -One, the Bill, lar from worsenald remain untouched in the event of the ling the position of the Princes in regard to "spension of the constitution They also Paramountey, will make it better Two, the

greater part of the Bill has nothing to do with in power that Hindus were not in favour of the Paramountcy, which is not mentioned in the Bill. The greater part of the Bill has therefore to be decided on other considerations, and the introduction of Paramountcy into the controversy should in no way complicate or delay our proceeding steadily and normally with the Bill Three, Paramountey must be dealt with in a normal way in India It affects all Princes whether they federate or not and whether the Bill is passed or not."

The Secretary of State's assurances allayed to some extent the fears of Indian Rulers During the report stage of the Bill amendments were introduced by the Government which, it is believed, generally meet the issues raised by the Princes.

A notable contribution to the discussion about the position of the Princes in the future India was made by the Rt Hon V. S Sastri in a series of public lectures delivered early in the year. His point was that the increasing emphasis laid by the Princes on the doctrine of the Paramountey of the British Crown had assumed such magnitude that the entire basis of the fabric which British India and the Princes were hoping to realise had changed, and Federa-tion as such threatened to swallow the Dominion Status for which they were till then striving Under the present Government of India Act it was the Governor-General acting with his Council that looked after and maintained all the Council that looked after and maintained all the powers of Paramountey under the Crown But when the constitutional machinery of the Government of India was sought to be changed and substituted by Federation, the Princes claimed for the first time that the powers of Paramountey should in the future Federal Government vest in the Viceroy alone, acting under the Crown, with certain modifications demanded by them Mr Sastri argued that so long as the doctrine of the separate individual allegiance of each Prince to the Crown and not to the Federal Government of the tuture excreising those powers under the Crown was maintained, the dominionhood of India would not be continued for several months without the excomplete. Mr Sastri called upon the Princes to make three declarations that Dominon to make three declarations—that Dominon Status was the central goal of Indian political evolution; that the army should be completely Indianised within a stated period; and that the Princes would liberalise their administration, Committee, not one of which squarely faced the set up representative institutions, accept the principle of a privy purse and in other words make their subjects politically efficient.

Congress in 1935 36

Persistent indecision characterised the affairs of the Congress in 1935-36 There were repeated demands from many sections among Congress-men themselves for a clear enunciation of about the Congress attitude towards the impending constitution, and whether, if Congressmen were returned in a majority in of India in the course of which he had opport one of more provincial comments, they would turnty to consult oblitical opinion throughout accept responsibility for the administration limits. Babu Rajendra Prasad, too, toured the similarly, Congress Hindus continued them country from one end to the other fix agitation against the neither-accept-non-reject attitude of the Congress towards the communal premier political organisations have travelle award. They had proved to the orthoods section so widely or acquired so much flist-limits.

wavering attidude of the Congress on this question by successfully contesting the elections to the Assembly in November, 1934 fought the Congress openly at these elections but, having succeeded at the polls, they did not wish to continue to be rebels against the Congress, especially as some of the leaders of the dissentients were old and respected Congress men They therefore tried to secure a revision of the Congress resolution on the communal

The Congress party in the Legislative Assembly failed to implement its election promise- it could not get the House to pass resolution "rejecting" the new constitution, nothing was mentioned on the floor of the House about the constituent assembly, not did it succeed in repealing any "repressive" measures

But encouraged by certain successes which it sened, the party asked permission to extend its pallamentary activities The resolution of the 1934 Bombay Congress session permitted only the contesting of the then immunial Assembly elections, it said nothing about the elections to the proxincial councils under the new constitution. The Parliamentary. Board wanted to reject the Government of India. Act of 1935 not only by entering the new Councils but also by entering the Cabinet and from their toreing Government to abandon the scheme

There is among Congressmen a section of opinion which has always been opposed to taking part in constitutional or parliamentary activities Although they are unable to produce an alternative programme of political work--non-co-operation or civil disobedience or any other form of direct action was nothinkable -they cannot bring themselves to support the proposal to carry the Councilentiv programme to its logical conclusion of accepting ministries it and where the party happens to be in a majority.

The controversy between these two sections entive of the Congress, namely, the Working Commutee, or the All-India Congress Committee giving any definite lead in the matter. There were several meetings of the Working Committee problem.

Prograstination marked some other activities of the Congress during the year 1935-6. There was repeated talk of concerted action on the part of indian political parties, more especially Congressmen and Liberals, to restathen enveronstitution. The idea originated so far back as December, 1934, when the Liberal Federation, which met at Poona, adopted some The country was kept in the dark strongly worded resolutions on the relative the Congress attitude towards the improposals. The president of the Liberal constitution, and whether, if Cong. Federation for 1935 made an extensive tow turnty to consult political opinion throughout

knowledge Opinion in the country apparently hold of Imperialism on India tyromed joint action by Congressiven and that the majority of his colleaguathers, but the leadership of both organisations seemed opposed to the idea, and the proposal was eventually dropped.

The year was also remarkable for the rapid growth of the Socialist Party in the Congress Fleve first measured swords with the orthodox section in an open session of the Congress in 1911 at Karachi. They repeated the attempt it Bombay. On both occasions they did not refuse much, but during the period 1934-36 they consolidated their position and seened at more than one provincial political conference young of encouragement to them was the choice of their doven. Pandit Jawahu lal Nehiu, is the President of the Congress in the enrichment of the Congress at Lincknow their success, it any was negative, they have undoubtedly become a force to be reckoned with. There are many who forceast that it will not be long before the Congress in Machinery passes into Socialist hands

We now come to the Lucknow session of the Congress. The choice of the President against the convention if a man not presiding over a session in his own province can be explained only by the inscritable workings of Mr Gaudhr's miled. Was it a desperate step calculated to abandon the Congress to the left wingues. Or was if done with the hope that the responsibility of office would curb the enthusiasm of Pandit Nehru and compel him to exercise a check on his over-youl followers? Or, again was it no more through expression of the countary appreciation of the satisfies which Pandit Nehru had made in the cause of political brodom?

Whatever the reasons, Pandit Nehru showed no desire for compromise. He was more than ever a Socialist and made no secret of his doctrines His presidential address at Lucknow was a more outspoken atterance than the speech delivered by him as the President of the Lahore session seven years previously it was an unequivocal condemnation of the parhamentary mentality of some Congressmen and an open appeal to the Congress to adopt the goal and methods of the Soviet with alterations to suit Indian conditions. He saw no remedy tor India's ills except through socialism. He would destroy private property, expropriate visted interests without compensation, nationalise land and industries and secure the transfer of power from the present holders to the proletunit To him India was part of a world movement against capitalism and imperialism He was equally opposed to the Fascist idea which defies the middle classes. In short, h wanted the Congress to become a workers' tad persants' organisation, but this is important and shows that the Pandit is not disolntely devoid of the sense of the practical he announced that, in spite of his strong invictions, he had no desire to force his protitume on an unwilling Congress

A man holding such views could hardly be nation and it can only be frained by a constiperted to countenance a proposal that degrees men should accept office and rim the imanchise which approximates to it as nearly demonstration under a constitution which he as possible. The Congress, therefore, reiterates and denounced as calculated to consolidate the and stresses—the—demand for a constituent

hold of Imperialism on India But he found that the majority of his colleagues and Congressmen generally were inclined to give a chance to those who advocated office acceptance as a means of wreeking the constitution from within, or at least preventing communalists and reactionaires from occupying places of power and influence. He bowed to the mevitable Indoing so, however, we revealed that he was in violent conflict with his co-workers but that he yielded to them in order to save the Congress from disintegration and the awkward situation that would arise from his resigning the presidentship on the eve of, or in the midst of, the session

If Pandit Nehrii made an open exhibition of his clear cut views, Gandham Congressmen too made no secret of their stoid opposition to the Moscow cult preached by Pandit Nehrii Babu Rajendia Prasad created a stir by declaring that his knowledge of the Indian masses was derived from personal contact and life in their midst, not from books written by foreign authors and foreign conditions—a gibe at Pandit Nehrii's doctimance philosophy. Thus the session progressed neither side appreciating the others seewpoint, but both intent on keeping the Congress machinery intact. Pandit Nehrii agreed to postponement of a decision on the question of office acceptance.

The Socialists succeeded on one or more minor points, such as the abandonment of the manual labour franchise for Congress membership and other changes in the Congress constitution. They tried to seeme for workers' and peasants' organisations direct representation on the Congress. In this, however, they failed and the whole subject of making the Congress more and more representative of the masses and responsive to their views and interests was referred to a Committee.

On the question of Congress attitude towards the new constitution, the following resolution was passed at Lucknow —

"Whereas the Government of India Act, 1935, which is based on the White Paper and the Joint Parliamentary Report and which is in many respects even worse than the proposals contained in them, in no way represents the will of the nation, and is designed to facilitate and perpetuate the domination and exploitation of the people of India and is imposed on the country to the accompaniment of widespiead repression and the suppression of civil liherities, the Congress reterates its rejection of the new constitution in its entirety

"The Congress, as representing the will of the Indian people for national freedom and a democratic state, declares that no constitution imposed by an outside authority and no constitution which cuitails the sovereginity of the people of India and does not recognise their rights to shape and control fully their political and economic future can be accepted. In the opinion of the Congress such a constitution must be based on the independence of India as a nation and it can only be frained by a constituent assembly elected on adult franchise or a tranchise which approximates to it as nearly as possible. The Congress, therefore, reiterates and stresses the demand for a constituent assembly in the name of the Indian people and to commit itself to any decision at this stage on

"In view of the fact that elections for the Provincial Legislatines under the new Act may, according to official statements, take place before the next session of the Congress, this Congress resolves that, in such an event, candidates should be put forward on its behalf to contest such seats in accordance with the mandate of the Congress and in pursuance of its declared policy Such candidates must be chosen from those who fully support the Congress objectives of Indian independence and pledge theirselves to carry out its policy in reagid to the Legislatines

The A T C C shall place before the country puor to the election a manifesto explaining the political and economic policy and progress the Congress in conformity with the resolutions the decomposition of the Provincial political and economic policy and programme of passed by it from time to time. The Provincial Congress Committees may further supplement the manifesto by adding thereto specific items which have a special application to their acspective provinces. All provincial manifestoes must be approved by the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C.

" Resolved further that the functions of the Parlamentary Board be discharged in Infine by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee The Working Committee is authorised to appoint such bonds or committees as may be necessary to organise elections to Logislatures as well as to gnide co-ordinate and control the activities of Congress members in the Legislatures Accordingly, the Parliamentary Board need not be reconstituted herentter

"The question of acceptance or non-acceptance of offices by Congress members elected prevented several prominent ex-Congression to the Legislatures under the new Constitution from taking part in the principal celebration having been agritated in the country, the Congress of the Jubilee which was held in Bourbay in view of the uncertainties of the situation. December at the place where the first session as it may develop, considers it madvisable of the Indian National Congress met in 1885

assembly in the name of the industry of the question and leaves it to be decided at the cuestion and leaves it to be decided at the proper time by the A 1 C after consulting fulfillment of this demand

Mi Gandhiacted throughout as consultant in-chief He even attended the session, but a a visitor paying for his entrance. Although he did not take part in the proceedings, it was known that his personality influenced most of the decisions at Lucknow, and later at meeting of the Working Committee held it Waidha when an open breach was averted through his good offices It may be mentioned as an illustration of the growing power of Socialists inside the Congress that for the first time in Congress history two advocates of Moscow philosophy were given sents on the executive of the Congress

No review of the activities of the Congress m 1935-36 is complete without a reference to the celebration of its Golden Jubilee Congress to-day is not as it was a few decades ago, it has been transformed out of recognition Its development has been such that several of the old-stagers had to leave it and form them selves into fival political organisations creed has been changed and its method of work altered but it remains to-day the most powerful political organisation in the land

It was proposed by some former Congressmen that as fur as the Jubilce celebrations were concerned the present managers of the Congresshould so trime the programme as to make it possible to non-Congressmen and eistwhile Congressmen to participate in them. Those in charge of the ninchinery did respond to this request. This attitude, coupled with the fact that the session of the Liberal Federation wa timed to meet at Nagpin about the same time

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the moderate | and extremist elements in the Congress at its special session in Bombay in August 1918 (vide 1919 edition of this book) witnessed the birth of the National Liberal Federation which has, since then, been the platform of Indian moderate leaders. It held its first session in Bombay in 1918, Sir Surendranath Banetjee presiding. The Federation adopted for its creed the old Congress formula which was set aside by the Nagpur Congress.

When the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was published at the end of 1934, the Liberal leaders pointed out that it not only retained all the objectionable features of the White Paper but was retrograde in respect of one or two essential factors of democratic government, such as the method of election to the Central Legislatme.

Within a short time of the publication of the report, the Jaheral Federation met at Poon-under the presidency of Paudit Hudayanath Kunzu In his address to the Federation hi surveyed the entire political situation in the country and was very outspoken in his analysis of the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report He condemned it for its communal basis, for the place of emmence it assigned to the Services, to the introduction of inducet election to the Central Legislature, for the safeguards, for the proposal to establish second chambers in two additional provinces, and above all for the omission of any reference to Dominion Statu as being the goal of India.

The session was remarkable for the show of defiance to authority staged by a small section of young Laberals who tended to move toward the left. Then manocuvie failed, however, and

the session contented itself with passing a resolution of strong protest against the reforms proposals contained in the J. P. C. Report. Another notable feature of the proceedings at Peona was the outspoken speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri who said: "Liberals annot give their active co-operation to a dovernment prepared to enact a constitution in defiance and disregard of our dearest wishes, that would be suicide". His speech caused a sensation at the time, inasmuch as he used inguage which is not ordinarily used by Liberals on by himself. For instance, he said that the sifegments in the J. P. C. Report amounted to blickmail. He warned Britain that "her trade would suffer if she persisted in thrustang on mwilling India the White Paper Reforms proposals." The lend given by M. Sastri was taken up by the Federation which passed the tollowing resolution.

"The National Liberal Federation of India records its profound regret at finding that the Joint Select Committee Report, instead of removing the glaring defects and short-comings of the White Paper proposals that were pointed out by the Federation at its two previous sessions, has, in fitter disregard of almost the entire body of ludian opinion of all shades, including the British Indian delegation to the Joint Select Committee, introduced further highly objectionable and reactionary features, rendering a sponsible government in the Provinces and the Centre, which the British Government profess to give to India, wholly illusory The Federa-tion is convinced that any constitution based on the lines of the Joint Select Committee's report will be wholly unacceptable to all shades of Indian political opinion and will, far from allaving, very much intensify the piesent deep political discontent in the country This Federation therefore does not want any legislation based upon the Joint Select Committee's

Their warming and advice produced no effect on the British Government, who went on with their plan to complete the scheme. The Liberals put up very few candidates for election to the legislative. Assembly and even those few suffered defeats, the only Liberal to be retuined being Sir Cowasji Jehangir from Bombay.

The extremist tone of the proceedings of the Poona session of the Liberal Federation made the liberals very popular among Congressmen, ilthough the latter still continued to look upon the laberals with a certain amount of political condescension. The outburst of protest with which the laberals greeted the report of the four Parlamentary Committee on Indian Retorms, gave rise to the hope in some quarters that there might be a repetition of the united that which Indian political parties presented to the Simon Commission in 1927 Open ** Astions were made by leaders of Cougless the other schools of thought that the two should come closer together and explore the possibilities of mated action | Both Babn Rajendra Prasad 10 Pandit Hirdaynath Kimzru, the Presidents 4 be Congress and the laberal Federation dively, were undoubtedly anxious to " a tormula whereby the two groups could concerted measures to meet the new connormal

The country was deeply interested in this move, which was widely discussed in the Indian press. The extreme left wing warned the Congress against having anything to do with the Liberals, while right wing Liberals opposed any joint action with the Congress. Eventually, however, the proposal fizzled out mainly owing to fundamental difference between the two in their goal and policy.

He entered upon an elaborate criticism of the Government of India Act of 1935, and said that "it had creeted as far as the combined ingenuity of lawyers and Parliamentary draftsmen can creet them, barricades against full Dominion Status ever being attained." He continued: It we do not work the Act, the Act does not thereby become moperative A considerable section of our countrymen can be got to work the Act. We are disorgainsed and dismitted who claim to be progressive and nationalist should go in and work 'he Act, and, to the extent possible, keep out unprogressive elements from the Councils The work within the Councils will quicken the work in the country. In power, we can do a great deal more than 18 opposition, contacts and associations will make smooth the path of work and achievement the provinces, a programme of wrecking is unwise and entry into Councils and acceptance of office should not be avoided In the centre, there is little chance of a majority. All progressive parties should welcome opportunities of working in and out of Conneils in collaboration with one another without in any way breaking with their other loyalties A party programme should be drawn up without delay In such a programme should be included relief to agriculturists, landless labourers and urban workers and the educated unemployed

The session was remarkable for the element of realism imported into the proceedings as compared with the threats voiced at the previous session at Poona. The following resolution was passed at the Niggur session.—

- "(a) The National Liberal Federation of India, while reaffirming its resolution of last year, regrets that, in utter disregard of the almost manimous Indian opinion, the British Parliament not only did not accept a single suggestion for improvement from India's point of view but imposed the Government of India Act 1935 on the country with further objectionable provisions added.
- "(b) Yet, the National Liberal Federation considers that, in the circumstances of India, anything like a boy out of the new constitution is

futile and impossible and is therefore of the situation might be, it was necessary that the opinion that all nationalists of all parties and should come out of the wilderness and week opinion that all nationalists of all parties and groups in the country should, in the supreme interests of India, act together in the general election which are to be held under the new Act, so as to extract from it whatever good it can yield, so as to accelerate the reform of the constitution on lines demanded by, and acceptable to, Indian opinion

"(c) The Liberal Federation reiterates that no constitution can satisfy Indian opinion, which does not approximate as nearly as may be to the constitutions of the Dominions and concede to the people of India the full rights of national self-government with the irreducible minimum of reservations for a short period fixed statute and which further does not make for national solidation."

It is not noteworthy that the Rt. Hon V S Srinivasa Sastri, who was in recalcitant mood at Poona, gave the laberal delegates constructive advice at Nagpin Referring to the apparent incongruity in parts (a) and (b) of the resolution he justified it by saying that the constitution chosen to preside over the Lucknow session of was thrust upon them in a way they could not the Indian Nationalist Congress. The Moscow escape—It they did not work the reforms some doctrine which he preached in April, 195, one else would work them. However dirk the compelled Liberals to pursue their own comes

the constitution. What they could do in him years by accepting office they could not do m 100 years by remaining out of it. The Minister must be men of clear vision and carry on their duties with honour and be prepared to resign office if retaining it involved betraying the in terests of India. The consistsution could be used to good purpose -the building up α_{1} constitution more acceptable to the people

Mr. Sastri advocated catching children your and imbring them, in their education, with the ideas of brotherhood and nationalism. To no people who had known greatness once could a be denied altogether said Mr. Sastit the reference to joint action in conjunction with other political parties Liberal leaders lost no time in making it clear that they had no intention of abandoning their adherence to the goal of Dominion Status and their opposition to Congress wild talk. The door to co-operation between Congressmen and Laberals was findly closed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehrn, who was

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

The awakening of political consciousness which benefited the community as a whole and among Muslims in India as a separate entity secured for it rights and privileges which units among Mushims in india as a separate entity accurred for it rights and privileges which that dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence is steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful the unifoaction and organise the community are striving to period as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful the unifoaction and organise the community and striving to period the unifoaction and organise the community and privileges which until the work of the property of the pr as the Incknow Pact—with the powerful the unification and organise the community ill Indian National Congress. The League fell over the country so as to enable it to take the on evil days in the 'twenties, and differences set flist elections under the provincial autonomy in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire for a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms presentation of Muslim demands. With the Minto-Morley scheme of constitutional reloan prospect of still further constitutional reforms then under discussion, Indian Moslems who at the end of the first ten years of the working had been hitherto keeping aloof from political the first ten years of the working had been hitherto keeping aloof from political tensions. of the Montford Scheme, these leaders strove to organised the League. Its original object-organise Muslims into an influential body which were the promotion of loyalty to British Govern would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928 The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation, An attempt was made early in 1934 by the Aga advanced: and in 1913 the securing of sell Khan to consolidate the community by healing government within the British Empire was in the sulfit within the Muslim League and it must. the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference to-gether to work as a united body. His Highness what is known as the Lucknow pact of a succeeded in the former, but failed in the latter.

scheme.

The Muslim League -The Muslim League came into being in 1906 ont of the universal desire among leading Mussalmans of that time for an effective organisation to protect their communal interests. With a view to secure separate Muslim representation in the legislative bodies of the land under the ment, the protection of political and other rights of Mussalmans and to place their needs and aspirations before Government in temperate cluded in the objects. The League was a pou-Nevertheless, the split of unity that was engendered by the peace move persisted and, although incorporated in the Government of India the League and the Conference functioned separately, they worked with a commonness of purpose however overshadowed the League which f

1)19 had almost disappeared till April 1923 co-operate with any other party "with a view in 1924, however, some influential Moslem to securing such a future constitution for India leaders like Mr M. A. Jinnah thought that as would satisfy the people". the Khilafat Committee's functions having cosed in view of the Turkish deposition of the Khalifu decided to revive the League which met under Mr. Jinnah's chairmanship at Lahore m May 1924.

A schism set in with the announcement of the personnel of the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms. The non-inclusion of Indians on the Commission was construed by a certain of the Muslims as an insult to India; and those who held this view decided to bovcott the Commission. The majority of the community, however, thought otherwise community, however, The League's domestic quarrels were, however, settled early in 1934 and it has since been unictioning with vigour under the leadership of Mr. Jinnah

The publication of the Nehru Report hastened the advent of the All-Parties Muslim Conference The Conference was called in 1928 to counteract the effect of the Nehru Report and to formulate the Muslim community's demand in regard to the future constitution of India With the ichabilitation of the League early in 1934, the Conference naturally suffered somewhat in influence The present position of the Conference is that it represents extremist Mushm opinion, while the League stands for conciliation with Hindus and, politically, holds more advanced views.

Muslim Activities in 1933 36 — The publication of the White Paper set the various Muslim organisations busy. The executive board of the All-India Muslim Conference met together and asked for the largest measure of fiscal, administrative and legis-lative autonomy for the provinces, demanded the unfailment or the Governords was a second the emtailment or the Governor's powers and uiged statutory safeguards for the protection of the personal law, education and culture of Mushims Similarly, the League session at a dutta expressed dissatisfaction with such of the provisions of the Communal Award and the White Paper as fell short of the Mushin demands in respect of their representation in the legishattines The Delhi Session of the League wanted the Governors' powers to be clearly defined in the constitution and opposed all clorts to change the Communal Award.

The publication of the report of the Joint Pullamentary Committee towards the end of 1944 caused an outburst of opposition in the country and most leaders showed a tendency to ion others in condemning the Committees ludings, but Mushins aa a rule rested content " th criticism and did not go to the length of many the rejection of the new scheme - Except to small group of Nationalist Muslims in the to riess, the community as a whole expressed teadiness to work the new constitution le interits defects

the Muslim League, too, condemned the C Report as more reactionary than the W to Paper, but decided to accept the Award tar as it goes, until a substitute is agreed

There was a full in the political activities of Muslims until late in 1935. During the Budget session of the Legislative Assembly, Babu Raiendra Prasad, the President of the Congress. held prolonged consultations with Mr. Jinnah with a view to arriving at an agreed formula to replace the Award. The Muslim spokesman was ready to explore avenues of inter-communal concord but refused to consider any proposal which sought to take away from the community what it had been given under the Award. The Congress leader on his part was willing to make any sacrifice to the minority community provided "the anti-national separate electorates" substituted by joint electorates After about a fortnight's negotiation they evolved a formula whereby Muslims retained the rights given to them under the Award, but agreed to substitute separate by joint electorate on the understanding that a franchise different to that governing the Hindus was made applicable to Muslims so as to bring the latter's voting strength in proportion to their population ratio. This formula did not prove acceptable to Bengal and Punjab Ilmdus who opposed the differential tranchise and also objected to Muslims becoming a statutory majority in those two Provinces, Thus the peace parleys broke down and the two communities continued to drift apart.

Recently the Muslim League has again been concentrating its attention in efforts to consolidate the position of the Mushin community Unlike the Congress, the Hindu Mahasabha and allied organisations the Muslim organisation and leaders maintained discreet silence on public questions The only exception to this was their advocacy of the rights of the Muslims to what is held to be a mosque in the compound of a Sikh shrine in Lahore, which was demolished in the course of one night and on which prolonged communal wartare was waged between the Sikhs and the Muslims of the Pinjab resulting in serious damage to life and property. The Muslim Silence was obviously due to their desire to tackle The Muslim their problems in a realistic manner.

The speech of the President to, and the resolutions adopted by, the 1936 session of the All-India Muslim League which met in Bombay indicate the attitude of the community towards political questions Salved Sn Wazir Hassan, who presided, complained about the defects of the constitution of 1935, but declared himself against any proposal to wreck it, it by wrecking was meant the creation of deadlocks in the legislatures. The League unanimously passed the following resolution —"Whereas the Parliamentary system of Government which is being introduced in this country with the mauguration of the new constitution presupposes the formation of parties with a well defined policy and programme which facilitate the education of the electorate and co-operation between groups with approximate anns and ideals and ensures the working of the constitution to the best advantage, and whereas in order to strengthen by the various communities concerned." the solidarity of the Mushin community and to that basis it declared its readiness to secure for the Muslims their proper and effective share in the provincial governments, it is essential [responsibility of the Ministry and the Legislature that the Muslims should organise themselves over the entire field of Government and la as one party, with an advanced and progressive programme, it is hereby resolved that the All-India Muslim League do take steps to contest the approaching provincial elections, and for this purpose appoint Mr Jinnah to form a central election board under his pre-dentship, con-sisting of not less than 35 members, with powers to constitute and affiliate provincial election boards in various provinces, having regard to the condition of each province, and devise ways and means for carrying out the aforesaid objects

While agreeing to work the provincial schemes under the new constitution for what it is worth despite its objectionable features, the Leakucriticised the federal scheme incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1935 as "most reactionary, retrograde, injurious and fatal to the interests of India "

The following is the text of the resolution critioning the Act which was moved by Mr. Jinnah the permanent President of the League -

"The All Indu Muslim League enters its emphatic protest against forcing the constitution. as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, upon the people of India, against their will and in spite of their repeated disapproval and dissent, expressed by various parties and bodies in the country.

"The League considers that, having regard to the conditions prevailing at present in the electorates and perfecting local communications, the provincial scheme of the constithe most objectionable teatures contained governments could be pursued with a singleness therein, which render the roal control and of purpose all over the country

Administration nugatory.

"The League is clearly of the opinion that the All-India federal scheme of the Central Government, embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935, is fundamentally bad, it is most reactionary, retrograde, imprious and tatal to the vital interests of British India vis-a ii the Indian States, and it is calculated to thwait and delay indefinitely the realisation of India-most cherished goal of complete responsible government and is totally unacceptable

"The League considers that the Buttsh Parliament should still take the earliest oppor tunity to review the whole situation afreshregarding the Central scheme before it is in augurated, or else the League teels convinced that the present scheme will not bring peace and contentment to the people, but on the contrary it will lead to disaster if forced upon and persisted in, as it is entirely unworkable in the interests of India and her people

Another feature of the activities of the Muslim leaders during 1935-36 was their desire to seem the betterment of the condition of the masses The lead in this matter was given by H H the Aga Khan, who plended for a sustained economic programme for the uplift of the large body of Muslims With this economic programme on then lips, the Muslim leaders, at the time of writing, are busily engaged in educating Muslim

Government of India Act, 1935.

which was placed on the Statute Book in 1935, were sown as far back as the antumn of 1930 when the Indian Bound Table Conterence met Loudon for the first one. Three sessions of the conference were held, and it concluded on December 24, 1932 Some months later the British Government published their proposals tor the reform of the Indian constitution based on the largest measure of agreement reached at the three sessions of the Round Table Con-These proposals were embodied in a White Paper (March 1933) which was referred to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament The Committee submitted its report in October Based on the recommendations of this Committee, the Government of India Bill was presented to Parliament in October, 1935 The Bill has since become law with a few changes in its passage through Parhament

The Act proposes to set up a Federation with responsibility at the Centre, and to provide for provincial autonomy as a picliminary step

from those in other parts of the world because of the Empirer The whole executive powered its units are not homogeneous. The Indian the Federation is conferred on the Governor

The seeds of the Government of India Act, States differ widely from the British India Inch was placed on the Statute Book in 1935. Provinces—These complications react upon the constitution As Sn Samuel House said in the House of Commons "they react, for instance upon the provisions as to how the federation is to be tormed, to it is obvious that the Princes being voluntary agents, can only enter of flow own volution They react again upon the kind of executive and the kind of legislature that is proposed, each side of the federation obviously demanding adequate representation both in the government and in the tederal legislature. They react again upon the relations between the two Federal Chambers, the Prints from the first attaching the greatest possible importance to the Chambers having equal powers They react, further, upon the list of tedebal subjects, the Princes again rightly insisting that apart from the functions of Government which they surrender to the Federation, there should be no interference in their internal sovereignts These complications make a formidable in tol difficulties

The Act sets up a Federal Executive smithan The Federation which the Act provides differs to the responsible executives in other federations General, and his Ministers are appointed to aid and advise" him and hold office during his pleasure. The Ministry shall consist of persons in whom the Legislature has confidence and the Governor-General shall dismiss them when they lose that confidence

In contrast, however, with Dominion Constitutions, the Governor-General of India is given special powers by the Act—In the first place, the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Reclessastical Mains and Defence are "reservad" and will be diministered by him through the agency of compellors, in the second place, in all other departments he may act in certain cases and for certain purposes otherwise than on his ministers'

The Act imposes upon him special responsibilitics for

- (a) The prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof
- The sateguarding of the financial stability and ciedit of the Federal Government
- The safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the minorities
- (d) The seeming to, and to the dependents ot, persons who are or have been members of the public services of any rights provided or preserved for them by or under the Act and the safegnarding of their legitimate interests
- (c) The prevention of discrimination
- (f) The prevention of action which would subject goods of United Kingdom or Burnese origin imported into India to discriminatory or penal treatment
- The protection of the rights of any Indian State and the rights and dignity of the rule is thereof
- (h) The securing that the due discharge of his functions with respect to matters with respect to which he is by, or under, the Act required to act in his discretion, or to exercise his individual indement, is not preindiced or impeded by any course of action taken with respect to any other matter

The Federal Legislature will consist of two chambers the Council of State and the Federal The Council of State will consist or not more than 104 representatives of the 1 detating Indian States and of 156 representathes of Butish India elected by the people, of whom six will be chosen by the Governor-General in his discretion The Council of State is to be a permanent body with a provision that a third of its members should retire every third year the representatives of British India are to be the sen on a communal basis, while those of the Street concerned in accordance with the relative and importance of the State (See table at the and of this chapter for the composition of this that half of the Council of State)

India mostly elected by the Provincial Legislatures—by the lower House of the Provincial Legislatures wherever there are two Houses.

The Federal Assembly is to continue for five years from the date appointed for their first meeting after the expiration of which it will be dissolved The distribution of seats here will also be on a communal basis Thus, the Hindu. also be on a communal basis Thus, the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh seats will be filled by the representatives of those communities in the Provincial Assemblies voting separately for a prescribed number of communal seats. Depressed Classes will have representation from among the Hindu seats—Besides these three main groups, Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, representatives of commerce and industry, landholders, representatives of labour and women will have seats (See table at the end of this chapter for the composition of the British Indian half of the Federal Assembly.)

An "annual financial statement" out the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Federation in respect of every financial year will be laid before both Chambers of the Federal Legislature The estimates of expenditure will show separately the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the Federation, and the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the Federation - Items falling under the former category will not be submitted to the vote of the Legislature With a view to the observance of the well-recognised principle of public finance that no proposal for the imposition of taxation or for the appropriation of public revenues should be made otherwise than on the responsibility of the Execute, it is provided in the Act that no demand for a grant is to be made unless recommended by the Governor-General

The Federal Legislature alone may make laws upon any tederal subject and the Provincial subject treated as "concurrent", but in case of conflict Federal legislation shall prevail unless the provincial law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor-General and has received his assent

The foregoing is a description of the framework of the India Federation. When half of the Indian States, on the basis of population and of representation in the Upper Federal Chamber, have acceded and after both Houses of Parhament have presented an address to His Majesty praying that the Federation may be brought into existence, a Royal Proclamation will give legal effect to the federation of India

The creation of a number of autonomous administrative units including two new ones. namely, Sind and Orissa, some of which have in recent years found it very difficult to make both ends meet, and the need tor a strong Central Government presented some very difficult financial problems for the framers of the constitution The allocation of sources of taxation and the settlement of heads of expenditure and debts, not only to enable the provinces he Federal Assembly will consist of not more the resemble of the federating Indian blues and of 250 representatives of British discharge its All-India responsibilities was the are summarised elsewhere in this volume (See page 671)

The Government of India Act also establishes a Statutory Railway authority which will take over the executive authority of the Federation in respect of the regulation, construction, maintenance and operation of railways coming under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government The powers which the Governor-General possesses of taking action in virtue of special responsibilities and in respect of the reserved subjects extend to the giving of directions to the Railway nuthority

Under the Act a Federal Court is to be established which will consist of a Chief Justice of India and such number of other Judges as of India and such munor of the Federal His Majesty may deem necessary — The Federal His Majesty may deem necessary — The Federal His Majesty may deem necessary — The Federal original jurisdiction and an appellate jurisdiction, in the latter in appeals from High Courts in Britash India and in Federated States Its original jurisdiction will extend to any dispute between any two or more of the following, namely, the Federation, any of the Provinces and any of the Federated States—Provision is also made tot an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from a decision of the Federal Court

The Act abolishes the Council of the Secretary of State for India and makes him a Minister of the Crown individually responsible for the exercise of all authority vested in the Crown in relation to the affairs of India. He will, however, continue to be a member of the Cabinet and of Parliament, to which bodies he will be responsible for his actions.

Provincial Constitutions.

It may take two or three years before the federal part of the constitution is ready to function. In the meantime Provincial Autonomy will be set up. Under the Act there will be will be set up. Under the Act there will be cleven Governor's provinces, namely Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Pimjah, Bihai, the Central Provinces and Berar, Assum, the N W F Province, Orissa and Sind, with power to the Grown by Order-in-Council to create, if deemed necessary, a new Province, increase or diminish the area of any province or alter the boundaries of any Province Provincial Executive will be similar to that of the Federation in form

In addition to the Governois' Provinces there will be the tollowing Chief Commissioners' British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmeiprovinces Mei wara. Coorg, the Andaman and Nicoban Islands, the area known as Pauth Ploida and such other Chief Commissioners' Provinces as may be created under the Act which will be administered by the Governor-General acting through a Chief Commissioner to be appointed by him,

The Provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Bihar and Assam will bureaucracy to the control of Ministers responsible have two Chambers, Upper and Lower, namely, ble to the legislative. Such subjects will in late the Legislative Council and the Legislative public order, courts, police, prisons, education

main problem. To secure a satisfactory solution. Assembly, while the others will have only conformally the problem the expert advice of Sir Otto Chamber, the Legislative Assembly Repres in Niemeyer was sought. His recommendations tation in the Legislative Assembly will be by separate electorates for each community bas a on the provisions of the Communal Award a modified by the Poona Pact of September . 1932, under which a number of seats out of the seats classified as general seats will be reserved to the Depressed Classes. The life of the Provincial Legislatures will be the same as that of the Federal.

> In provinces with bi-cameral legislatures the Upper House will see that the Lower House does not include in hasty and ill-conceived legislation due to the temporary majority of any party But the deliberations of the Upper House will also be subject to examination by the Lower House

While there will be no nominated member and no officials in the Assembly—all member of the Lower House will be elected - the Governor will have the right to till some seats in the Provincial Council wherever one exists (Stables at the end of this Chapter for the Composition of the Provincial Councils and Provincial Assemblies)

The constitution sets out the qualification of electors. There are certain provisions of a general nature applicable to all Provinces while particular Provinces are dealt with separately as in some cases the payment of local faxation in other cases payment of local taxation, in other cases payment of land revenue is the mun qualification. The new constitution has extend about 10 per cent of the total population of British India. The Acts of 1915 and 1919 provided for an electorate of approximately 3 per cent of the total population, the franchise based mainly on a property qualification Under the retormed constitution women have a nucle wider franchise, over 6,000,000 female electricities as compared with 315,000 provided by the act of 1915 and 1919. The Act of 1935 seem representation for women, for the Depressel Classes, for industrial labour and for special interests and for the bulk of the small landholders small cultivators, urban rateravers as well a 1 substantial section of the poorer classes

At present the Provinces have no original of independent powers. The local Governments are under the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor-General-in-Council and the Secretary of State for India. The hist step which the new constitution proposes to take is to create provinces with independence of their own and to assign to them a certain exclusive share of the activities of Government There will be a transfer of all subjects to the control of the legislature. The subjects which are classified as provincial will, as indicated above, be exclusively dealt with by the Provincial Government which will have power to make laws for peace and good government. Then will be no more "reserved" subjects will be "transtened". The admini 114 subjects \!! tion of all these subjects will pass from the

be ifth and sanitation, public works, agriculture, mests, land revenue, excise, tolls, unemployment and certain classes of taxation

Generally the Ministers will be entrusted with the administration of their own departments ander the existing constitution they are merely alysers of the Governor. Under the new constitution they will be effective executives only in those spheres where the Governor will nitum a special responsibility will be have the tight to act independently of the Ministers should in differ from their views. But normally such occasions should not be very frequent

Both the Upper and Lower Houses will have power to initiate legislation except that Money Bills will be initiated in the Lower House only the two Houses with regard to a Bill the Governor path of responsible Government is assured, will be empowered to convene a joint session at the two Houses. Any Bill affirmed by the majority in the joint session shall be taken to have been duly bassed. should there be a difference of opinion between have been duly passed

Under the new Constitution the Governor will have almost the same special responsibilities as the Governor-General except the one relating to financial stability and credit. The Governor has, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, power to take whatever action he thinks necessary for the due discharge of his responsibility for preserving the peace or tranquillity of the Provinces. The grant of these powers will ensure a smooth working of the constitution and prevent a breakdown

Indeed, the proposed constitution will enable India to achieve considerable political power Everything depends on whether it is worked in a spirit of co-operation, sincerity and unity or in a spirit of irresponsibility or, communal bias In the former event, India's advance along the

THE COUNCIL OF STATE. Representatives of British India.

Provinces or Community	Total scats	General scats	Scats for scheduled castes	Sikh scats	Mushin scats	Women's seats.
Vadras	20	14	1		4	1
lambay	16	10	1		4	1
Bengal	20	8	1		10	1
United Provinces	20	11	1		7	1
Punjab	16	3		4	8	1
Biliar	16	10	1		4	1
Central fromces and Beau	8	6	1		1	
1884101	5	3			2	
V W F Province	5	,			4	
mina	5	4			1	
Stud	5	2	Ì		3	
butish Baluchistan .	1				1	
Delfu	1	1		••		
\mer-Merwara	1	1		••		
torig	1	1				
Vo Jo-Indians	1					
Lumpeans	7					
lu' ui Christians	2					
Total	150	75	6	4	19	6

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY. Representatives of British-India.

		-	General seats	seats	-					Seats for		2400	
Province	Total seats.		Total of general seats	ceneral scats resd for schdld castes	Sikh	Muslim seats	Anglo- Indian seats.	Eurpn seats	Indian Christi seats	representatives of peopmerce and industry	Land- holders' seats	for re- presenta- tives of labour	Women's
Madras		37	19	**		œ	=	-	2	61	-	-	બ
Bombay.	•	30	13			မှ	-	1	1	80		61	87
Bengal .	-	37	10	က	•	17	-	-	1	က	-	61	1
UP	-	3,7	19	 M		11	-	-	1		-	-	-
Punjab		30	9		9	17		-	-		-		-
Bihar	05	30	16	≈ 71		6		-			1	rel .	-
C P and Berar		15	- o	61		m					1	-	-
Assam	-		- -			e0		-	1			-	
N W Fr Province		.c	1	•		4	-						
Orissa ,			₩	1		-						-	
Sind .		ر. 	1			50	-	-					
Br Baluchistan	-					-			_				
Delhı		C1	-		-	-							
Ajmer-Merwara	-	_	1								_	-	
Coorg .			-							_	_	-	
Non-Province ceats		*								89		-	
Total	Ì	15.7	105	13	e e	2		x	x	=	1~	10	z .

			PRC	OVINCIA	т гес	SISLATI	IVE CO	PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.							
	I	Рючве		Total ot	General	General Mushus	Furo-	Indian	Seats to by Hilled by Legistative Assembly	ي ت	wate to be filled by Governor				
	1 345564	Ma Iras Bombos Bengal Finted Prosinces Bebai Aseim	-	20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 - 20 -	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	1-121-)-#C				- 21	772377	,			and the second s
i			PRO'	PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE	LEG	SLATIV		ASSEMBLIES	rĈ.					1	
	-	General S	Lioty				10 413-0 20130		-		Seats	seats for women.	nen.		
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Note -In Bo	mbay seve	Note —In Bombay seven of the general seats are to be reserved for Marathas	seats are	to he rest	vived for	Marathas	Larathas L. etted by c Tumondor	ndor							

ode —In Bombay seven of the general scats are to be reserved for Landhalds. In the Punjah one of the Landholders scats is to be a seat to be filled by a Tumandar In Assam and Orisea the scats reserved for women are to be non-communal scats.

The Indian Legislature.

Legislature commenced with the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly on 21 January Proceedings began with a motion for adjournment, moved by the Congress party as a means of censoring the Government of India over a confidential circular issued by the Home Government in connection with decisions of the recent meeting of the Indian National Congress party in Bombay The main point of this cheular was that in the opinion of the Home Department M: Gandhi's scheme for the establishment of an All-India Village Industries Association was probably part of a plan for increasing Congress influence in the rural villages, with a view to later utilizing the rural population for a renewed revolutionary campaign, and that the development of the Association's activities, after they were started should carefully be watched. A critical feature of the debate was the insistence of Congress party members of the House upon the legitimacy of Congress thus mixing politics and economics The motion was talked out

This being a new Assembly following a general election, the election of the President was taken up in the early stages of the Session choice of the House at its meeting on 24th January was Sir Abdur Rahim, and his election received the necessary approval of His Excellency the Vicerov within an hour of being made same afternoon His Excellency addressed the

The Viceroy, having congratulated the new President on his election and welcomed the newly elected Members of the House, referred to the forthcoming celebrations of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, and briefly described the measures taken for the protection of Indian interests in Zanzibar. His E cellency next announced the decision of Government to revive the Central Advisory Board of Education He then emphasised the improvements of the newly established Marketing Board established under the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and referred to several activities undertaken by the Conneil for the assistance of agriculture in different parts of India Lord Willingdon spoke with satisfaction of the development of the Indian Air services and of the useful work being performed by the Indian Roads Congress, a body comprising engineers from all Indian provinces and several important States and specifically concerned in problems connected with road making.

His Excellency in referring to forthcoming legislation specially mentioned Bills arising out of the Royal Commission on Labou, in India. The Vicerov dwelt at some length upon economic questions He spoke of the economic depression still affecting India and of the measure taken by Government to meet the problem which arose and specially directed attention to the Supplementary Agreement signed on 9 January 1935 to supplement the Trade Agree-

The annual Budget session of the Indian | ference at Ottawa in 1932 | The new Agreement was laid on the table of the Assembly on the morning of the day of His Excellency's address and the Vicerov declared, 'It is the hope of my Government that the clear and unequivocal statement of their tariff policy contained in the new Agreement will remove any lingering doubts or suspicions and help to mangulate an era of good-will and friendliness with protound benefit to the trade and political relations of Great Britam and India

> His Excellency finally dwelt upon the new scheme of Constitutional reform. He begged Hon Members to lay aside the arguments and discussions of recent years, the evidence and the memoranda, the documents and the reports and all the literature of the reforms and then to centre then thoughts on the great principles which had increasingly asserted themselves until they dominated the new scheme "They me the foundations on which the scheme is built Provincial Autonomy in British India and a Federation comprising the whole Continent

"Look back over His Excellency added India's history to the time before the British connection established itself. This dream of a Dominion extending its authority from one end of the Continent to the other from age to age seized the mind and gripped the imagination of the great rulers of the past We, the British in India, have brought peace and ordered government over a long period of years. Under our hand, the political life of the country has grown and expended New ideas of public and personal liberty have been encouraged and have taken root Bit in a Federation of all India I see the coping stone of British achievement Lietus. said His Excellency, as practical men recognize that in such a large and general question as the new Constitution differences of apimon must exist. His Excellency referred to some of the criticisms which had been raised in different quarters and went on "But I am satisfied that the scheme gives to India the opportunity, to which she so earnestly aspires, to mould her future nearer to her heart's desire Last Indian leaders work to secure changes or improvements on points to which they attach But I counsel them in all earnestimportance ness to take the scheme as the only path likely in any period of time that we can yet foresee to bring within their reach the great idea of an All-India Federation, my faith m which I have just expressed I am convinced that the path that leads to Federation is the path that leads to India's sure advance. The constitutional scheme that takes India on that road is a scheme well worth the exercise of her best exertions "

The Member for Commerce and Railways, the Honourable Sir Joseph Bhore, on 29 January moved a formal resolution to facilitate a discussion of the recently signed Indo-British Trade Agreement He pointed out that the Agreement ment between India and the United Kingdom, attempted to do little more than to formulate, in which followed the Imperial Economic Con more or less precise terms, the principles which nave guided Indian fiscal and tariff policy and practice since the resolution passed on the subject by the Assembly in 1923, when it endoused the policy of discriminating protection, Analysed briefly, its terms amount to this.

Analysed briefly, its terms amount to this. His Majesty's Government for their part recomise that the economic well-being of this country may demand the application of a policy of discriminating protection, that, in pursuance of that policy and in the cases in which it is applied, the Indian industry is entitled to adequate protection against all its outside rivals and competitors, whoseever they may be, and that the revenue needs of this country must normally dictate the level of those ditties which are not fixed upon a protective basis. The Government of India for their part have enuncated in this Agreement the piniciples which govern their existing policy of protection and its application in practice.

Sit Joseph went on to show that the Government of India in the first place agreed to continue their adherence to the policy of discriminating protection and in the second place indertook to apply that policy in the manner in which they had applied hitherto. "We have fiscal piactice and the principles which have been accepted either directly or indirectly by this Jegishatic."

The Member of the Independent Party, moved an amendment declaring the House to be "of the opinion that masmuch as the said Agreement is mitail to India, the Government of india should teriminate it forthwith "He declared that the Agreement was onesided, giving away everything and getting absolutely nothing. Let there by all means be a commercial treaty with the United Kingdom but it should be a treaty in which, in return for a certain amount of give, there is a certain amount of fake."

Another non-official Member, a representative of Indian Commerce in Bengal, moved for the circulation of the Treaty to all Chambers of Commerce and that consideration by the House be postponed until their views were received He criticised various provisions of the Agreement and contended that it the Government of India had consulted Indian commercial bodies before signing it they would have been more successful m then negotiations The Bengali non-official member objected to the Agreement on the ground that in it. We find that the principal and policy of Imperial preference have been accepted in then entirety," an opinion from which the Commerce Member immediately indicated his emphatic dissent He objected to British industries being given an opportunity to make representations to a tariff board when it was examining the claims of an Indian industry for protection, as British industries could do in similar cases in Canada and Australia.

Mi Ramsay Scott, spokesman for Indian crined," but declared the scheme of Provincial Governments to the United Provinces, supported Governments to be "most unsatisfactory and the new Agreement. Another Bengal Member of disappointing" and unlikely to satisty any condemned it for several reasons already set section of Indian opinion unless certain "objection to the President of the Bengal National Yusatrical Commerce of Commerce of From the Commerce of the Commerce of the Commerce of the Commerce of the Commerce of the Commerce of the Commerce of the Commerce of Provincian Convenients of Convenients

Mody, representative of the Indian Millowners' Association, regretted the suspicion and prejudice which charged the atmosphere of this debate on a matter of agreements. He accused Government of at least partial responsibility in the creation of that atmosphere. He profoundly draggreed with the stand-point of Members who so long as Indian political demands were not satisfied refused to have anything to do with either Great Britain or other British interests and he stoutly supported the Treaty as a whole and in detail He was constantly heckled and the interruptions nequently showed considerable ignorance about the details of the Treaty and their implications Mr. M A Jinnah, Pandit Govind Bullabh Pant and other members spoke against the Treaty Sn Cowasi Jehangir joined the critics Mr Bhulabhai J Desai, winding up a two days debate for the Opposition, said that by the Agreement India was called upon to legalise and regularise the high-handedness and one-sidedness on the part of those who wielded executive and political power to her own detriment The Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Bhore, replying to the debate for Governdetriment ment, repudiated what he described as two amazing and grotesque allegations, that the Fiscal Autonomy Convention had been thrown to the winds and that hereafter it would be impossible for India to protect her industries against the competition of the United Kingdom. In the end, the amendment demanding the termination of the agreement forthwith was carried by 66 votes to 58

The Law Member of Government as Leader of the House, the Honourable Su Nripendra Sircar, on 4th February moved a formal re-solution to facilitate discussion of the report of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee on Indian constitutional reforms Mr Bhulabhar J Desai, leader of the Congress party in the House, moved an expression of the Assembly's opinion "that the proposed scheme of Constitution for the Government of India is conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and transfers no real power to the people of India and that the acceptance of such a Constitution will retard instead of furthering the political and economic progress of India and recommends to the Governor General in Council to advise His Majestv's Government not to proceed with any legislation based on the said scheme As regards the 'Communal Award' this Assembly deems it most conducive to national harmony and to a solution by mutual agreement of the problems urvolved that it should refram from expressing any opinion at the present juncture either accepting of rejecting the "Communal Award" There were several other amendments and among them one was moved by Mr M A Jimnah, asserting that the House accepted the Communal "so far as it goes, until a substitute is award so tal as it goes, until a substitute is agreed upon by the various communities concerned," but declared the scheme of Provincial Governments to be "most unsatisfactory and disappointing" and unlikely to satisfy any section of Indian opinion unless certain "objectionable features are removed," and with regard to the scheme of the metal. steps should immediately be taken for consul-| their present taxation policy, with a view to s. tation between His Majesty & Government and Indian opinion with a view to the establishment in British India alone of "a real and complete Responsible Government"

The total number of amendments which were moved filled six pages of small print in the official proceedings of the House. The prime featme of the debate was a contest between the Congress representatives, with their amendment declining to express any opinion upon the Communal Award, and the general body of Muhammadans, with their amendment expressing approval of it. For the rest, the debate largely consisted on the one hand of protests against "the safeguards" proposed to be melided in the new constitution, and on the other of such a plethora of arguments insisting upon commanal viewpoints, and protection tor them as in effect amounted to a strong demand tor more sateguards than the Joint Select Committee's report proposed. The speeches lasted for tom days, and in the end the amendments were voted upon in sections and though amendments hostile to the report were carried the division list emphasised the mixed and often contradictory motives with which members voted for one and another section of the whole umendment

The flist part of Mr. Bhulabhar's amendment condemning the whole constitutional scheme was rejected by 72 votes to 61 Mr. Bhulabhar's amendment refusing to express an opinion upon the Communal Award was rejected by 84 votes to 44, and Mr Jimpah's amendment accepting the Award was adopted by 68 votes to 15, the Congress party and then nearest political mends abstating from voting The House then adopted by 74 votes to 58 the second part of Mi Jinnah's amendment concerning the proposed Provincial and Central Governments The Congress party and their immediate friends voted for Mr Jimush

A highly interesting expression of opinions by different sections of the Assembly on general problems of taxation was obtained on a nonofficial motion moved by Dr. Zia-nd-Din Ahmad running "that this Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Conneil to take immediate steps for revising their present taxation Di Zia-nd-Din Ahmad began by declaring export duties all to be unhealthy and some to be vicions. He argued on financial grounds that the income-tax was too high. He protested against what he called the heavy postal charges Turning next to import duties, he said "Two years I was protections t but the manuer in which we did apply this protection duty in 1934 has made me mad, so much so that I have now given up all belief in the protection theory and think that the whole thing requires a good deal of revision." The debate spread over two days, and during that time industrial protectionists and representatives of agrarian and other sections gave full vent to an interesting collection of opinion speeches did not follow the ordinary party lines Several amendments were moved and adopted

redistribute the incidence of taxation as to lower its binden upon the poorer classes of the country, particularly with respect to the assess ment of meome-tax on meomes below Rs 2,000 and the exerse duties on matches and sugar and with a view to assess land revenue in the Centrally administered areas on the basis of meome tax "

Railway Budget

The Honourable the Rudway Member, Su-Joseph Bhore, presented on 18th February the annual Rulway bindget—He was able to show that the course of events in the past year had fortunately borne out the belief he expressed when presenting his Budget for 1934-35, that the improvement which had begin to maintest itself in traffic in 1933-34 indicated that th railways were fairly on the road to recovery and that it would be continued. The actual differt for 1933-34 was shown to be just under 8 cious The budget estimate for 1934-35 provided for a deficit of 51 croies (including the loss on strategical lines which amounts to approximate groves. The revised estimate for the same from 51 crores to 1 which amounts to approximately period reduced the figure from 54 croics to 41 The loss on the commercial lines now ciores being placed at about 31 crores. The defleit as in previous years, would be met by a temporary loan from the depreciation fund. The actual balance in the fund at the end of the financial year would thus be 11 crotes as against 91 crores at the beginning of the year 80 Joseph's estimates for the year 1935-36 provided tor traffic receipts on State lines amounting to 931 crores, against 901 crores in 1934-35, and tot a final deficit of 190 lakhs, after providing tot a deficit of 197 lakhs on strategical lines Sir Joseph said that "the steady almost contimious improvement shown this year in our goods traffic and the increase in the pisseng (traffic, though not me comings can in our opinion be taken as definite indications of a regular upward trend, which may be expected to con-All signs at present point to a future which is likely to be sustained, if not spectrental We feel we are justified in giving practical expression to this conclusion by a reduction in critam treight rates and it is this technic of confidence in the intuite which has led to the decision announced a few days ago of a reduction in the suichaige on coal freights

Sit Joseph speaking of the Convention under which the method of calculating the contribution to be paid from railway profits to the general exchaquer is prescribed, specially referred to the contributions paid to the Rulway Depreciation Find and to the entiresms to which Government were subjected on that account and said, regret to say that we have not been able to arrive at final conclusions on the wide and complicated question of what should be the theoretically proper allocation of works expenditure between capital and revenue, but pending such a decision we have decided after consultation with the Ambitor General and with the concurrence of the Standing Finance Committee for railways and and in the end the resolution as amended was the Public Accounts Committee, and with the accepted in the following terms: "That this approval of the Secretary of State to simplify Assembly recommends to the Governor General our calculations for the depreciation fund by in Council to take immediate steps for revising taking the amount to be put by for depreciation as a definite fraction, riz., 1/60th of the total | remained a surplus balance of 2,04 lakhs and capital at charge. As a result, during 1935-36 the amount that we have to set aside for deprenation will be 131 crores, about 45 lakhs less than during the current year?" The apparent iction of prosperity Su Joseph regarded as mstifving an increase of works expenditure in 1935-36 He expressed a high opinion of the sential strength and soundness of the financial position of Indian railway notwithstanding the successive deficits since 1930-31, and he concluded with a warm tribute to the Chief Commissioner and with an exhortation to the several callway administrations to maintain and improve the efficiency of the different lines

The debates which followed took the customary lines of comment and criticism. There was a wide demonstration of opinion, especially on the put of non-official members of the European Group, in tayour of the early establishment in the Government of India of a portiolio of Communications

General Budget

The Honourable the Fmance Member Su tames Grigg presented his animal general budget on the evening of 28th February He showed that when his predicessor a year earlier presented his budget for 1934-35 it was anticipated that the year 1933-34 would close with a simplies of 129 lakhs. The actual figure Sit lattices stated to be 272 linklis. The revised forecast for 1934-35 similarly showed an innprovement over the original budget The total icvenue for 1935-36 Sir James estimated at 90 19 lakhs, or 81 lakhs less than the revised estimate for 1934-35. He reminded the House that his predecessor uttered a warning that the figure of 44-38 crores could not be regarded as representing the permanent level of defence expenditure, though expenditure under this head had been cut to that figure for 1934-35. The contingency then toreseen had, he said uiscn, with the result of a net increase of 47 likhs in the defence estimates. He expected the hual position at the end of 1935-36 to be 10 venue 90/19 laklis expenditure 88,69 laklis

Dealing with the balance of 3.89 lakhs expected at the end of March, 1935, the Finance Member said Government had decided to set uside 1,00 lakhs for distribution to the provinces and for expenditure on schemes for the economic development of rural areas, 10,15 lakhs of the amount being allotted to measures to assist the development of the co-operative movement on sound financial foundations. Out of the same surplus, Sn James announced that Government proposed a special contribution of 40 lakhs to their reserve in the Road Development Find and a further 25 lakhs for schemes of development in the North West Frontice Province, mostly to the construction of roads in the tribal areas, and the remainder for schemes of economic development in that area - He took a mither 20 likhs for the development of broadcasting, the programme specially in view under this last head 10 luding the construction of a large transmitting section in Delhi and of a similar new station Wadras, and the improvement and extension of the broadcasting stations in Calcutta and Lambay After these special grants there out of this Sii James proposed to allocate 93 lakhs for the civil aviation programme and about 36 lakhs for the transfer of the Imperial Agricultural Research institution from Pasa to Delhi.

As regards the surplus of 150 lakhs expected to be available for tax reduction in 1935-36, the Finance Member proposed to reduce forthwith the import duty on silver to 2 as, an ounce and to abolish the export duty on skins James said he was disposed to think that the protective import duty on sait ought to be abolished at once, but that as the abolition would perhaps have been a little harsh to vested interests which had grown up he proposed that the duty should be extended for another year without prejudice to any action which Government might see fit to take at the end of that year remaining estimated surplus of 1,42 lakhs he proposed to devote in accordance with the pledge of his predecessor when he said that "rehet must come flist in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the suichnige on the meome tax now to be imposed " The removal of the suchriges on inconte-tax and superfax altogether would cost 3,34 taktis a year, while the removal of the tax on incontes between Rs 1,000 and Rs 2,000 would cost another 75 laklis Sir James added, "Clearly with a surplus of Rs. 1,42 lakhs we cannot remove the whole of the two sincharges and the quasisnicharge, but what we can do is to reduce them all by one-third and this is what 1 propose The cost will be Rs 1 36 laklis, leaving its with a purely nominal sniphis of Rs 6 laklis

The discussion of the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill was unusually prolonged It extended over five days and ended in the motion being carried without a division The detailed discussion of the Bill commenced on 1st April and concluded on 4th April and at the end of that day, as a result of amendments made by majority of the House, the Finance Member said the scheme placed before the House had been mutilated in a great many respects and that Government must therefore obviously consider the position thus created. Hence, he gave notice that he did not nitend to move that the Bill be passed either that day or on the next morning which was allocated for official business

When the House met on the following morning, the President read a message from His Exc Hency the Viceroy and Governor-General pointed out that the amendments made in the Finance Bill by the Assembly would if accepted entail a loss of revenue from tom to five crores and so involve budgeting for a heavy deficit and all the deleterious results to India's credit which have invariably followed an insound procedure of this character. The amendments therefore could not be accepted and His Ex ellency recommended the Assembly to restore the Bill to the form in which it was originally introduced His Excellency added, 'I have further considered whether it is possible to accept some of the financially less important amendments made, but one of these is definitely opposed to the interests of the agriculturist and the others are minor postal concessions which, though affording little or no benefit to the poor, would more than double the estimated deficit on the

Posts and Telegraphs Department and postpone; the restoration of solveney in that service Everyone of the remaining amendments involves a loss of at least half a crore of revenue and so must be ruled out so far as the current year is concerned.' To the message His Excellency attached a formal recommendation that the Bill be passed in its original form

There was an inquiry of the Finance Member whether the Bill as recommended contained the Government's original provision to the removal of export duty on skins which the House had rejected. The Finance Member answered in the affirmative and at the same time handed m a notice of the amendments necessary to bring the Bill as the House left it into the form recommended The Fluance Member proceeded to move these amendments next morning most serious change made by the Assembly in the Bill in its original form was a reduction of the salt excise from Rs 1-4 to As. 12 The Finance Member's first motion was for his restorative amendment to reinsert the Rs. 1-4 in the Bill There followed long political speeches by the lenders of the Congress Party, the Independent Party and the Congress Nationalists The leader of the Non-official European Group expressed disappointment that Government had not accepted at any rate some of the amendments which the Group had supported and declared that he and his friends would remain neutral when the amendment was put to the vote A long debate ended in a division, in which 41 voted with Government and 64 on the other side The Finance Member thereupon immediately asked the President to give a certificate that "the Chamber has failed to pass the Bill in the form recommended," and after some discussion on a point of order the President announced that he would give a certificate to that effect

The Bill was atterwards passed without serious opposition in the Conneil of State and thereafter became law on receiving the assent of His Excellency the Vicerov

An important non-official Bill dealt with during the Session was one promoted by Sir Cowași Jehangii to amend the law relating to marriage and divorce among Parsecs. The Assembly concurred with the Conneil of State in referring the Bill to a Joint Committee

Autumn Session

The Autumn Session of the Legislature commenced with the opening of the Legislative Assembly in Simla on Monday, 2 September.

At the outset of the proceedings of the House speeches of condolence were made concerning the recent deaths of Su Basil Blackett, formerly Finance Member to the Government of India, and of other passed Members of the House

The Assembly Session was remarkable for the number of motions for the adjournment of the House which were moved by members of the Congress Such motions are normally regarded as votes of censure upon the Government, but in effect the Congress Party succeeded in converting them into a means of raising a variety of emient topics on which they desired to make

for non-official resolutions. Some of the motionof which notice were given were disallowed by His Excellency the Governor General or ruled out of order Three were thus prohibited on the first day of the Session Then subjects dealt with such variety of matters as the despatch of troops to Abyssmia, the refusal to grant protection to the Indian Glass Industry and the acoustics of the Assembly Chamber.

An official Bill of much interest which was dealt with during the Session was one already passed by the Council of State, to provide tor the censorship of posters advertising cinema shows, a measure drafted in view of the improper and suggestive form of posters exhibited in public places

The most important measure of the Session was an official Bill to amend the Criminal Law The measure was designed to take the place of the Criminal Law Amendment Act passed in 1932 and due to expire at the end of the current vear. The new BIII provided for the renewal of most but not all the provisions of that Act and added nothing to the Act. The Act was directed mainly but not entirely against the Civil Disobedience movement Government when they introduced it had in mind also two other threats to peaceful progress, namely Terrorism and Communism. On the present occasion, the Home Member in moving for the consideration of the now RH added a third, namely "the of the new Bill added a third, namely baneful shadow of communal dissension which he said now seems to be an even more dangerons third. It was against these thro-dangers, he said, that the existing Act provided most necessity salegnards. He added that while Civil Disobedience had only been suspended and not stopped it had now been quiescent in some of its manifestations for some time and Government had therefore decided to drop those sections of the Act which were directed particularly against its manifestations. The Hon Member made an unusually long speech and explained in some detail the particular reasons reguming the maintenance of different provisions of the existing law which it was proposed to renew. He was able to quote Mr. Gandh him selt in support of his argument. The Home Member cited grave reports from different Provincial Governments on the same subject and as an example of the kind of agitation that was going on quoted from a Bihar paper a poem of which he said this was a rough translation

Set flic to every house Stir up life everywhere Allow the breast to be riddled by gun shot Drive out the country's enemes Dve the cloth with your prood Destroy the British rule Let the head hang on the gallows Throw away the foreign goods.

The first speaker on the Non-Official side of the House lose on a Congress Party front bench and declared the Bill to represent in effect an atrocity. This may be regarded a d key to the substance and tone of the criticis which followed from the Lett of the Hot (then views known and would not have been able Many of the Members there had themselve to do so by the ordinary process of the ballot been pumshed under the Act of 1933.

sound day of its discussion, trenchantly condemned communalists who excited tension the present circumstances of the country," he said, "for a Government to impose restrictions became more a duty than a mere convention and a Government would not be worthy of the name it it did not restrict the librities of some in the interests of all "Some speech's were of guat length and after many days debute the motion was deteated by 71 votes to 61

Another measure dealing with the same department of affairs which was discussed diring the Session was a Bill promoted by Mr. B. Das, of the Congress Party, to repeal the Indian criminal Law Act of 1908, this Act being a meisme which declares inflawful organizations whose ann is the promotion of violence and impowers Provincial Governments to declare unlawful associations whose object is the overthrow of the administration of the promotion of disorder. Mr. Das introduced his Bill in the preceding Delhi Session and in Delhi on 29th Much also moved for its consideration. There was considerable debate on this measure, but up to the close of the Simla Session the time for putting the motion to the vote was not icached.

There was a lengthy discussion on a motion moved by a member of the Congress Party for the appointment of a Committee to investigate whether the situation arising out of the Quetta Delhi Session

at all ex-convicts on this side of the House," [earthquake was properly handled, particularly actured a Congress Party front bencher Su with regard to the rescue of and search for the Mohammed Yakub, supporting the Bill on the living wounded and dead and the salvage of property Mr Bhulabhar Desar, the Leader of the Congress Party, accepted responsibility ment note in them and pointedly declared that for having drafted the respinsionity ment of them sat in Simla and at the expense of the Government of India. "because they also draw their allowance of Rs. 20 a day." "In the present circumstances of the country." the world, in order to gain a political advantage? When the Home Member completed his speech, Members on the Left moved the closure House divided on the subject and the closure was refused by 65 votes to 67. The immority included the Congress Party and the majority nearly everybody else. The first speaker after this division was Sn Cowasp Jehangir, who said it had never been his mistortime to listen to a more grossly atrocious, speech than the one delivered by Mr. Bhulabhar Desai, or a more illogical speech containing specious arguments unworthy of the Leader of the Opposition, unworthy of a great lawyer. He was be said aghast at the speech — Sir Cowasji said he hoped Mr. Desar did it "unconsciously," a remark which was immediately greeted with "No, No" from the Congress benches The main resolution was at the end of a long debate thrown out by 76 votes to 51, the minority igain being almost entirely the Congress Members

> An important Government measure briefly discussed during the Session was the Bill to regulate the Payment of Wages of a certain class of persons employed in industry measure came up on report by Sclect Committee and after a brief debate the Government motion for its consideration was adopted. Further proceedings of the Bill stood over until the next

The Indian Tariff Board.

announced on 10th September, 1935, the appointment of a Special Tariff Board. The Government Resolution on the subject quoted the Agreement made between the British Textile Mission and the Mill Owner's Association, benday, in the Autumn of 1933. The Agreethe at, it was pointed out, was due to end on the December 1935 Government noted that win the Agreement was being negotiated the considering what protective duties were

Cotton Textiles -The Government of India (Textile Protection) Amendment Act which became law on 1st May, 1934. The Resolution continued. "In the course of the debate on the Bill, the then Commerce Member, Sir Joseph Bhore, in moving that the Bill be referred to Select Committee stated on behalf of the Government that though it was intended to continue the textile industry protection tor a period of five years, the tariff rates on British goods would remain in force for two years, in accordance with the terms h issay for the Indian industry and that the of the Agreement between the Lancashire disesspecified in the Agreement were with one delegation and the Mill Owners' Association, at modification set out in the Indian Tariff Bombay. On the expiny of the two years covered by the Agreement, the duties on British goods for the remaining period of protection would have to be decided on a review of the conditions their existing and in the light of such exponence as may have been gained. The period of Agreement will expire on 31st December, 1935, and it will be necessary to introduce in the course of the next Budget session legislation to give effect to any changes in the duties which may be found necessary. The Government of India lave therefore decided that the inquiry foreshadowed by Sii Joseph Bhoir's speech should take place at an early date and that it should be centineted to a Special Tariff Board constituted as follows—President, Sii Alexander Muriay, Kr., C.B.E., Members, M. Fazal Ebrahim Rahmutodia, Diwan Bahadur A. Ramaswamin Mudahim.

The Resolution specified the followed terms of relevence — S^* To recommend, on a review of present conditions and in the light of the experience of the effectiveness of the existing duffes, the level of duffes necessary to afford adequate protection to the Indian cotton textile industry against imports from the United Kingdom of (a) cotton precessors (b) cotton varia (c) fabrics of artificial sitk, (d) furniture labrics of cotton and artificial sitk.

"By adequate protection is meant duties which will equate prices of imported goods to the fair selling price for similar goods produced in India. In the course of this raquity, the Board will give a till opportunity to the Cotton Textile Industry whether in India of the United Kingdom to present its case and it necessary to answer the cases presented by the other interested parties

"The Board will not be required to make any recommendations in respect of revenue duties"

Firms of persons desirons of having their views considered by the Special Tariff Board were invited to send their representations to the Secretary of the Board

The Board often long continued sittings, duly reported to Government, and their report has not yet been published.

The Government of India in September, 1935, also published the report of the Indian Tariff Board on the question of equality in respect of the manifiacture of shuftles. The Board stated, "The competition is at present not much more than fear for the intime but we recommend that the situation should be watched. Should the fear of Japanese competition materialise Japanese prices would become relevant and the case for tariff megnality will be clearly established."

Woollen Textile Industry --A Tariff Board comprising Mr G Wiles, C 8 1 , C 1 E , woolkin goods, and help in touch with the dem and Mr H R Bathepa, appointed on 20th October, 1934, to consider a representation received from certain woollen mills requesting extension of protection to the woollen milds requesting extension of protection to the woollen midstry, signed its report on 10th June, 1935, and the report was published by Government on 23th January, 1936. The Board reported that the British India Corporation, which controls two of the largest woollen mills in India, nangely the Session early in 1936.

Campore Woollen Mills and the New Begeton Woollen Mills, at Dhariwal, did not reply to the Board's communique calling upon all firm and persons interested to state their case to the Board and that in answer to the questionarie which, was sent to them as to other mills, the Corporation wrote to the Board regretting that they found it necessary in the interest of that shareholders to refuse to divinge any statistics of costs or output. The doriment in question of costs or output. The doriment in question of other units for protection, but asserted that the Corporation did not require additional protection except against that'v and Japan This attitude, the Board stated, was confining in oil evidence by the representative of the Corporation.

The Board added "The Corporation must therefore, know pericetly well that their relisate divide statistics which are necessary for the examination by the Tauff Board of the claim of the rest of the industry to protection can only be interpreted in one way, etc. that they their scheed on not require protection." The output of the mills abstaning from the application for protection is the Board pointed out at least half that of the whole industry. The Board, therefore, realized that there would be some justification for rejecting the application for thin the They were, however, so impressed by the rapid inroads being made by Japan into the Indian markets that they thought it necessary to complete their examination of the general case, so far as they were able to do you in the absence of complete statisfies, and we arrive at certain conclusions which lead is recommend the imposition of a form of protection in spite of the disabilities under which we have acted." The Board accordingly made as series of recommendations.

The Government of India, in view of the attitude of the British India Corporation declined to accept them, except certain recommendations for the assistance of the hand loom industry and small factory industry. The Tariff Bould emphasised the increasing competition than the shoddy tables of Italy and Poland which this section of the industry were experiencing The Board described the unorganized condition cottage industry," as it is called and of this "cottage industry," as it is cance as and "We think that the hope of the industry has a received by the must lie in the help which can be given by the Industries Departments of local Governments and by such organization as the All-India Springers Association and by the gradual improve ment in the quality of Indian wools Technold advice and assistance in marketing arrangements are doing ninch to foster the sister cotton industry, and we believe that similar advice and assistance, particularly in the finishing of woollen goods, and help both in keeping we were in touch with the demands of the market and in disposing of their manufactures without the intervention of the grasping middleman, should be equally effective in this industry'

The Government of India provided R 5 lashs in their annual Budget for giving inch assistance to the cottage industry and a stirl Bill implementing this decision was negotical through the Indian Legislature in its Bir 3 Session early in 1936.

Indians Overseas.

Numbers.—The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available returns, is as follows —

	Name of country.	Indian population.	Date of Information.
	British Empire.		
1.	Ceylon		1932 Agent's Report.
2.	British Malaya*	6,24,009 2,555	1931 1911
3	Hong Kong Mauritius	2,555 2,65,796	1931 Protector of
4.	biauticius	2,00,100	Immigiants' Report
5.	Seychelles .		1011
	Gibraltar	50 (approximately)	1920
7.	Nigeria	100	1920
8	Kenya	39,611	1931 Census. 1931 Census
	Uganda	1 3,026 805 .	
0. 1.	Nyasaland Zanzibar	14,242	1931 Census.
2.	Tanganyika Territory	23,422	1926 1931 Census, 1931 Census, 1932 Report of th
3.	Jamaica	17,950	1932 Report of the Protector of Immu
	m 1-11-1	1 (0.690	grants 1932 Do.
14. 15	Tilnidad British Guiana	1,10,689 1,31,059	1932 Do.
	Fiji Islands .	78,975	1932 Report of Secretariat for India
17.	Basutoland .	172	4 ffans. 1921 1921
18.	Swaziland		
19	Northern Rhodesia	56 (Asiatics) .	
	Southern Rhodesia Canada	56 (Asiatics) . 1,700 (,,) . 1,22,911 .	1931 1931 Census
٠1.	Canada	1,22,011	
22.	Australia— 300 Western Australia 200 Southern Australia 200 Victoria 400 New South Wales 700 Queensland 300 Tasmania 100	2,000 (approximately) .	1922
23.	New Zealand .	1,166	1932 Official Yes
24.	Natal	1,50,920	1933 Protector of In
25.	Transvaal	15 747	1926 Statistics 1926 Immigration 1926 Department
26	Cape Colony	6,055	1926 > Immigratio
27	Orange Free State	127 .	
28.	Newfoundland	•	
	Foreign Countries		1
29.	United States of America	3,175 (Asiatics) 5,272 (Indians)	1910
30.		5,272 (Indians)	1917
31	Remnon	2,194 832,667 (Orientals, chiefly	. 1921
32	Dutch East Indies .	Chinese & Arabs	
1.2	Surinam	(say 50,000 Indian 31,957	1920
υ3. υ1		1,100 (Asiatics and hal	f-i
٠.	momentorque	castes)	Not known.
35	Persia	3,827	1922
	Total of Indians in For-		
	eign Countries .		1
	Total of Indians in British Empire .	22,32,676	
	Grand Total of Indians		
	Overseas	23,33,201	1

^{*} Including Strats Settlements, Federated and Uniederated Malay States. † Indian Estate Labourers only.

ations for securing the well-being of emigrants points requiring amendment.

They advised that no legislation was required Recent Legislation.—In 1871 a fresh con-They advised that no legislation was required; except in order to prevent undue advantage; solidating Act was passed (Act VII of 1871) being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of by which the Acts regulating emigration to the French Colonies and two amending Actshould satisfy himself that all contracts were to Act XIII of 1804 were incorporated in the entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to

brutality. In consequence, emigration was and/or excessive ground or endemne disease probabited (Act XV of 1812) except to Mauri- in such country, or on the ground that proper tius and there control was tightened. In Act | measures have not been taken for the protectius and there control was tightened. In Act XXI of 1844 emigration under still structer regulation was allowed to Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad. Act XIII of 1847 removed the restrictions on emigration to Ceylon The emancipation of slaves in the French colonies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration nies in 1849 gave rise to a system of emigration from French Indian ports to Reunion and Bourbon, which was largely based on crimping in British territory. This practice was checked by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1858 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In 1852 emigration by Act XXIV of 1852. In the history of emigration, since it elaborated is migration to Natal was discontinued from the and consolidated the whole system of control list July 1911 as the Government of India were

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastre, part and respects with the object of preventing and there is little evidence of any settlement of Indians overseas in early times except in Sumatra, Java and Ceylon. Emigration for enigration in purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements from the control of the 19th century. From 1800 A. D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements from the control of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Straits Settlement of India in 1867, emigration to ments to work on the sugar, spee, tapioca, and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this imposed by the Emigration Act and was only intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first ofhelally recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, control of recruitment in India. In 1870 complaints reached the Government of India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta. The Government of Owing to similar complaints from Natal and sity of bringing such emigration under regula-strain step of owing to similar complaints from Natal and sity of bringing such emigration under regula-strain in the colony was appointed, and their report of the protection of Indian immigrants, recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 for the protection of Indian immigrants, recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 which was subsequently extended to Trinidad. sity of bringing such commission under regula-tion. The Law Commission was asked to instituted in both these colonies, and their investigate the case and to make recommend-reports in 1872 brought to light a number of

to Act XIII of 1864 were incorporated in the general law. The question of revision of the law again came up for consideration in 1882, when several cases of kidnapping and other objectionable practices were reported to the Government of India The opportunity was taken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher and Mr. Grierson) to ascertain, in the N. W. P Government under which the emigrants were to laken to depute two officials (Major Pitcher live. These recommendations were embedded in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

History of Emigration.—Under the above Act emigration during 1837 was perimited to Mauritius, British Guana and Australia to Mauritius, British Guana and Australia the Government of India, and finally in 1883 (89 men, the fir t and last direct emigrants to Australia). In 1838 emigration was suspended owing to aglitation in England regarding the abuses to which the system was liable, and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 but empowers the Governor-General in Council and a committee of enquiry reported in 1840 to add to the list by notification, and also to that emigrants were being entrapped by force or fraud, robbed of their wages and treated with in the list on the ground of epidemic disease the constant of the contraction of the countries of the people towards the away again recent and consolidated by the countries to which emigration is lawful, the abuses to which the system of recultiment actually worked, the system of recultiment actually worked, the system of recultiment actually worked, the system of recultiment actually worked, and in Bengal respectively, the way in which also provided that contracts should be determined in the N. W. P and in Bengal respectively, the way in which also provided that Countries to which it was open to improvement, and the attitude of the people towards (emigration. Their reports were reviewed by the respectively, the way in which also provided that contracts should be determined in Bengal respectively, the way in Mich of In Sengal respectively. tion of emigrants, or that the agreements made with them in India are not duly enforced. The Act with certain amendments of no importance to the system of indentured emigration remained in force until 1908, when a fresh revision of the law was undertaken

atisfied that it was undesirable to continue to send Indian labour to that country. Emi-gration to the French Colonies of Reunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe had been suspended prior to the passing of the Act of 1908 on account of repeated complaints of the inadequate precautions taken for the proper treatment and repatriation of the immigrants.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers. Deputations from india visited Fiji and British Guiana in 1921. In spite of all precautions certain social and moral evils had grown up in connection with the indentured system of emigration and Indian public opinion has during the last decade been strongly opposed to it. The whole system was exhaustively examined by the Government of India in 1915 in the light of the report received from Messrs. McNeill and Chimanial and they arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when contract labour should be abolished. The Secretary of State for India accepted this policy and authorised the Government of India to announce the abolition of the indentured system and the announcement to this effect was made in 1916.

In 1922 a further step forward was taken in Act VII of 1922 which prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was rought under control, and the definition of Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India

Present Position .- Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider as-The status of Indians in the Empire generally is one in which the Indian public now take keen interest. It is no longer possible to deal with the treatment of Indian labour apart from other classes of Indian emigrants and travellers. In several colonies and dominions considerable Indian communities have sprung up, which although composed largely of the descendants of indentured labourers, are themselves free and lawfully domiciled citizens of the countries in which they are settled, but have not yet been placed on a footing of legal social, political and economic equality with the rest of the population. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:

- (a) Control of emigration.
- (b) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Empire.
- (e) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

These questions may be considered separately.

Emigration —So far of unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute powers of con-The terms of section 10 of the Emigration Act of 1922 are as follows :-

such countries and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, may specify in this behalf.

"(2) No Notification shall be made under ub-section (1) unless it has been laid in draft before both Chambers of the Indian Legislature and has been approved by a resolution of each Chamber, either without modification or addition, or with modifications and additions to which both Chambers agree, but, upon such approval being given, the notification may be issued in the form in which it has been so approved.

Under this law emigration has been legalised to Ceylon on the following conditions:

- (1) The emigrant shall-
 - (a) have been recruited by a person incensed for that purpose by and responsible to an otherr (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of Ceylon, or
 - (b) have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.
- The emigrant shall not, before leaving British India, have entered into a contract of service for a period exceeding one month.
- (3) Within six months from the issue of this Notification, or within such further period as the Governor-General in Council may by noti-Scation appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that any contract of service for a period exceeding one month entered into by an emigrant shall be void.
- (4) No part of the cost of his recruitment. subsistence during transport, or transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be defrayed from a common fund to be raised in such manner and managed by such agency as may appear suitable to the Colonial Government.
- (5) The Government of Ceylon shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.
- (6) Within one year of his arrival in Ceylon any emigrant who has been assisted to emigrate at the cost of the common fund referred to in clause (1) shall on satisfying the Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act that his return to his home is destrable either on the ground of the state of his health or on the ground that the work which he is required to do is unsuitable to his capacity, or that he has been unjustly treated by his employer, or for any other sufficient reason, be repatriated free of cost to the place of recruitment, and the costs of such repatriation shall be defrayed by the Government of Ceylon or the Ceylon Planters' Association.
- (7) If at any time there is no Agent appointed inder section 7 of the Act, the Government of Ceylon shall appoint a person to perform the duties of the Agent as set forth in clause (6).
- (8) Within six months from the Issue of this "10. (1) Emigration, for the purpose of Notification, or within such further period unskilled work, shall not be 'awful except to as the Governor-General in Council may by

notification appoint, the Legislature of Ceylon shall have enacted that no payment made in India by a recruiter to an emigrant to enable him to pay off debts before emigrating shall be recoverable.

(9) The Government of Ceylon shall furnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of persons emigrating to Ceylon in accordance with this Notification.

Similar conditions have been imposed in the case of Malaya. Emigration was also permitted to Mauritius for a period of 1 year only with effect from May 1st, 1923, and limited to a number not exceeding 1,500 labourers. The terms were more onerous than in the case of nearer Colonies and the atrangement has now lapsed.

Emigration to British Gulana for the purpose of unskilled work has also been declared lawful on the terms and conditions given below but the date from which emigration is to commence has not yet been fixed:—

Emigration to British Guiana.—Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General 11 Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notity in the Gazette of India on the following terms and conditions which shall theroupon become operative—

- (1) The family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 600 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.
- (2) The enigrants shall either have been recruited by a person ileensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana, or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted p. ssage and have been accepted by him.
- (3) No part of the cost of his recruitment of subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or net trem funds at their disposal.
- (4) The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council, admit and give all facilities to an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act.
- (5) If at any time there is no Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act, or If the Agent is absent or unable to perform his duties, the Government of British Gunana shall at the request of the Governor-General in Council appoint a nerson to perform temporarily the duties of the Agent.
- (6) Prior to the arrival of the emigrants a Settlement Commission shall be appointed in British Guiana to select and prepare suitable agricultural land for the emigrants and generally to supervise their employment. The Agent referred to in clause (4) shall, on appointment, be a member of such Commission.

(7) The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connection with the preparation of the holdings shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant.

The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality

After an emigrant has been in occupation of a hooling for three years, he shall, provided that he has cultivated a portion of the holding either by himself or through some member of his family, be entitled to a grant of the holding on payment at any time during the ensuing four years of such fees not exceeding 24 dollars as may be fixed by the Settlement Commission.

On the expiry of seven years from the date of the commencement of his occupation of a holding an emigrant shall acquire absolute ownership in the holding provided that he has paid the tent and fees referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause and has brought under cultivation either by himself or by some member of his family half the area of his holding

- (8) An emigrant on arrival in British Guiana shall be housed and maintained without charge by the Government of British Guiana for at least one month.
- (9) If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of tent and for agricultural purposes kenerally. Free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.
- (10) Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatrion at the expense of the Government of British Gulana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

Any emigrant shall be outfiled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Gulana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Gulana.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding clause the Government of British Guiana on the request of an Agent appointed under section 7 of the Act shall repatriate at its own expense and without any parament by on on behalf of the emigrant to the place of his former residence in India any emigrant.

- (12) An emigrant shall be at liberty at any time after his arrival in British Guiana to take up work or employment other than or in addition to the cultivation of a holding on lease from the Settlement Commission.
- (13) The ordinance enjoining compulsory education in British Guiana shall be enforced to the same extent in the case of Indian children as in the case of children belonging to other communities.
- (14) Boards of arbitration in regard to wages shall be established before the arrival of the emigrants and Indians shall be adequately represented on such boards.
- (15) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and under any agreement in force at the date of this notification is entitled to an assisted return passage to India shall not be required to pay more than 25 per cent. of the excess in the cost of his return passage and clothing over the cost of such passage and clothing at the time of his first arrival in the colony.
- (16) Any Indian who has emigrated to British Guiana before the date of this notification and has at the date of this notification become or thereafter becomes destitute shall be entitled to be repatriated to India at the expense of the Government of British Guiana without being further required to prove that he has become meanable of labour.
- (17) The Government of British Guiana shall inrnish such periodical reports and returns as may be required from time to time by the Government of India in respect of the welfare of the persons emigrating to the Colony in accordance with this notification.
- Admission of Indians to Other Parts of the Empire.—On the motion of the Government of India this question was discussed at the Imperial War Conferences, 1917 and 1918, and the policy accepted by the self-governing dominions and the British Government was embodied in the following resolutions:—
- "(1) It is an inherent function of the Govcruments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities.
- "(2) British citizens domiciled in any British country, including India, should be admitted into any other British country for vists, for the purpose of pleasure or commerce, including temporary residence for the purpose of education; such right shall not extend to a visit or temporary residence for labour purposes or to permaent settlement.
- "(3) Indians already permanently domiciled in the other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children on condition: (a) That not more than one wife and her children shall be admitted for each such Indian; and (b) that each individual so climitted shall be certified by the Government of India as being the lawful wife or child of such Indian."

The first paragraph of this resolution has regularized the various restrictions on immigratton which the self-governing dominions have, from time to time, adopted and which, with-out expressly differentiating against Indians tre in practice used in order to check Indian immigration, the objections to which are stated Australia prohibits the entry of any person who fails to pass a dictation test of not less than 50 words in any prescribed language. New Zealand prohibits the entry of any person who has not received in advance a permit from the Dominion Government which is refused to any person regarded as unsuitable to settle in the country. South Africa prohibits the entry of any person deemed by the Minister of the Interior on economic grounds or on account of his standard or habits of lite to be unsuited to the requirements of the Union. Canada prohibits the landing of any person who has come to the Dominion otherwise than by continuous journey from the country of which he is a native and unless he possesses in his own right 250 dollars. Newfoundland and the Irish Free State impose no restrictions. All the self-governing Dominions have adopted special exemptions in favour of students, tourists and merchants visiting the countries for the temporary purposes of com-merca, pleasure, or education. India on its side has assumed power to regulate the ad-mission of immigrants from any other part of the Empire or foreign countries, by means of passports. A bill has also been pass d by the indian Legislatur empowering the Govern-ment of India to make rules "for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such possession to persons of Indian domicile." With regard to the Crown colonies and protectorates, the attitude of the Indian Government is that there is no justification for placing any restrictions on the immigration of British Indians, which are not placed on other classes of British subjects, and this principle has in practice been observed by the Colonial Office except in the case of Kenya colony where, as stated hereafter, the British Government has reserved to itself the right to impose restrictions on the unmigration of classes of people whose entry into the colony may have an adverse effect on the economic evolution of the indigenous population.

Rights and Disabilities of Indians Lawfully Domiciled Overseas.—The policy of the Empire is summed up in the resolution of the Imperial Conference, 1921 which was recorded in the following terms:—

"This Conference reaffirms that each Commuoff v of the British Commonwealth should enjoy complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any of the other communities, but recognises that there is incongruity between the position of India, as an equal member of the Empire, and the existence of disabilities upon British Indians lawfully domiciled in some pairs of the Empire, and this Conference, therefore, is of opinion that in the interests of the solidarity of the Commonwealth it is desirable that the rights of such Indians to citizenship should be recognised."

"The representatives of South Africa regret their inability to accept this resolution in view of the exceptional circumstances of the greater part of the Union. The representatives of India while appreciating the acceptance of this resolution, nevertheless feel bound to record their profound concern at the position of Indians in South Africa and hope that by negotiations between India and South Africa a way can be found as soon as may be to reach a more satisfactory position

Summary of present Position.—Outside Australia, N. Zealand and Canada the position stands as follows :-

- (1) South Africa—The main grievances of Indians, which led to a passive resistance movement headed by Mr. Gandhi, were settled by the compromise embodied in the Indians Relief Act, 1914 and by the guarantee known as the Smuts-Gandhi agreement. The substance of this agreement is embodied in the following extracts from letters:-
- (i) Mr. Gorges, Secretary for the Interior, to Mr. Gandhi, June 30th, 1914 "With regard to the administration of existing laws, the Minister desires me to say that it always has been, and will continue to be, the desire of the Government to see that they are administered in a just manner and with due regard to vested rights."
 - (ii) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914:
- "By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township "

This has been officially interpreted to mean "that the vest d rights of those Indians who were then living and trading in townships, whether in contravention of the law or not should be respected,"

- In 1920 an Asiatic Enquiry Commission was appointed to investigate the grievances of Indians regarding their rights to trade and hold land in the Union. Their main recommendations were as follows :-
- (1) Law 3 of 1885 (Transvaal), the Gold Law of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) Act No 37 of 1919 should not be repealed.
- (2) There should be no compulsory repatriation of Asiatics, but
- (3) Voluntary repatriation should be encouraged.
- (4) There should be no compulsory segregation of Asiatics; but
- (5) A system of voluntary separation should be introduced under which municipalities should have right, subject to certain condi-
 - (a) to lay out residential areas for Asiatics
- (b) to set aside certain streets or portions of the town for Asiatic traders to which exist-

- (6) These areas should be selected and allocated by a board of independent persons in consultation with the Municipal Council and Asiatic community.
- (7) In Natal the right of Asiatics to acquire and own land for farming or agricultural purposes, outside townships, should be confined to the coast belt, say, 20 to 30 miles inland.
- (8) A uniform "License Law" applicable to all the Provinces of the Union should be possible, be enacted. If that is impracticable, the law relating to the issue of Trade Licenses in the Cape Province, the Transvaal and Natal should be assimilated in a comprehensive consolidating Act of Parliament providing, inter
- (a) That the granting of all licenses to trade (not being liquor licenses) shall be entrusted to municipal bodies within the area of their jurisdiction; outside those areas, to divisional Councils in the Cape Province, and in the other Provinces to special Licensing Officers appointed by the Administrator.
- (b) The grounds upon which an application for the grant of a new license may be refused (c) That the reasons for the refusal to grant any license shall be recorded, together with any evidence tendered for or against the application.
- (d) That, in the case of the refusal of a license on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the same or to carry on the proposed business, there shall be a final appeal to a Special Appeal Board, appointed by the Administrator.
- (e) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business
- (9) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the limingration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited iminigiants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.
- (10) The administration of the Asiatic poli v of the Government should be placed in the hands of one official, under whose charge would come all administrative functions. would come all administrative functions, together with the official records relating to Asiatics. This officer should also be entrusted with the duty of securing full statistics regarding Asiatics in the Union and of the arrivals in and departures from South Africa. Details of all applications for trade licenses, and transactions tions in connection with the purchase of land and property made by Asiatics throughout the Union, should be sent to him in order to ensure the enforcement of the provisions of Section 8 of Act 22 of 1913.
- On the other hand, he should keep in close touch with the various sections of the Indian community, see that the laws are applied in just manner, give a ready ear to any complaints or grievances and generally safeguard their interests.

From the above it will be observed that the Commission recommended the retention of a la " of the town for Asiatic traders to which exist-ing license holders should gradually be attracted. In the Transvaal, and another of its recommendations, threatened the right which Indians had previously enjoyed of acquiring and owning land in the Uplands of Natal. Against this latter proposal the Government of India ear-nestly protested, but it was not accepted by the Union Government

Present Position .- Indians enjoy both the political and municipal franchise only in the Cape Province and the municipal franchise only in Natal In the remaining two provinces they are not enfranchised. They are subjected to differential treatment in the matter of trading heenses, specially in the Transvaal. Their immigration into the Union is barred and severe restrictions exist on inter-provincial migration In the Transvaal they are not allowed to acquire mmovable property outside locations and on the Witwatersrand they are subject to the restrictions of the Gold Law.

The anti-Asiatic party have made several efforts, especially in Natal, further to curtail the rights of Indians. Some of these further to are merely irritating social disabilities, such as tailway regulations debarring Indians from travelling in any other carriages except those reserved for them, and similar rules restricting their use of tramways at Durban, and excluding them from race courses and betting club rooms Examples of recent anti-Asiatic legislation of major importance are:

- (a) The Natal Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, transferring the power of granting trad-ing licenses from the Licensing Officer to an elected Licensing Board, on which Indians may not sit.
- (b) The Durban Land Alienation Ordinance This Ordinance, which enables Municipalities in selling land to assign it to particular commuunies, and to that extent to secure segregation, has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites
- (2) Kenya Colony.—'The grievances of Indians domiciled in this Colony are fully set torth in the published despatch of the Government of India, dated October 21st, 1920 controversy centred round the following points -
- (a) FRANCHISE .- Indians have not the elective franchise. The Government of India proposed that there should be a common electoral roll and a common franchise on a reasonoble property basis plus an educational test without racial discrimination for all British subjects.
- (b) SEGREGATION.—Professor Simpson who was sent to East Africa to report on Sanitary matters, recommended segregation on auntary grounds. The Government of India objected, firstly, that it was impracticable. secondly, that it was commercially inconvenient and thirdly, that Indians are in practice unfairly ficated in the allocation of sites
- (c) THE HIGHLANDS .- Lord Elgin decide: in 1908 that os a matter of administrative convenience grants of land in the upland area should not be made to Indians. The whole area has now been given out, and the Government of India claim that there is no land left to which

has now, however, been extended so as to prohibit the transfer of land in the uplands to non-Europeans.

(d) IMMIGRATION —Suggestions have been put tolward for restricting Asiatic immigration into Kenya. The Government of India claim that there is no case for restricting Indian immigration and that such restrictions would be in principle indefensible.

The Settlement —The decisions of the British Government were contained in a White Paper presented to Parliament in July 1923 It was held that the guring principle should be that "the interests of the African native must be paramount," and in light of this it was decided .-

- (4) FRANCHISE .- A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.
- (b) SEGREGATION.—The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.
- (c) THE HIGHLANDS,-The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers. A similar reservation in the lowlands is offered to Indians.
- (d) IMMIGRATION .- Racial discrimination in hamigration regulations is rejected. But in the economic interests of the Africans, further control over immigration is necessary. Some irrangement is required for securing a strictly impartial examination of applications for entry into Kenya. The Governors of Kenya and Uganda have been instructed to submit joint proposals for legislation.

The Government of India reviewed their decisions in a resolution published on August 1823, and recorded "their deep regret that His Majesty's Government did not feel justified in giving greater effect to the recom-mendations made by them "and reserved liberty to reopen the case on a suitable opportunity. They stated their intention of making representations regarding the action to be taken to implement these decisions, particularly in the matter of the Immigration regulations.

Following upon the Kenya award statutory action was taken by the local administration on the franchise question. Adult suffrage on communal lines was conferred upon Indians. As regards immigration, the Government of India took the opportunity to urge the postponement of the bill giving effect to the decision of His Majesty's Government until such time as the Committee proposed by their representatives at the Impenal conference in 1923 had an opportunity of examining the question of the restrictrons therein embedied. Accordingly the introduction of the bill was postponed at the instance of the Colonial Secretary. The Government of Kenya was also asked by His Majesty's Government for an explanatory statement regarding the method proposed for the administration of immigration measures. The Government of India received an assurance from the ord Elgin's decision applies. This decision Colonial Secretary that xample opportunities

would be afforded for the expression of their views; and that earnest attention would be given to any representation Aswhich their Committee desired to make. As has already been stated such a Committee was appointed in March 1924. The following statement made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in the House of Commons on 7th August 1924 shows the result of the representation made by the Colonies Committee:—

- "(1) IMMIGRATION.—My position is that if danger ever arises of such an influx of immigrants, of whatever class, race, nationality or character, as may likely be prejudical to the economic interest of the natives, I hold myself entirely free to take any action which may be necessary. Conflicting statistics which have been laid before me have not enabled me to reach a definite conclusion as regards the extent of net Indian immigration. Accordingly steps will be taken to create a statistical department to obtain accurate information with regard to persons of all races arriving in or departing from Kenya. Meanwhile the Kenya Immigration Ordinance will not be enacted.
- (2) Franchise.—I have given careful consideration to representations in favour of a common poll, but I am not prepared to resist the conclusion already arrived at that in the special circumstances of Kenya, with four diverse communities, each of which will ultimately require electoral representation, the communal system is the best way to secure the fair representation of each and all of these communities.
- (3) HIGHLANDS—I consider that the Secretary of State for the Colonies has no alternative but to continue pledges, expressed or implied, which had been given in the past, and I can hold out no hope of the policy in regard to agricultural land in the Highlands being reconsidered.
- (4) LOWLANDS.—It was proposed to reserve an area in the lowlands for agricultural immigrants from India. The Committee made it plain that it is averse from any reservation of land for any immigrant race, subject to the suggestion that before applications for land in lowland areas are invited an opportunity should be taken of sending an officer experienced in Indian settlement and agricultural methods to report on the areas. At present any consideration of the matter is in suspense pending receipt from the colony of reports from the native and agricultural points of view on the areas in question.

With regard to the announcement in connection with "Lowlands" the question of deputing an officer to examine these areas was considered by the Government of India who thought it inadvisable to proceed any further with the idea.

The work of the Colonles Committee did much to abate the bitterness which existed in the relations between the different classes of settlers in Kenya, and the situation was further improved by the decision of the Indian community to relinquish their attitude of non-co-operation and to select five members for nomination by the Governor to the Legislative Council.

In June 1924, His Majesty's Government announced the appointment of an East African Committee, under the Chairmanship of Lord Southborough, to consider and report on certain questions regarding the administration and economic development of British East African dependencies. Since this enquiry was likely to affect Indian interests, the Government of India urged that the Indian point of view should be heard before the Committee came to any conclusions. This request was granted, but further action in the matter was suspended, pending the publication of the report of the Commission presided over by Major Ormsby Gore, which visited East Africa to enquire into certain aspects of the questions referred to the Southborough Commistion was published in the United Kingdom on May 7th, 1925. On June 9th, Major Ormsby Gore announced in the House of Commons that, in view of the completeness of the report presented by the Commistion which, under his chairmanship, had visited East Africa, His Majesty's Government had decided that the Southborough Committe should not resume its sittings.

In November 1926, information reached the Government of India, that the Government of Konya contemplated undertaking legislation at an early date in order to make the European and Indian communities responsible for the net cost of their education. It was originally intended to give effect to this decision by levying from Europeans a tax on domestic servants in their employ and from Indians a poll-tax. The Indian community resented this differentiation and, ultimately, the Colonial Government decided that both communities should pay the same form of tax, vz., an adult poll tax. For Europeans this has been fixed at 30 shillings and for Indians at 20 shillings and

In view of the issue o another White Paper in July 1927, in which it was announced that His Majesty's Government had authorised the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send to Africa a special Commission to investigate the possibility of securing more effective co-operation between the Governments of Eastern and Central African Dependencies and make recommendations on this and cognate matters, the question regarding the position of Indians in Kenya again came to the forefront.

In March 1929, the Secretary of State for the Colonies sent out Sir Samuel Wilson, Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, to East Africate discuss the recommendations of the Hilton Young Commission for the closer union of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda (and such possible modification of these proposals for effecting the object in view as may appear desirable) with the Governments concerned and also with any bodies or individuals representing the various interests and communities affection with a view to seeing how far it may be possible to find a basis of general agreement. Sir Samuel was also directed to ascertain on what lines a scheme for closer union would be administrative workable and otherwise acceptable and to report the outcome of his consultations. At the invite

tion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Government of India deputed the Rt. Hon. Y. S. Srinivasa Sastri, r.c., to East Africa to help the local Indian communities to state their views to Sir Samuel Wilson on matters ansing out of the Hilton Young Commission's Report and to be at Sir Samuel Wilson's disposal, if he wished to make use of him in dealing with the Indian accountations.

Mr. Sastri left India in April and returned in June 1929. In the Report presented by him on his return he recommended that the Government of India should—

- (u) press for inquiries as to the basis of a civilisation franchise which shall be common to all races alike:
- (b) invoke the good offices of the Colonial Office and of the Government of Kenya in securing the consent of the European Community to the establishment of a common roli;
- (') oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it;
- (ii) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson;
- demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians;
- (/) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya,
- (v) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions

Thereafter meetings of the Standing Emigration Committee were held and the decision arrived at by the Government of India was communicated to His Majesty's Government.

The report of Sir Samuel Wilson was published on the 5th October 1929. Another meeting of the Standing Emigration Committee was held soon thereafter to consider the report and a further communication was addressed to His Vajesty's Government on the subject.

The conclusions of His Majesty's Government is regards closer union in Fast Africa were published in June, 1930, in the form of a White Paper and it was announced that they would be submitted to a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. In accordance with this decision a Select Committee was set up in November, 1930. The Government of India communicated their views in a despatch to the Secretary of State for India on the scheme set out in the White Paper in so far as the flected the Indian population in Bast Africa. With the permission of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament they also deputed the Right Honourable V. S. Shiniyasa Sastri, P. C. (P. as their representative to present their case of cluedate in the course of oral examination in the Agreement of the Committee of the Sary to refer to him. The Select Committee is exactly to refer to him. The Select Committee is according to the Committee of the Sary to refer to him. The Select Committee is according to the Sary to refer to him. The Select Committee is sary to refer to him. The Select Committee is sary to refer to him. The Select Committee is sary to refer to him. The Select Committee is sary to refer to him. The Select Committee is sary to refer to him.

The report of the Committee was published simultaneously in England, East Africa and India on the 2nd November, 1931, and the decisions of Ilis Majesty's Government on the lecommundations of the Committee togother with certain correspondence arising from the report of the Committee were also similarly published on the 24th August, 1932.

As regards the question of Closer Union. His Majesty's dovernment have accepted the view of the Joint Committee that apart from considerations arising out of the Mandatory position of the Tanganyika Territory, the time has not arrived for taking any far-reaching step in the direction of the formal Union of the several East African Dopendoncies

(3) Fiji and British Guiana.—Emigration to Fiji was stopped in 1917, under Rule 16 (B) of the Defence of India (Consolidated) Rules in pursuance of the general policy of stopping recruitment under the indentured system of emigration. With a view to secure, if possible, a renewal of emigration to the Colony, an unofficial mission composed of the Bishop of Polynesia and Mr. Rankine, Receiver-General to the Ful Government, arrived in India in December 1919, and submitted a scheme of colonisation, which was referred to a committee of the Imperial Legislative Council on 4th February, 1920. To secure a favourable reception for the mission the Fiji Government cancelled all outstanding indentures of East Indian labourers from 2nd January, 1920, and also announced their intention to take early measures to provide for the representation of the Indian community on the Legislative Council on an elective basis by two members. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Committee the Government of India informed the mission in March, 1920, that they would be willing to send a Committee to Ful provided that the Govern ment of Fiji and the Secretary of State for the Colonies would guarantee that "the position of Cotomes would guarantee that the position of the emigrants in their new home will in all respects be equal to that of any other class of His Majesty's subjects resident in Fiji." In July, 1920, the Government of Fiji informed the Secretary of State for the Colonies of their willingness to give the pledge, subject to his approval. Arrangements with regard to the contemplated deputation, however, were postponed until January 1921, owing to the announcement of Lord Milner's policy in legard to Indians in Kenya, and the desirability of consulting the new Legislature in India. After consultation with the Fiji Government as to the terms of reference and personnel of the deputa-tion, an announcement was made on the 27th June, 1921. But owing to the inability of the two Indian members Messrs Srinivasa Sastri and Hirdaynath Kunzru, who had been nominated to join the Committee which as finally constituted consisted of Messrs. Venkatapati Raju, C. L. Corbett, Govind Sahai Sharma, and Licutenant S Hissam-ud-din Khan did not reach Fiji until the end of January 1922

The labour troubles in Fiji in the years 1920-21 had produced an unexpected result in India. The Government of Fiji cancelled the indentures of Indian labourers, as from January 1920, while arrangements were made for the early repatriation of such of them as desired to return to

their own country. In consequence, large numbers left Fiji Many arrived in India com-In consequence, large paratively destitute; while others, who were colonial born or whose long residence in the colonies had rendered them unfit for the old social conditions, found themselves utterly out of place-indeed foreigners-in their own country. Returned emigrants from other colonies also, being in difficulties owing to the unfavourable economic situation in India, strongly desired to return to the territories from which they had come. During the early part of 1921, from all parts of India there was a steady drift of destitute and distressed labourers in the direction of Calcutta where they hoped to find ships to take them back to the colonies in which they were certain of work and livelihood. At the earnest representation of the Fiji Government, and after full consultation with representative public men, arrangements were made to relax the emigration restriction in favour of those Indians who were born and had property in any colony, as well as of such near relations as they desired to take with them. Admirable work was done among these distressed persons by the Emigrants Friendly Service Committee which had been formed primarily to deal with the applications of repatriated Indians desirous of returning to or repatriated indians desirous or returning to-Fiji. The Government of India gave discretion to this Committee to permit persons who could prove that they had been in Fiji to return there if they so desired. The local labour conditions stimulated the return of these unfortunate people by giving them assisted passages. The Legislative Assembly had made a grant of \$1,000 for the maintenance of these labourers, until such time as they were able to find work and such thate as they were able to find work and settle down in India. The deputation from India left Fiji on the 3rd April, 1922, and submitted its report to the Government of India. It has not been published

In February, 1929, Letters Patent under which the constitution of the Fuji Legislative Council was revised were resuled. Provision was made, inter alia, for the election of three Indian members on a communal basis On the 4th November, 1929, one of the Indian members moved a resolution recommending the adoption of a common electoral roll in place of the existing communal one. The resolution was supported by the three Indian members and opposed by the rest of the Council including the elected European and nominated Finan mombers As a protest against this vote, all three Indian members resigned their seats and, no Indian having subsequently offered himself for election, the seats remained unfilled throughout the lite of the Council A fresh election was hold during 1932 and as a result two Indian constituencies returned their representatives to the Council, but no candidate offered himself for election from the third constituency. subsequently elected members also withdrew from the Council owing to the docision of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the introduction of a common electoral roll in Fiji is impracticable at present. This is still the position. The issue now is whether the present. system of election shall be replaced by nomination and on that the Government of India have mide representations, but no decision has yet been announced by the Colonial Office

British Guiana.—The Indian population in this colony belong almost entirely to the labouring classes and their grievances are mainly economic. Towards the end of 1919, a deputa-tion consisting of the Hon'ble Dr. J. J. Nunau, Attorney-General, and Mr. J. A. Luckhoo, a prominent Indian who was a member of the combined court, visited India to put torward a scheme for the colonisation of British Guiana by means of emigration from India. This was examined by a Committee of the Indian Legis lature, which advised that a deputation be sent from India to investigate conditions on the spot Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it Owing to certain unforeseen circumstances it was not found possible to proceed with the proposal until 1922, when a deputation consisting of Messrs. Pillai, Keatinge and Tivary visited British Guiana. Mr. Keatinge was a former member of the Indian Civil Service who had retired from the post of Director of Agriculture, Bombay; Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai, was an elected member of the Madras Legislative Cannal of which he may be Vice Bertifer to Council of which he was also Vice-President; and Mr. Tivary was a member of the Servants of India Society who had done considerable amount of Social Welfare Work among the Depressed Classes in the United Provinces. The two reports of the deputation were published on the 21st of January, 1924. Towards the end of the month a deputation from the Colony of British Guiana, consisting of Sir Joseph Nunan, Kt and the Hon. Mr. J. C. Luckhoo, K.C., arrived in India for further discussions. The Standing Emigration Committee of the Indian Legislature eventually reported that while they would be inclined to view with favour the colonization scheme put forward by the deputation, they would, before making any definite recommenda tion, like the Government of India to depute an tion, like the Government of India to depute an officer to British Guiana to report on certain matter. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, M. A., C. I.E., Bar-at-Law, was deputed for this purpose He proceeded to that Colony in September 1925. His report was received on February 1st, 1926, and published. He made certain criticisms and suggestions and the whole matter was thus satisfactorily settled. The colonisation scheme has not yet come into pagestion at the Calpulal Government are not operation as the Colonial Government are not in a position at present to afford the cost which it involves.

In March, 1928, following special inquires by the Colonial Office, reports appeared in the press that a bill had been introduced in the House of Commons empowering His Majesty's Government to after the constitution of British Guiana by Order in Council The changes eventually introduced by the British Guiana (Constitution), Order in Council 1928, did not involve any differentiation against Indians and did not in any way infringe the provisions of the special declaratory Ordinance which was passed by the Colonial Government in 1923 and which confers equality of status on all persons of East Indian race resident in the Colony.

(4) Other Parts of the Empire—In Ceylon, Mauritius, and Malaya, the position of Indians has on the whole been satisfactory and the matters have gone smooth. The Government of India maintain the maintain that the country of the coun

question of the fixation of a standard minimum wage for Indian Estate labourers in Ceylon and Malaya has been the subject of negotiations be tween the Govt. of India and the Colonial Governments ever since the emigration of Indian labour to the Colonies for the purpose of unskilled work was declared lawful in 1923 under the provi-sions of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922. So far as Ceylon is concerned a settlement satisfactory to the Govt. of India and that of Ceylon has been arrived at, i.e., the standard wage and other outstanding questions affecting the interests of the labourers and the draft legislation to give effect to it was passed by the Ceylon Legislative Council in December 1927 as "Indian tabour Ordinance No. 27 of 1927." The standard Rates of Wages agreed upon were ntroduced with effect from the 1st January 1929. In 1931, however, it was decided with the concurrence of the Government of India to concurrence of the Government of India to reduce these wages by 5 cents for men, 4 cents for women and 3 cents for children by way of readjustment owing to the price of rice issued nom estates being fixed at Rs. 4,80 instead of Rs. 6,40 per bushel. In regard to Malaya, Standard Wage Rates which are considered suitable by both the Indian and Malayan Governments have been introduced in certain areas The rates so fixed were, however, reduced by 20 per cent. with effect from the 5th October 1930 owing to acute depression in the rubber tiado. The questions affected by these details have recently received much attention by the Indian and Malay Authorities. The worldconomic depression has wide on Indian labourous had repercussions employed on tea and rubber estates in Covien Wagos have had to be reduced, but the Government of India have, with the co-operation of the Colonial Government, successfully prevented such reduction from materially affecting the labourers'standard of living. For those who are unwilling to work on reduced wages facilities for repatriation to their homes in India have been secured. The position in both the countries is being watched by the Government of India, through their Agents.

The Zanzibar Government recently passed legislation for the economic assistance of their people which caused great difficulty to their indian population and this was the subject or agottation. His Majesty's Government have sent out. It is Binder to inquire in to the new legislation and to recommend what modifications, any, in tare desirable. He sailed from England in the fourth week of April, 1926, and at the time these details were written was engaged in his inquires.

In April 1924, the Government of Mauritus requested that emigration to the Colony might be continued for a further period of one year, but the Government of India in consultation with the Standing Committee on Emigration decided that consideration of the request should await the results of a local investigation. The convernment of Mauritius agreed to receive an Officer for the purpose and to give him all fedities; and in December, 1924, an Indian Officer of Government, Kunwar Maharaj Singh, let India to conduct the necessary inquiry.

Kunwar (now S11) Maharaj Singh's report was published by the Government of India in August 1925. The various recommendations made in the report were commended to the consideration of the Colonial Government.

In February, 1926, the Government of India received a reply from the Colonial Government stating that they accepted the main conclusion formulated by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in regard to the renewal of emigration to Mauritius, rez, that no more unskilled indian labour should be sent to Mauritius either in the immediate or near future. With regard to Kunwar Maharaj Singh's suggestions relating to other matters of interest to the Indian population now resident in the Island, the Colomal Government expressed their willingness to give effect to several of them.

The present position of Indians in the Dominions is that under the Canadian Dominion Election Act, Indians domiciled in Canada enjoy the federal franchise in eight out of the nine provinces In New Zealand, Indians enjoy the franchise on the same footing as all other British subjects. In Australia, sub-section (5) of section 39 of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, 1918-24, was amended in 1925, by adding after the word "Asia" the words, "except British India." This measure gives the Commonwealth franchise to subjects of British India at present domiciled in Australia and is the fruition of the hopes held out by the Commonwealth Government to Mr Sastri on the occasion of his visit to Australia in 1922. As a result of the representations made in London in 1930 informally by the late Sir Muhammad Shati at the instance of the Government of India to the Prime Minister of Australia, the electoral law of Queensland has also been revised to enfranchise the British Indians resident in that State. It is, therefore, in Western Australia alone that Indians do not enjoy the suffrage in respect of election for the Lower House By Acts which have recently been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, British Indians in Australia have been admitted to the benefits of Invalid and Old Age Pensions and Maternity allowances from which they were hitherto excluded as Asiatics, Old Age Pension is payable to men above 65 years of age, or above 60 years, provided such persons are of goot character and have resided continuously for at least 20 years. An invalid Pension is obtainable by persons, who, being above 16 years of age and not in receipt of an Old Age Pension, have whilst in Australia, become permanently incapacitated for work by reason or blind, provided they have resided continuously in Australia for at least five years.

Maternity allowance to the amount of £5 is given to a woman of every child to which she gives birth in Australia, provided the child is been alive and the woman is an inhabitant on the Commonwealth or intends to settle their. This Legislation removes the last grievance of the Indian community in Australia which was remediable by the Federal Government.

Indians in Great Britain.

Parsee community, in the persons of the late Dadabhai Naoroli and other members of the firm of Cama & Co., led the way in the sojourn of Indians in England for business purposes. This lead it has since maintained, though there are both Hindu and Mahommedan business men firmly established there. Nor are the professions unrepresented, for there are in London and elsowhere practising barristers, solicitors and medical men of Indian birth. The number of the latter, especially Parsees, is considerable. Three Indians (all belonging to the Parsee community) have sat in the House of Corners State (1970) of Commons. Since 1910 four Indians—the late Mr. Ameer Ali, the first Lord Sinha, the late Sir Binode Mitter and Sir Dinsha Mulla—have served on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Three Indians are on the Secretary of State's Council. In 1919, the late Lord Sinha, was the fact Lord Sinha, was late Lord Sinha was the first Indian to be raised to the peerage and to be appointed a member of to the peerage and to be appointed a member of it the London house of India. Including base-the Home Government. In the spring of 1923 Mr. ment and mezzanine floors, there are twelve (now Sir) Dadiba Dalal was appointed High. (now Sir) Dadiba Dalal was appointed High Commissioner for India being the first Indian to hold the office. He resigned towards the end of 1924 to be succeeded by Sir Atul Chatterjee, who in 1931 was followed by Sir B. N. Mitra. The early years of the present contury saw the gathering of a new Indian ontury elem element in permanent residence—that of retired officials and business men, or people of independent means who from preference or in order to have their children educated in England, leave the land of their birth and seldom if ever visit it again. Further the stream of Indian summer visitors includes wealthy people who come regularly.

Sectionally, the only Indian community to be fully organised is that of the Parsis. have an incorporated and well-endowed Parsi Association of Europe Its central Zoroustian House, 11, Russell Road, West Kensington, opened in 1920, includes a room devoted to ritual and ceremonial purposes, a reading room and library, and rooms for social intercourse. The Arya Bhavan, a home for orthodox Hindus visiting London, was opened at 30, Belsize Park, Hampstead, in the summer of 1928 Indian business interests have been organised by the formation of the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Buttam, wit!, offices at 85, Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3 The East India Association (3 Victoria Street S. W 1.) established in 1867, provides a non-partisan platform for the discussion of Indian problems, and exists "to promote the welfare of the inhabitants of India." The India League (146, Strand, W. C.) under the charmanship of Mr. Bertland Russell exists "to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule)". At the other end of the scale in Indian political by the formation of the Indian Chamber of

Some seventy years have gone by since the | controversy is the Indian Empire Society, 123 Affred Place, South Kensington S. W. 7, with Lord Summer as President and Field-Marshal Sir Claud Jacob as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

India House.

In March, 1930, the office of the High Com-In March, 1930, the office of the High Collimissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building, which has a frontage of about 130 ft. opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A k A, with Dr. Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the external elevation, by means of carving, heraldry and symbolism an individuality that proclaims floors in all, the available space for element work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 it The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a gallery round the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a light public staircase leads to a gallery of the octagonal hall on the first floor. This gallery in its turn leads to a light public staircase of the octagonal hall on the first floor. vaulted library and reception rooms, and the central portion of the library provides accommodation for large receptions on special occasions.

The staircase, exhibition hall, octagonal hall and library markedly express the Indian character of the building. The walls of the staircase and the halls are of red stone similar in appearance to the Agra and Delhi sandstone, carved and pierced in the geometrical patterns of the jali in Indian architecture. Such of the or the 30th in Indian archivecture. Such of the carving as could be completely separated from the structure was actually worked at New Delhi by Indian workmen from Makara marble. The use throughout of Indian hardwoods, che ils gurgan, for flooring obviates the need for all

paintings, the work of specially selected Indian artists. The water supply is entirely indepenartists. The water supply is entirely independent of municipal service, being obtained from two artesian wells sunk some 460 ft, below the basement, where the central heating apparatus is installed.

The Indian Trade Commissioner and his staff are at India House, with all other depart-ments of the Office of the High Commissioner

The Students.

Under normal conditions it is the student community which constitutes the greatly preponderating Indian element and creates a constant problem. Its numbers multiplied ten or twelve fold in the quarter of a century before the war. After a very considerable temporary check caused by the Great War the number rapidly expanded from 1919 in spite of pressure on college accommodation. In addition to the on college recommodation. In addition to the ordinary graduate or under-graduate student, there are some youths of good family, including heirs of Indian States, admitted into our public schools, such as Eton and Harrow. There are some 500 Indians at the Inns of Court. Since the war there has been a welcome increase in the number of technical and industrial students. Altogether including technical and medical students, there are fully 2,000 young Indians (some five per cent. of them women) in London, Edinburgh, Cambridge. Oxford, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Liverpool and a few other centres. London absorbs about haif the total.

The Advisers.

It is well known that for many years ago Indian students were left to their own devices apart from inadequately supported unofficial effort and the chance of coming under the influence of English friends of their families But in April 1909 Lord Morley created for their benefit a Bureau of Information and appointed the late Sir Thomas Arnold to the charge of it under the title of Educational Adviser. The Bureau was iocated at 21, Cromwell Road, together with the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society, which were thus given spacious quarter for their social work among the young men. In India the provincial advisory committees to help and advise intending students have been replaced in some instanes by University Committees. The work of the Bureau rapidly expanded, and in consequence Lord Crewe in 1912 re-organised the arrangement under the general charge of a Secretary for Indian students, Mr. (now Sir) C. E. Mailet who resigned at the close of 1916. He was succeeded by Dr. Arnold under the designation of Educational Adviser for Indian Students to the Secretary of State. Mr. N. C. Sen followed Sir T. Arnold as Local Adviser in London. At Oxford the Oriental Delegacy, and at Cambridge the Inter-Collegiate Committee Manchester Edinburgh and Glasgow.

These arrangements underwent far-reaching revision in the autumn of 1920 in connection with the setting up, under the Act of the previous year of a High Commissionership for India in the United Kingdom. The "agency work" Sir William Meyer took ever from the Secretary of State included that connected with Indian students. Sir Thomas Arnold ac-cepted an appointment long pressed upon him as Professor of Arabic at the School of Oriental ments of the Unice of the light Commissioner as Fricessor of Arabic at the control of the Education Department, Lambeth.

Studies, and the High Commissioner appointed Mr. N. U. Sen and Dr. Thomas Quayle as Lambeth. Joint Secretaries for the Education Department. The administrative work hitherto divided between the India Office and 21, Cromwell Road, was consolidated at the offices of the High Commissioner, thereby obviating a good deal of duplication of files and papers. Dr Quayle is now Secretary in the Education Department of the Office of the High Commissioner and is assisted by Messrs. P. K. Dutt. R. M. J. Knaster and V. I. Gaster with Miss C H Bose to look after women students.

> The whole situation was investigated by a committee of inquiry which sat in 1921 under the chairmanship of Lord Lytton. Arrange-ments had been made for the Committee to continue their investigations in India in the cold weather of 1921-22, but were abandoned in consequence of the refusal of the Legislative Assembly to vote the necessary grant. This largely accounts for the somewhat tentative form of the recommendations of the unanimous report published in October 1922. This opinion was expressed that the only permanent solution of the problem is to be found in the development of education in India. Attention was invited to the diminution of the number of Indian students proceeding abroad that ber of Indian students proceeding abroad that would result from giving effect to recommendations made for such development by previous commissions, and by the establishment of an Indian Bar. The Committee held that it should be possible to secure admission both to British universities and, subject to certain reservations, to the works of manufacturing firms in Great British for all Indian students competent to work by the facilities afforded. competent to profit by the facilities afforded, provided that some machinery existed to ensure their distribution to the places best suited to their requirements. Subsequently a committee presided over by Sir Edward Chamler recom-mended the creation of Indian Bars, which should have the effect of much reducing the number of Indians going to the Inns of Court An Act for the purpose was passed by the Indian Legislature in 1926, but has not narrowed the stream of students at the Inns-of-Court.

The students have hosts of non-official friends and helpers and the report suggested that there should be a conference of representatives of all organisations interested in the social and intellectual welfare of young Indians in Great Britain to discuss the best means for co-ordinating their efforts. Accordingly Sir Atul Chatterjee held a conference in July 1925, when plans were formulated to help to meet the have been instituted to deal with Oriental students generally; whilst Local Advisers for Indian students have been appointed at Manchester Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Brown. The conference came to the conclusion that, since non-official effort admittedly does not meet the need fully the hortel and club at not meet the need runy the notice and that are 21, fromwell-Road, should be maintained, more particularly to provide accommodation for new comers. A small committee with Mr. A. D. Bonarjee (Warden of 21, Cromwell-Road) as Secretary was established to assist students in the commodation. But at the obtaining suitable accommodation. But at the end of 1985 it was decided to close the hostel in

1925) when a paper was read by Mr. F. H. students up to the number of 500. The nostel students up to the number or out. The nostel was removed to permanent premises 106 112, Gower-Street, close to University College in the autumn of 1923. It is Indian both in conception and control, the warden and committee being responsible not to the National Council of Y. M. C. A. in London but to the Indian National Council in Calcutta White the organization has a definitely most While the organization has a definitely moral and spiritual, as well as a social purpose, it is not a proselytising agency. There is a steady average of some 550 members, and the hostel is end of 1935 it was decided to close the hostel in Cromwell Road from midsummer 1936.

Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gymkhana Ciub in 1921 acquired its own sports ground at Osterley, the total cost of purchase and equipment being estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts were made by some Ruling Princes and others, particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, but further help is required. The cricket eleven of the Club has an excellent record in matches at Lords and the Oval and with suburban the matter of periodical literature devoted to the matter of periodical literature devoted to the matter of periodical literature devoted to the matter of periodical literature devoted to lubhs. tinction in many fields for the regular Sunday afternoon and other lectures. The Indian Students Central Association had a Club house Lords and the Oval and with suburban clubs.

A notable development of 1920 was the opening of the "Red Triangle" Shakespeare that in Bloomsbury, off Gower Street, as a union and hostel for Indian and Ceylonese Empire Society.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

ASSOCIATION, LONDON -Established in 1905 to promote the interests and welfare of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European communities wherever resident by such means as may be doemed by the Council to be desirable. Anglo-Indians and Europeans, whether dominicaled in India or not, are ellipble Hon Sec. E C Palmer, 6, Coolhurst Road. London, N. 8

BRITISH INDIAN UNION.—Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races Hon Secretary: R. S. Nehra. 112, Seymour Place, W 1

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN -Founded to give exposition to Hindu philosophy and culture, to provide for better mutual understanding between Hindus and the British public, and to further the social, economic and political interests of the Hindus in general. President: R. S. Nehra. Hon. Sec. Dr. M. I. Kalra, 36, Barrington Road, S. W. 7

CHIEF PUNJAB ASSOCIATION.—Founded 1925 to achieve for India a position of honour in the British Commonwealth of Nations; to promote better understanding between India and Great Britain; to bring about unity between the sister Communities of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of living of India; and to raise the standard of In the people of India. President Sirdar Hardit Singh. Secretary: M. H. Rashid, 445, Strand, W. C 2.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Its object is to promote, by all legitimate means, the welfare mote, by all legitimate means, the welfare of the inhabitants of India generally. The objects and policy of the Association are promoted—(1) by providing opportunities for the free public discussion, in a loyal and temperate spirit, of important questions affecting India; (2) by promoting friendly social contact between Indians and English men interested in India, partly through the medium of social gatherings and private meetings of members to exchange views on current Indian questions, (3) by lectures and the publication of papers or leaflets correcting erroneous or misleading statements about India and its administration; and (4) generally by the promulgation of sound and trustworth information regarding the many weights problems which confront the Administrations obtain in a cheap and popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. President Lord Lamington Chairman Sir Malcolm Seton. KCB Hon Secretary F H Brown, Cl.E, 3, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

NDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE.—Formed to oppose the proposed Constitutional Reforms in India and to preserve Britain's status as an equal partner in the future development of our Indian Empire. President The Viscount Human Empire. Fresident The Viscount Fitzalan of Derwent, K.G., Chief Organiser Captain H. Orr-Ewing, Hon Secretary Mr. P. W. Donner, M.P. address. King's Court 48, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. 1, Tel Victoria 5635. East India Branch, d. Clive Street, Calcutta.

the passing of the India Act to collect and disseminate information as to events in India Hon. Secretary: Sir Louis Stuart, (1) 48, Broadway, S.W. 1.

THE INDIA SOCIETY (ART AND LETTERS)
Founded in 1910 to promote the study and appreciation of Indian art and literature in India and also in those countries which have been influenced by or have influenced India especially Java, Siam, Indo-china Afghanistall,

- Persia and the Middle East. President: The Marquis of Zetland. Chairman of Council, Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S. I. Vice-Chairman: John de La Valette. Hon. Secretary: F. J. P. Richter, M.A. 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
- INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL.—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1. Chairman: Sir Ewart Greaves. Warden: T. D. Santwan, B.Sc
- INDIA LEAGUE, THE—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League) to support the claim of India for Swaraj (Self-Rule). Publishes India to-day (monthly) 165, Strand, W. C. 2. Chairman: Bertrand Russell. Secretaries James Marley and V. K. Krishna Menon
- Indian Conciliation Group.—(Meeting at Friends House, Euston Road, N. W. 1). Chairman: Carl Health Secretary: Agatha Harrison, 2 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, S.W. 11.
- In JIAN VILLAGE WELFARE ASSOCIATION.—4 dreat Smith Street, S.W. 1. (To collect information on rural activities in India and to promote and arouse interest in rural reconstruction). Chairman: Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I. Hon. Secretary: Miss A. R. Caton.
- INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB.—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley. To promote the physical well-being of Indian students. Secretary: Mr David S. Erulkar, "Africa House," 44-46, Leadenhall Street, London, E C. 3.
- MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam end Islamic institutions President T. W. Salim Babonau. Secretary Ahmed Bennett. Headquarters. 451, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.I.
- NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION —Chief aims to promote the welfare of Indian students. 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. Secretary: Miss Dove.
- NORTHBROOK SOCIETY.—Makes grants to deserving Indian students. 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. Hon. Secretary: E. Oliver.
- PARSEE ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE INCORPORATED
 —Zoroastrian House, 11, Russell Road,
 Kensington, London, W. 14.

- ROYAL ASIATIO SOCIETY.—Established 1823, obtained Royal Charter 1824, "for the investigation of subjects connected with and for the encouragement of Science, Literature, and the Arts in relation to Asia.". Secretary: Col. D. M. F. Hoysted, C.B.E., D.S.O. 74, Grosvenor Street, London, W 1.
- ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY.—President: Field Marshall Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Charman: The Rt. Hon Sir. Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. Secretary Miss M. N. Kennedy, 77, Grosvenor Street, London, W.I.
- ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY.—Formerly Royal Colonial Institute. Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2. Secretary R. E. H. Bally, C.B.F., address during re-building —17, Carlton House Terrace, W.I. 2
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS has an Indian section before which lectures are delivered on industrial, historical and commercial questions. 18, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. Secretary: W. Perry, M.A. Secretary, Indian Section: K. W. Luckhurst, M.A.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St. James' Square, S W. 1. Secretary: Ivison S. Macadam, C.B.E.
- SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF RELIGIONS.—President. The Rt Hon. the Marquess of Zetland, P.C. G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Chairman of Council: Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E. PH.I. Chairman of Executive Committee. Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.S.I. K.C.I.E., Information from the Hon Secretary, 17, Bedford Square, W.C. I.
- STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Secretary: R. C. Mackie, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N. W. 11.
- VICTORIA LEAGUE.—81, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7 Secretary: Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E.
- WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION London Committee, Hon. Secretary: Miss Avabai Mehta, LL B (London), Barristel-at-Law 171, Adelaide Road, N W 3.

Sport.

Sport in India during the year under review received a fillip by the visit of the Maharaja of Patiala's team of Australian cricketers, and the team of tennis players from Central Europe India is rapidly becoming sports-minded. The Press is allotting much more space to reports of the chief sporting events, and throughout the country the attendance at the big tournaments and competitions in all branches of sport have shown a decided increase

Racing, of course, still claims pride of place and the huge crowds which swarm on the race-courses of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other parts of the country prove that the Indian is as keen on "the sport of kings" as the man in any other part of the world. The chief events are the Viceroy's and the King-Emperor's are the Viceroy's and the King-Emperor's Cups in Calcutta and the Eclipse Stakes in Bombay,

The King Emperor's Cup was this year won by Messrs, A and A. J. Hoyt's Play On, ridden by the younger Hoyt (C. Hoyt), this victory thus being a legular family affair. Play On was beaten into third place in the race for the Viceroy's Cup by Nawab of Bhopal's Mas d' Antibes, a horse he had beaten in the King-Emperor's Cup. The Eclipse Stakes in Bombay, the richest race in India, was also won by Play On—the second time this horse has won by championship was won by Mrs. A. A Mair who this race.

Cricketers tested.

The visit of the Austrahan cricketers aroused considerable interest. The visit served the purpose of testing Indian cricket talent, which was particularly useful in view of the tour to England in the summer of 1936. The Australians included many players of reputation—Macariney, Ryder, Hendry, Oxenham, Inomunger and Ellis, all having been proved in the fire of Test match battles with England—It was only natural, therefore, that wherever this team played that large crowds should turn up to watch them. The tourists proved, on the whole, too strong for the majority of India's sides although the last two unofficial Tests were won by the Indian team,

The cricket season unfortunately was marred by internal strife centred on the nomination of the captain for the Indian eleven to meet the Australian visitors, and this had an unfortunate repercussion when the team to tom England was elected, the Yuvaraj of Patiala refusing to be nominated either as the probable captain of as a member of the side.

The tennis team consisted of R. Menzel of Czechoslovakia, Count Bowroski of Austria, C. Von Mexata also of Austria, and I. Hecht of Czechoslovakia. The tennis players were too good for India's best, but their visit gave India's premier players an opportunity of playing against first class European players.

A hockey record.

In the hockey world the Bombay Customs made hockey history by winning the Aga Khan and Beighton Cups, the two premier tournaments in the country in the same season—a feat $n_{\rm MI}$ before accomplished. They proved themselves to be the best club side in India although $s_{\rm IR}$ gularly enough they have not a single player in the team which will represent India at the 1936 Olympic games.

Matters did not run smoothly in the footled; world. The All-India Football Association came into being, but at the time of writing, the Indian Football Association whose headquarters is in Bengal, have not affiliated to the new body and the unfortunate split which occurred over the meeting at Darbhanga has not yet been healed. The East Vorkshire Regiment won the I. F. A. Shield and the King's Regiment the Rovers Cup and the Border Regiment the Durand Cup

Rugby was played as usual during the monsoon and the All-India tournament was won by Ceylon who beat Bombay in the final.

The golf champion of India this year turned

The Indian Polo Association championship at Calcutta was won by Jaipur who beat Kashmin m the final.

Athletics revive.

Athletics received a big fillip by the holding of Olympic Games in Bombay in commemoration of the late King George's Silver Jubilee and the final Olympic trials at Lahore. Bombay particularly in athletics, showed a welcome revival and the future should see further development on field and track. The All-India Games at Lahore were very successful although there were not many individual performances up to international Olympic standards. As a three athletes to Berlin C. S. A Swam the Bombay athlete, promises to become a Marathon discovery.

Capt Tuck, R A also made history by winning the Kadır Cup tor Pig-sticking at Meerut on Manifest, this being the third time this fine pig-sticker has won that trophy

Sport is rapidly becoming more organised throughout the country and there are now central governing bodies for practically event branch of it. The Indian Cricket Board has done an immense amount of good for cruket and with the mauguration of the Cricket stadium in Bombay in the coming year cricket in that city should maintain the premier place if has always held in the country.

Detailed results of the chief sporting events throughout India will be found on the following pages.

Racing.

Bangalore.

Bangalore.
Bangalore Cup (Div. I) Distance 1 mile — Messrs Lalvani and Mulkham's Solar Barn (7st 10lbs), Davison
Bangalore Cup (Div II), Distance 1 mile— Mr M. Wemyss's Whatanight (8st.), Meckings
Steward's Cup Distance 1 mile — Mr K T Sampat's Azdashir (8st 10lbs), H McQuade 1 Mr A C Ardeshir's Aziza (7st 12lbs), Raffaele Mr I S Shemtob's Taj Kasma (9st 4lbs), Brace 3 Miss V Parker's Hitler (8st 5lbs), Thompson 4 Won hy a head, 1 length, 1½ lengths Time—1min 54 1-5 secs Bobbill Cup. Distance 1 mile — Mr Gem's Achieve (9st 4lbs), Brace 1 Mr S Khanna's Wallridge (7st 3lbs), Holland 2 Raja Parlakimedi's Miss Winsome (7st 1lb), Moore 3 Mrs John Yorke's Tree Top (8st 11lbs), Meekings 4 Won by 3½ lengths, 1 length, a short head. Time—imin 44 1-5 secs
Madras Cup. Distance 6 furlongs.— Mr V L Govindraj and Capt D'Arcy's Snow Leopard (8st 5 lbs), Meekings 1 Lt-Col. Sir the Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Laden La (8st. 13lbs), Forsyth 2 Wr J Hormusji's It (9st. 10lbs.), Brace 3 The Raja of Parlakimedi's Flinty (9st. 3lbs), Sibbritt 4 Won by neck, neck, head Time—1min. 21 1-5secs 111al Plate Distance 6 furlongs — Vr C A. Murad's Neddins (9st), Flynn . 1 "Its M Clarke's Cybo (8st. 5lbs), M. O'Neale

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Mr W C Jones's Broken Link (7st 11lbs).
   H Black
  Mr Shantidas Askuran's Starford (8st
    9lbs ), Forsyth
  Won by length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time—1min 21 2-5secs
Apollo Cup Distance 1 mile,-
  Mr. K S Malkani's Tedford (8st ), Brace . 1
  Mrs M Clarke's Fanciful (8st. 6lbs),
    M O'Neale .
  Mr K. S. Malkani's Daftrum (9st. 1lb),
  Mr Gemini's Poetry (7st 12lbs), Graham, 4
  Won by 6 lengths, 11 lengths 21 lengths.
    Time.-1 min 45 secs.
Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile.
  3 furlongs -
  Mr V. L. Govindaraj and Capt D'Arcy's
    Helen's Glory (8st 1lb), Meekings
  The Raja of Bobbil's Reb (7st ), Graham . 2
  Mr G N Musry's Dunedin (7st 13lbs),
    Whittle
  Mr A Mirani's Chivalresque (9st. 4lbs),
    Sibbritt
  Won by 21 lengths, a neck, 1 length
    Time. -2 mins 26 1-5 secs
Yuvaraja of Mysore's Cup. Distance 1 mile
    3 furlongs --
  Mr N Rupchand's English Star (7st 2lbs),
   Balfour
  Mr Hedeshizuda's Goolab (7st. 4lbs.),
   Graham
 Mr Lookmanji's Breach (9st ), Brace
  Mr A C Ardeshir's Buick (8st 12lbs),
   Rylands
  Won by a head, 1 length, 4 lengths. Time-
   2 mins 43 secs
Merchant's Cup Distance 1 mile -
  Messis J H. Mashal and P. Kishendas's
   Abaris (7 st 11lbs ), H. Black
  Mr Gem's Nassirwan (8st 12lbs ), Davison
  Mr A Lookmanji's Breach (9st 7lbs),
   Bowley .. . ..
 Dr S K Pillay's Poppy Day (7st 4lbs., cd.
   7st 5lbs.), Whittle.. .. ..
  Won by 11 lengths, neck, 1 length. Time .--
   1 min 57 3-5 secs
R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .-
 Mr Nugent Grant's Love Tale (7st, cd 7st
   4 lbs ) J O'Neale
 Mr E F Neilson's Strength (8st. 12lbs),
   Selby
 Mr. T. N. Banerjea's White Paper (7st. 1lbs.),
   F. Black ...
 Mr W Hayhoe's Battling Boy (8st 3lbs.),
   Cullen
 Won by 3½ lengths, 1½ lengths, ½ length Time.—2 mins, 36 1-5 secs.
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//4	21000
Borannah Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.— Messrs P M G Gramani and Shunmugam's	
Gazi (7st. 51bs.), H. Black	1
Mr. Imamdin's Abrash (7st. 13lbs., cd. 8st. 3lbs.) Thompson	2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Aziza (9st. 4lbs.) Raffaele	613
Mr Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Karim Beg (8st 6lbs), Davison	4
Won by 1 length, 5 lengths, 5 lengths Time.—2 mins. 49 secs.	
Bombay.	
The General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Go Cup. Distance 11 miles.—	old
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil (9st.), Davison	. 1
Mr. Gem's Nassirwan (7st. 7lbs.), W. Sibbritt	2 7
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamin (8st. 5lbs), Whiteside	
Mr. Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali (9st.), C. Hoyt	
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, 3 lengths. Time—2 mins. 19 2/5 secs	4
The Grand Western Handicap. Distance 1; miles.—	ŧ
H H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatch (9st. 4lbs.), W. Sibbritt	
Maharaja Madan Singh's Count Ito (9st 2lbs), Burn	2
Raja Dhanragir's Rapsonia (7st.2lbs., cd. 7st. 5lbs.), Cook	. 3
Mr. H M. Dharamsey's Ootman (7st. 3lbs. cd (7st. 7lbs.), Davison	4
Won by 11 lengths, short head, short head.— Time—2 mins. 6 secs.	-
The Chief of Yagal Memorial Plate. Distance 7 furlongs.—	,
7 furlongs.— Mr Eve's Risque (8st. 2lbs.), Brace Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee (9st. 2lbs.), Wilson	1 7
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play Or (9st. 7lbs), C. Hoyt Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antiber	3
(9st, 11b.), Blyth	. 4
Won by head, 1½ lengths, 1 length. Time— 1 min. 25 4/5 secs.	-
The Jammu Cup Distance 6 furlongs — Major D. D. Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st Cook	.),
Mr. Diamond's Savonette (8st. 7lbs.), Selby.	2 7
Mr. Diamond's Savonette (8st. 7lbs.), Selby. Mr. R. H. Tucker's Honey Boy (8st. 2lbs od. 8st. 3lbs.), Wilson Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York (8st 8lbs)	3
Northmore Won by ½ length, short head, 1½ lengths. Time—1 min. 15 seconds.	. 4
The Bombay Arab Derby. Distance about	
14 miles — Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara (8st	1
9lbs.), Wilson	. 1

10lbs.), W. Sibbritt Mr. A C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz (8st. 2lbs cd 8st. 4lbs.), Munro Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length. Time-2 mins 56% secs. The Malabar Hill Plate Distance 6 furlongs --Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk (8st. 5lbs), Mr. S Wootton's Jim Thomas (7st. 13lbs), M. Hoyt Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's Black Peril (8st. 8lbs.), Lowrey .. . 3 H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (8st. 2lbs.), Cook Won by head, 21 lengths, 1 length. Time-1 min. 13 3/5 seconds. The Eclipse Stakes of India, Distance 11 miles -Messrs. A Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 51bs), C Hoyt Nawabzada Yeminul Mulk's Mas D'Antibes (9st. 7lbs.), Wilson H H Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (9st.), Munro ... H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Rentenmark (9st.), W Sibbritt . Won by 21 lengths, short head, 11 lengths Time—2 mins, 5 3/5 seconds. The Willingdon Plate. Distance 1 mile -Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito (9st), Mr Eve's Risque (8st. 5lbs.), Brace Messrs A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Private Seal (7st. 8lbs), J. O'Neale ... Mr P B Avasia's Dr Strabismus (7st 7lbs). Davison Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, neck Time-1 min. 38 3/5 seconds. The Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile .-H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian (8st. 11lbs.), W. Sibbritt ... Major D D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st), Cook Mr. Diamond's Savonette (8st. 2lbs.), Selby 3 Mr L. S. Lalvani's Carnival (8st. 111bs), Brace Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths, 3 lengths Time-1 min 41 3/5 secs. The Hughes Memorial Plate. Distance 11 miles.-H. H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st.), W. Sibbritt Maharaj Madan Singh's Count Ito (9st). Burn H. H the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (9st), Munro Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert (8st. 5lbs.),
Britt Won by 1 length, 2 lengths, 6 length-Time—2 mins. 9 1/5 secs.

Mr. Gem's Nassirwan (7st. 8lbs., cd. 7st

	7.14
The Druids Lodge Handicap. Distance 7 furlongs —	Mr N D. Bagree's Benevento (9st 4lbs.), Munro 2
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee (9st. 4lbs.), Wilson 1	H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Woolworth (8st. 8lbs), Graham
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E Esmond's Black Peril (7st. 11lbs., cd. 7st. 12lbs), Lowrie. 2	Mr O. Randall's Lady Brendan (8st. 5lbs.), Selby 4
Mr H. M. Dharamsey's Ootman (7st. 4lbs.), Britt	Won by head, neck, ½ length. Time— 1 min 39 4/5 secs.
Mr A. Higgin's Tel Asur (8st 1lb), Northmore	The Manton Plate Distance 6 furlongs
Won by short head, 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths Time—1 min 26 3/5 secs	Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (8st 6lbs), Wilson
The Gaye Plate Distance 11 miles -	Mrs L Musry's Teller (8st. 4lbs.), Cook 2 Mr A M. Khairaz's Redress (8st. 12lbs),
Mr Gem's Farat Prince (8st. 3lbs.), W	Blyth 3
Mr Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil (9st 7ibs), Davison	Mr Eve's Provence Rose (8st.) 4 Won by 11 lengths, neck, short head. Time—
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara (8st	1 min 13 4/5 secs The Lloyd Handicap Distance 1 mile —
11lbs), Wilson	The Lloyd Handicap Distance 1 mile — Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money (8st 4lbs.),
Northmore 4	Selby 1
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, ½ length Time—2 mins 18 3/5 secs	H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron (7st. 5lbs), Cook
The Colaba Cup (Div II) Distance 1 mile —	(8st 4lbs), Burn 3
Mr V Rosenthal's Pin Money (8st 10lbs), Selby 1	Mr R. Higgins's Le Mont Chevalier (8st 4lbs.), Britt 4
H H Maharaja of Rajplpla's On Time (8st 8ibs), Burn 2	Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length. Time—1 min 39 4/5 secs.
Mr N D. Bagree's Hesperitus (9st 2lbs), Scanlan	The Turf Club Cup Distance 12 miles-
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir (8st 10lbs), Cook 4	Mr A M Khairaz's Fiery Face (7st 7lbs), Simmons 1
Won by neck, 1 length, neck Time—1 min	Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara (8st 12lbs), Wilson 2
38 2/5 secs The C N Wadia Gold Cup Distance about	H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamlm (8st 4lbs), Brace 3
1½ miles.—	H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflah (8st), Whiteside 4
Mr A C Ardeshir's Rivalli (8st 11lbs), Hutchinson	Won by neck, short head, short head Time—3 mins 20 secs.
(9st. 6lbs), Wilson . 2	The Byculla (lub Cup. Distance 12 miles-
H H the Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (8st 13lbs), Munro 3	Mr A C. Ardeshir's Rivalli (8st 10lbs), G Hutchins
Messrs A Hoyt and A J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 8lbs), C Hoyt 4	H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Complet (8st 4lbs), W. Sibbritt 2
Won by short-head, short head, 3 lengths Time—2 mins. 37 3/5 secs.	Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes (9st 5lbs.), Wilson
The Rajpipla Gold Cup. Distance 1 mile —	Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 5lbs), Burn
Mr G McElligott's Clicquot (7st. 11lbs.), Whiteside	Won by short head, head, 21 lengths.
Mr P B Avasia's Dr. Strabismus (7st 4lbs), Simmons 2	Time—3 mins. The Mansfield Plate. Distance 6 furlongs—
Messrs G. McElligott and P D Bolton's Tolerate (9st. 3lbs), Scanlan 3	H H, the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dismond Shower (9st. 4lbs.), Cook 1
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Rentenmark (9st 7lbs.), W. Sibbritt 4	Sir David Ezra and Mr E Esmond's Black Peril (8st), Burn 2
Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ length, ½ length. Time—1 min. 38 secs	Messrs A. Hoyt and A. J Hoyt's Goolash (7st 7lbs.), Graham
The Colaba Cup (Div. 1) Distance 1 mile.—	Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk (8st. 4lbs, cd 8st. 5lbs.), Munro 4
Hessra G. McElligott and G. C. R. Coleridge's Fearless Prince (8st. 3lbs., cd. 8st. 4lbs.), C Hoyt	Won by length, length, short head.

Won by head, 11 lengths, 1 length Time-2 mins 4 2/5 seconds. Calcutta. The Macpherson Cup. Distance about 11 miles. Mr. N. D. Bagree's Hesperitus (7st. 11lbs.), Messrs. H. P. and B. K. Poddar's Filter (10st. 7lbs), Jones Sir David Ezra's Spenser (7st. 9lbs), Wallace Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (7st. 8lbs.), Raffaele Won by 2 lengths, 21 lengths, and 1 length Time.—2 mins. 36 secs Cooch Behar Cup. Distance about 1 mile. 3 furlongs.-Messrs. H. P. and C. K Poddar's Filter (9st. 4lbs.), Jones Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Rivalli (7st. 10lbs.), Dobie The Raja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (8st. 5lbs.), Scanlan Won by a head, 2 lengths, 21 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 23 secs. The Carmichsel Cup. Distance about 11 miles.-Messrs. H. P. and B. K. Poddar's Filter (8st. 10lbs.), Jones Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (8st. 10lbs.), Wilson The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (8st. 10lbs.), Scanlan Won by 1 length and 21 lengths. Time .-2 mins. 9 1-5 secs. The Beresford Cup. Distance about 12 miles .-Mr. D. K. Bhatter's Lovalot (7st. 4lbs.), Christie Mr. E. S. Gubbay's Scaltback (9st. 4lbs.), Scanlan Mrs. Alec A. Apcar's Phidias (8st. 8lbs.), Bond . . .∵ 3 Mr. Panmick's Silvadare (9st), Edwards Won by 31 lengths, 11 lengths, and 3 lengths. Time.—3 mins. 4 2-5 secs. Cup. Ronaldshay Distance about 7 furlongs.-Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Roger's Goolash (8st. 10lbs.), Howard .. 1

Cercello (9st. 3lbs.), Scanlan Messrs. A. and S. Hoyt's Private Seal (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt Mr. S. Bagree's Court Card (8st. 1lb.), Jones Won by 2½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time —1 min. 27 4-5 secs. Burdwan Cup. Distance (about) 12 miles,-Mr. V. H. MacCaw's Irish Times (10st, 3lbs), Regan Messrs. H. P. Poddar and M. D. Somany's Old Time (10st, 10lbs.), Baker Prince Aly Khan and Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra (10st. 3lbs.), Glynn 3 Mr. C. P. Sherston's Tetramarte (10st.10lbs). Sherston Won by a short head, 2 lengths, 3 lengths Time -3 mins, 21 2-5 secs. The King Emperor's Cup Distance about 1 mile.-Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (9st. 3lbs.), Scanlan H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st. 3lbs.), W. Sibbritt Nawabzada Aminulmulk's Mas d'Antibes (9st. 3lbs.), Carslake Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, short head Time —1 min. 40 1-5 secs. Wellesley Plate. Distance about 11 miles -The Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (7st 11lbs.), W. Sibbritt Nawabzada Aminulmulk's Mas d' Antibes (9st. 6lbs), Wilson Mr. Eve's Star of Italy (9st. 7lbs.), C. Hoyt 3 The Raja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated (8st. 13lbs.), Morris Won by a head, a short head, 1 length. Time.—2 mins. 10 secs The Grand Annual Distance about 2 miles -Mr. C. P. Sherston's Tetramarte (12st 3lbs). Sir Edward Benthall and Mr. W. W. K Page's Myrtoi (9st.), Howard Messrs, D. Hendry and Mr. N. D. Harris's Border Raider (9st.), Regan Prince Aly Khan and Hon'ble Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra (11st. 13lbs). Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths, 5 lengths
Time.—3 mins. 34 2-5 secs. The Viceroy's Cup. Distance 11 miles .-Nawabzada-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's Mas d' Antibes (9st.), Wilson Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (9st. 3lbs.), Scanlan Messrs. A. and A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st 3lbs.), M. Hoyt . . J. C. Sen's Birthday Book (9st. 3lbs), Baker Won by 11 lengths, 1 length, 11 lengths. Time. - 3 mins. 4 secs.

Messrs. N. D. Bagree and A. Higgins

The Kasl furlongs		Cup.	Dis	tance	abou	ıt 7	
	t. 71bs	.), Wil	son			٠	1
H. H. the (8st.10							k 2
Messrs. (7st. 8l	bs.), C	hristie	•	٠			3
Mr A. Morris Won by Time	leng	 th. 11	 lengt	 hs. aı			4

Colombo.

Herbert Stanley Cup. Distance 11 miles .-Mr G. L. Lyon's Why Worry (7st. 5lbs.), Mrs. F. Fenwick's Sorriso (8st. 7lbs.), Billet, 2 Messrs R. C. Boustead and C B. Collisson's Mount Alice (8st. 11lbs.), Ward 3 Mr M. Subbiah's Kudos (9st 3lbs), .. 4 Won by 2 lengths, 5 lengths. Time-2mins. 12 2-5secs. Bartlett Stakes. Distance 956 yards .-Mr Francis's Dorinda (9st 2lbs.) Marrs .. 1 Mr M Subbiah's Garm (7st. 8lbs), H Black 2 Messrs W Coombe and G. Fellowes's High .. 3 Heels (7st), Corkhill Won by 11 lengths, 2 lengths. Time-50 4-5 secs. Turf Club Plate. Distance 11 miles -Mr C. A Laing's Star of the South (9st.), Marrs Mr G L. Lyon's Tallard (8st. 5lbs), Baker 2 Mr P. J. Stanley's Inherited (8st. 1lbs.), .. 3 . . . Mr. Bert's Cairngorm (8st. 5lbs.), Hill Won by length, 1 lengths Time-3 mins. 2 1-5 secs. Bandaranaike Cup. Distance 5 furlongs, 23 yards ---Mr Baiden bin Khalaf's January (8st. 2lbs.), Perkins . . Mrs G N G. Walles's Wafadar (7st. 2lbs), H Black Mr C A. Laing's Misk (7st. 10lbs), Corkhill 3 Mr N Rupchand's Argonaut (10st. 13lbs.), Won by 21 lengths, 1 lengths. Time 1 min. 9 secs. olombo Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs.-Mr A. E. De Silva's L'Allegro (8st. 11lbs.), Marrs Mr. Joseph's Faul (8st. 7lbs.), Perkins .. 2 Mr A. C. Abdeen's Red Knight (8st. 10lbs.), Warren •• Mr G. L. Lyon's All Clear (9st. 4lbs.) Won by 5 lengths, 21 lengths. Time-2 mins. 23 1-5 secs.

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Planters' Purse Distance 1 mile.-
  Mr. Brooke's Indrani
                             (11st. 4lbs.),
    Mr. Craven ..
  Mr. Belsize's Goose (11st. 6lbs.),
  Capt. F. Fernwick's Dick Deadeye (11st.
   5lbs.), Claughton .
  Won by a head, | length. Time-1 min.
    46 1-5 secs.
Newmarket Handicap. Distance 7 furlongs .-
 Mrs. G N. G. Walles's Carslae Croft (7st. 11lbs), H Black ...
  Mr. Rasallan's Gallant Knight (9st. 3lbs.),
    Marra
  Mrs. A C. Abdeen's Wenda (9st. 6lbs.),
    Warren .. ..
  Mr G Rosen's Greek Goddess (9st 4lbs),
    J. Rosen ...
                   ..
  Won by a head, 2 lengths. Time-1 min.
    29 1-5 secs.
Madras Cup. Distance 11 miles -
  Mr. P. J. Stanley's Suaidan (9st. 3lbs),
   Marrs
                  .. ..
  Mr. Photnix's Wahee (9st 2lbs), Perkins.. 2
  Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Fayik (9st 9lbs),
   Towsend
  Mrs Dorita's Bulbul Hazar (7st. 2lbs.),
   J. Rosen .
  Won by a neck, a head. Time-2 mins.
   53 3-5 secs.
Bachelor's Purse.
                   Distance 5 furlongs.
  23 yards,---
  Mr Rigel's Bushranger (7st ), J. Rosen . . 1
  Mrs W. B Bartlett's Ciss (7st 5lbs.), H.
   Black
  Mrs. F. Fenwick's Ritzy (8st. 11lbs.),
    Baker
  Mr. Douglas's Guadailquivir (9st. 4lbs.),
   Marrs
  Won by a neck, a short head. Time-
   1 min 2 4-5 secs.
Robert's Cup Distance, 1 mile-
 Capt F Fenwick's Sea King (10st. 11b.),
   Marrs
                    .. .. .. .. 1
 Mr Phonix's Waheed (8st. 7lbs.), Perkins . . 2
 Mr. G. Fellowses' Hamdi (9st. 1 lb.), Burn. 3
 Mr P. J Stanley's Suaidan (9st. 6lbs.), H.
             .. .. .
   Black
  Won by a shorthead, 2 lengths. Time-
   1 min. 52 3-5 secs.
Lawyers' Stakes. Distance 1 mile .--
 Mr. A. E. De Silva's Mountain Spy (8st.
   13lbs.), Perkins .. .. ..
 Mr C. A Laing's Star of the South (9st. 3lbs), Marrs
 Mr. G. L. Lyon's Chatternach (7st. 10lbs.),
   Bell .. .. .. ..
 Mr. Rasallan's Gallant Knight (8st. 13lbs.),
          .. .. .. .. 4
   Baker
 Won by | length, a neck. Time-1 min.
   42 2-5 secs.
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Flying Stakes. Distance 5 furlongs, 23 yards.— | Sir Leslie Wilson Cup. Distance 11 miles.— Mr. V. C. Baker's Gay Kitty (8st.), Hill .. 1 Messrs, A. Fellowes and Gordon's Armentieres (9st. 2lbs.), Baker ... Mr. Pen's Daffodil (7st. 3lbs.), Williams .. 3 Mr. G. Fellowes's Fortunate Gal (7st. 7lbs), Won by 1 length, 1 length. Time .- 1 min. 4 2-5 secs. Governor's Cup. Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs .-Mr. C. A. Laing's Silverton (9st. 3lbs.), Marrs 1 Mr. A. E. de Silva's Mountain Spy (8st. 13lbs.) Perkins Mr. M. Subbiah's Kudos (9st. 3lbs), Williams 3 Mr. Brooke's Butty (9st. 3lbs.), H. Black . . 4 Won by | length, 3 lengths. Time.-2 mins. 20 4-5 secs. Ridgeway Stakes. Distance 6 furlongs .-Mrs. A. C. Abdeen's Wenda (8st 7lbs.), Mr. Rigel's Beau Ideal (8st. 9lbs.), Alridge.. 2 Mr. M. Subbiah's Garm (7st. 9lbs.), Burn . Messrs. J. E. B. Baillie Hamilton and E. Cowan's Flittermouse (8st. 9lbs), Ward . . 4 Won by 21 lengths, 11 lengths. Time.-1 min. 15 secs. Karachi. Club Cup. Distance 6 furlongs -

Kolhapur. Shri Shivaji Maharaja Commemoration Cup. Distance 1 mile .-Mr. Darbarilal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's Toute-De-Suite (9st. 11lbs.), Harding . Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York (7st. 13lbs), F. Black .. Mr. M. C. Patel's Poetry (7st. 13lbs , cd. 8st.), Brace . . Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up (7st., cd. 7st. 6lbs.), R. Bell Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1 length.
Time—1min. 45secs. Stewards Plate. Distance 1 mile .--Lt.-Col. J. V. M. Byrne's Nadova (8st. 12lbs.), Harding Mr. Kapilrai Mehta's Thornham (9st.), Whiteside .. Capt. R. V. Gove's Hatless (7st. 10lbs.), O'Neale Capt. R. V. Gove's Clairette (8st. 11lbs.), Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 1 length. Time—1min. 43 1-5 secs.

H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Almas (7st 8lbs.), O'Neale Mr K. H. Irani's Forat (8st. 11lbs), F. Black Rani Saheb of Miraj Junior's Talha (7st 10lbs.), Fletcher Miss V. Parker's Hitler (8st. 12lbs) Won by ½ length, neck, head. Time— 2mins 281-5secs. Maharaja Cup. Distance 11 miles .-Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady (8st. 1lb.), Whiteside Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle and Rao Bahadur M S. Hakim's Pratapsinha (8st. 12lbs), Forsyth .. Lt.-Col. Zorawarsingh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar (8st 8lbs.), Thompson Messrs M C. Patel and A. M. Irani's Last Adventure (8st. 8lbs), Brace ... Won by 1 length, 11 lengths, 1 length Time-2 mins, 11 4-5 secs, S. S Akkasaheb Maharaj Cup. Distance 11 miles -H.H. The Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Saloon (7st 9lbs.), Whiteside Mr Darbarilal and Capt Y. N. Lal's Toute-De-Suite (10st. 10lbs.), Harding ... Mr. M. C. Patel's Poetry (8st. 2lbs), C. Hoyt Mr. G. M. C. Elligott's Dun Laoghaire (7st 9lbs), O'Nealc Won by ½ length, ½ length, ½ length Time—2mins. 15secs. Aaisaheb Maharaj Cup, Distance 11 miles .--Maharaja Madan Singh's Sonia (8st 8lbs), H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's German (8st. 1lb.), Forsyth S.S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Kutub (8st 6lbs.), Whiteside Mr A. M Khairaz's The Viceroy (9st. 2lbs), Bowley Won by ‡ length, ½ length, 1 length Time—2mins. 23 1-5secs. Yuvraj of Dewas Cup. Distance Shree 5 furlongs .-Mr. Gemminis's Havana II. (7st. 11lbs.), Akkasaheb Maharaj's Comte De Grasse (9st.), Whiteside ... H.H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (9st. 4lbs.), Stokes Mr. Wemys's Roll Up (8st. 4lbs.), Harding 4 Won by } length, } length and neck.
Time—1min, and 2secs.

Turf Club Plate. Distance I mile.—
Lt -Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar (8st. 8lbs.), Thompson
Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle and Rao Bahadur M. S. Hakim's Pratapsinha (8st. 7lbs.), Stokes
Mr C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk (8st. 8lbs.), S. Black 3
Capt R. V. Gove's Clairette (7st. 12lbs.), Harding 4
Won by ½ length, ½ length, 1 length. Time —1 min. 44 secs.
R R. S. Cup Distance 6 furlongs —
Mrs John Yorke's Miss Fisher (8st 6lbs), Brace 1
Mr John Yorke's Sly Abbot (8st 11lbs), Harding
Mr M. J. Mahomed's Hooray (7st. 10lbs.), 8 Black
Miss V Parker's Miss Tina (8st. 4lbs.), Thompson
Won by a neck, ½ length, ½ length. Time— 1 min. 17secs.
Shri Shahu Maharaja Memorial Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (9st. 7lbs.), Brace
Mr C Temoolji's Sky Hawk (7st 12lbs), S Black
Rao Bahadur D. M. Bhosle and Rao Bahadur M S Hakim's Pratapsinha
(8st. 1lb.), Forsyth
7lbs.), Bowley 4
Won by 1½ lengths, neck, 1 length. Time— 1 min 43 secs.

Lahore. Mational

Indian Grand National. Distance about 3 miles.—
Major J. C. Hara's Captain Hardy (11st. 7lbs), Capt. Wansborough Jones 1 Mr P. A. H. Heneker's Stelleter (11st.),
Owner 2 ('apt. Benn's Bloomsbury Square (11st. 7lbs), Owner 3
Messrs H. Haslam and B. Dass's Half Note (10st. 10lbs.), D. L. Delzell 4 Won by 2 lengths, short head. Time— 6 mins, 36 secs.
The Produce Cup. Distance about 6 turlongs.—
Mr S. C. Woodward's Hi-Ho (8st.), Balfour 1 Mr B. R. Marrott's Amazement (8st. 12lbs.), R. Cullen
burgh 3 Vr R. G. Saulez's Credence (9st 1lb), F. R. Brooks 4 Von by 4 lengths, head, 11 lengths. Time.—1 min. 19 3-5 secs.

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The Steward's Cup. Distance about 1 mile.-
  Mr. Kashi Charan's Arcades Ambo (7st.
   2 lbs.), E. Billett .. .. ..
  Mrs. B. Thorpe's Lord Wensleydale (7st.
   7lbs.), Tymon .. .. ..
  Mrs. J. Thompson's A La Violette (9st.),
   Mr. S. C. Woodward's Papwood (9st. 4lbs.),
   Balfour .. .. ..
  Won by 1 length, short head, head. Time -
   1 min. 43 2-5 secs.
The Jammu Cup. Distance about 11 miles .-
  Mr C. P. Sherston's Alloy (7st. 8lbs ), J.
   Donnelly . . . . . . 2
  Capt. L. M. H. Benn's Hollywood Star (9st.
   12lbs ), F. Black .. . . . 3
  Mr. Raza Mohd. Khan's Merry Pass (8st
   11lbs ), F. Malone . . . . . . 4
  Won by 2 lengths, head, 1 length. Time.-
   2 mins, 11 secs.
Gold Cup. (Div I). Distance about 7 furlongs .-
  Mrs P. L. Orfe's Sans Peur (7st. 12lbs.),
   Messrs. B. R. Marrott and Datta Ram's Tango (7st.), J. Donnelly . . . . . 3
  Mr. Raza Mohd. Khan's Merry Pass (9st.
   8lbs.), Balfour .. .. ..
  Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 1 length. Time.—
1 min. 30 4-5 secs.
Gold Cup. (Div. II). Distance about 7
   furlongs.
  Mr. Rameshwar Pershad's Phalowen (8st.
   Mr. R. G. Aulez's Credence (8st.), E.
   Roxburgh . . . . . . 2
 Messrs. Jagjit Singh and S. Bhagat Singh's
   Bali Baba (7st. 10lbs.), J. Donnelly .. 3
 Mr. K. B. Taj Mohd. Khan's Woodcock
   (8st. 1lbs.), Leeson .. .. 4
  Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 2 lengths. Time.—
   1 min. 32 secs.
Punjab Commission Cup. (Div. I). Distance
 about 7 furlongs .-
 Lt.-Col. G. A. Kelly and
Capt. I. H. B. Poer's Had Again
(7st. 4lbs.), J. Donnelly
 Mr. Kashi Charan's Arcades Ambo (8st. 2lbs.), J. J. Wallace . .
 Mr. S. C. Woodward's Papwood (9st.
 (8st. 6lbs.), F. Black .. ..
  Won by dead-heat, 3 lengths, 1 length.
Time.—1 min. 30 3-5 secs.
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Punjab Commission Cup. (Div. II). Distance about 7 furlongs,-Mrs. B. Thorpe's Lord Wensleydale (9st. 12lbs.), Tymon Mr. S. C. Woodward's Lotus Leaves (8st. 13lbs.), F. Malone . Mr. F. Russel Stewart's Let (9st. 1lbs.), F. Black Won by a short head, 1 length, } length, Time.-1 min. 31 1-5 secs. The Governor's Cup. Distance about 11 miles. Sir Henry Craik and Capt R. G. Saulez's Young Minx (7st. 4lbs.), F. R. Brooks .. 1 Messrs, Kashi Charan and Raja Mohan Manucha's Philroe (7st. 12lbs.), J. J. Wallace Col. H. MacDonald's Captious (7st. 8lbs.), F. Black Mrs. D. Shaw's Little Welsh (9st. 4lbs), Tymon Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. Time.—2 mins. 12 secs. Merchants' Cup. Distance about 6 furlongs.-Mr. S. C. Woodward's Marylebone (8st 1lb.), Balfour Mr. H. Carleton's Silter (9st. 9lbs), R. Roxburgh ... Raizada Inder Sain's Arcadian (9st. 2lbs.), Mr. W. Hayhoe's Green Aloe (8st 12lbs.), R.Cullen Won by 2 lengths, neck 11, lengths. Time — 1 min. 17 secs. The C & M. G Cup. Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.-Mr. K. B. Taj Mohd. Khan's Southern Glow (9st. 13lbs.), Capt. L M. H. Benn Mr. C. W. P. Richardson's Selangor (9st. 4lbs.), Parker Lt.-Col. G. A. Kelly and Capt. L. H. B. Poer's Had Again (11st. 2lbs.), F L. Cundell Major J. J. Clunes's Lochena (10st. 10lbs.), Flt.-Lt. Gore Won by 2 lengths, 11 lengths, 2 lengths. Time. -2 mins. 1 sec. Lucknow.

The Army Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.—

Mr. C. P. Sherston's Battling Boy (11st. 2lbs.), Owner

Lt.-Col. G. D. Kelly and Capt L. H B. Poer's Had Again (10st.), Cundell ...

Major E. J. Fulton's Curragh Rose (10st. 6 lb.), Capt. Wansborough Jones ...

Mr. J. J. Clune's Queen of the Harem (9st. 4lbs.), Flt.-Lt. Gore

Won by 1 length, 1 length, 1½ lengths. Time.—1 min. 30½ secs.

Mrs. J. Thompson's A La Violette (7st. 9lbs.), Mr. Kashi Charan's Bardley (8st. 9lbs.), Billett Major C. M. Stewart's Single Star (9st. 4lbs), Roxburgh .. Capt. J. M. Bernard's Flying Friar (8st.2lbs.). Balfour Won by ‡ length, ‡ length, 2 lengths. Time.— 1 min. 28 3-5 secs. Governor's Cup. Distance 5 furlongs -Mr Kashi Charan's Bardley (8st. 7lbs.), Billett Major M. Cox and Mr Radha Mohan's Dame Herodene (7st. 13lbs.), Christie Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr A. H. Johnstone's King's Lead (8st. 11lbs.), Maher Messrs B, K and H. P. Poddar's Baroda (9st. 11b.), Jones Won by i length, neck, head. Time— 1 min. 2 sec. Jehangirabad Cup. Distance 7 furlongs --Mr. R. P. Sinha's Philowen (9st. 6lbs.). Mr. Khanna's Catinka (9st. 12lbs), Rox-Col. H. Macdonal's Captious (9st. 8lbs), Ermer Major D. Vanrenan's Ratulorn (8st. 7lbs.), Bartlam Won by 11 lengths, neck, 2 lengths. Time-1 min. 31 1/5 secs. Madras.

The Stewards' Cup. Distance 7 furlongs.

The R. C. T. C. Cup. Distance 11 miles-Mr. Mohd, Oomer's Golden Yew (7st 9lbs), Roberts Mr. Walles's Moyola (9st 4lbs.), Marrs Mr. Beg Mohd.'s Crusty (7st. 10lbs.), B McQuade Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (8st. 2lbs), Marrable Won by 11 lengths, I length, I length. Time-2 min. 9 2/5 secs. Venkatagiri Cup. Distance 6 furlongs-Mrs Even's Wazir Pasha (8st. 5lbs), O'Neale .. Mrs. Even's Riyad II (9st 4lbs), Burgess H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Regent (8st. 9lbs.), Roberts Mr. Rahamim's Great Power (8st. 4lbs), нш .. Won by ½ length, neck, a head. Time.— 1 min. 25 1/5 secs. Mysore Cup. Distance 1 mile-Mr. Eve's Czardas (7st. 9lbs.), Roberts Mr. Khanna's Catinka (7st. 6lbs.), Evans Mrs. Clarke's Fanciful (8st. 9lbs.), Gethin Mrs. Lalithamba's Chanson (8st. 1lbs), Hill 4 Won by 11 lengths, head, 2 lengths Time.-1 min. 44 secs.

The Nizam's Cup. Distance 1 mile—	The Kirlampudi Cup. Distance 6 furlongs -
Mr Subbiah's Garm (8st. 1lbs), H. Black 1	Mrs. Johnstone's Honorme (7st. 7lbs.),
Vir S A A. Annamalai Chettiar's Solingen (7st. 13lbs.), Marrable	Roberts
Maharani Venkatagiri's Laden La (7st. 4lbs., cd 7st. 9lbs.), Gethin	Mr. Subblah's Garm (7st 4lbs, cd. 7st.
Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length and ½ length	5lbs.), H Black
Time1 min. 42 secs.	Mrs. Clarke's Mytillus (8st 3 lbs.), Hunter 4 Won by 1½ lengths, ½ length, ½ length Time.—
Governor's Cup. Race Course and Distance	1 min 15 2/5 secs
Miss Guthrie's Another Delight (7st 7lbs), Roberts	The Deomar Cup. Distance 11 miles.—
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (7st 12lbs), Marrable 2 The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Son of Sm	Mr. Kolah's Forat (9st 6lbs), Marrs 1 Mr. Mashai's Abbadee (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 5 lbs.), H. Black 2
(9st 4lbs.), Gethin 3 The Raja of Bobbih's Rex (7st. 4lbs.,	Mr Saleh Moosa's Gold Fish (8st 8lbs), Gethin . 3
cd. 7st. 8lbs.), Meekings 4	Mr. Somasundram's Seaman (8st 11lbs.), Hill 4
Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, ½ length. Time.—2 mins. 50 secs.	Won by neck, 1½ lengths, ½ length. Time.— 3 mins.
The Trades' Cup. Distance 1 i miles	The Ramnad Cup Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—
Miss Guthrie's Vigilance (8st. 6lbs), Roberts 1	Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (8st. 12lbs.), Roberts 1
Mi Laing's Chou Chou (8st. 10lbs.), Marrs 2 Mr Khanna's Wallridge (8st.), H. McQuade 3	Messis All Asker ('hamaia and Bhattei's
Lady Marjorie Erskine and Major Kelly's Tiger Tim (8st. 11lbs.), Gethm . 4	London Calling (8st. 8lbs), Meckings 2 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Raja
Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, and ½ length. Time.—2 mins. 8 4/5 secs.	(8st. 6lbs.), Marrable
The Stewards' Cup. Distance 6 furlongs-	Won by } length, } length, 1 lengths Time-
Mr Gemini's Garden Warbler (8st. 2lbs),	2 mins 1 4/5 secs
Rook 1 The Raja of Parlakimedi's Good Biz (8st.	Merchants' Cup. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—
4lbs.), Roberts 2	Messrs Nugent Grant and Jones's Melilot (7st. 13lbs), Evans . 1
Mr. Walles's Moyola (9st. 2lbs), Marrs 3 Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension (8st. 7 lbs.) H. McQuade	The Raja of Bobbil's Call O' The Glen (7st. 4 lbs , cd 7st. 8lbs.), Meckings 2
(000 1 1001), 11. Bloquado	Mr Gemm's Episode (8st 8lbs.), Hunter . 3
Won by head, 14 lengths, 4 length Time.— 1 min. 15 2/5 secs.	Mr Mohamed Ocomer's Golden Yew (8st.), Roberts
Nivaganga Cup. Distance 6 furlongs—	Won by a short head, a neck, a head Time—1 min. 55 secs
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (8st. 11lbs), Marrable	Ceylon Cup. Distance 1 mile-
Mr. Gemm's Poetry (7st. clbs, cd. 7st 11lbs), Rook	Mr S. A A Annamalal Chettiar's Diel oric (8st 11lbs), Gethin . 1
Mr Khanna's Catinka (7st 4lbs, cd. 7st. 6 lbs.), Elliott	Mr Mohomed Oomer's Overmills (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 6lbs.), Roberts 2
Raja Khaja Pershad's Chantry (9st 8lbs),	Mr. Walles's Trap (7st, 13lbs), H. Pack . 3 Mr. Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (9st),
Won by ½ length, a neck, ½ length Time — 1 min 17 3/5 secs.	Pinksape
Travancore Cup. Distance 6 furlongs	The Cochin Cup Distance 11 mi es -
The Raja of Bobbili's Call O' The Glen (8st. 6lbs), Meekings	Mr Rashid Fadhoo's Banı Klasraj (8st. 3 lbs.), Gethin
Vr. S A. A. Annamalai Chettiar's Dichoric (7st. 10lbs), Gethin 2	Mr Ashe's Marrs (7st 11lbs.), Evans . 2 Mr Amin's Jawad Pasha (8st 2lbs.),
Mr Laing's Fortunate (7st. 8lbs.), Roberts 3 dr. Moosa J. Mohamed's Hooray (7st	Roberts
lilbs), Moore 4	Meekings4
"on by a length, a length. Time.—1 min. 16 secs.	Won by 3 lengths, 11 lengths, 11 lengths. Time—2 mins. 58 4/5 seconds.

Mysore. His Highness The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Cup. Distance 1 mile.-Capt. Y. N Lal's Toute De Suite (10st. 4lbs), Rylands Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Brutus (8st. 5lbs), Raffaele Mr K Viswanath's Chanticleer (7st. 8lbs), H Black Mr K S, Malkani's Tetford (?) . . Won by 1 length, neck, 11 length. Time-1 min. 48 secs His Highness the Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 2½ furlongs — Mr Govindaraj and Capt. D'Arcy's Mallick (7st), Meekings Mr Nugent Grant's Bathurst (8st 4lbs), Forsyth Mr E R Taireza's Dandy Brush (8st 9lbs), Brace Mr G N Musry's Dunedin (7st 9lbs), H McQuade Won by neck, ½ length, 1½ lengths Time—2 min 20 secs RCTC. Cup Distance 1 mile, 2½ furlongs -Mr. J M Judah's Alcove (7st, 9lbs), The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (9st 2lbs), Raffaele Miss J | Guthrie's Another Delight (9st. 7lbs), Brace Mr. W Hayhoe's Battling Boy (8st 2lbs), Cullen Won by a neck, a short head, 1 length Time-2 mins 17 secs Bobbili Cup. Distance 1 mile, 2½ furlongs — Messrs M M and A B Talıb's Saıfuldowla (8st 11lbs) Thompson .. Haji Rajmohamed Wazir's Muhaisin (8st 91bs), Selby Mr J A Wadia's Havana (8st. 3lbs), Whittle Mr P. Ranganadhan's Nassaf (8st 3lbs), Stead Won by # length, a short head, # length Time-2 mins. 30 1/5 secs Stewards' Cup (Div. 1) Distance 6 furlongs -The Maharaja of Mysore's Hillcot (7st. 91bs.), Raffaele 31bs.), Mr Gemini's Havana II (9st Brace Mr E. Evans's Bismarck (9st. 2lbs), Meekings .. Mrs D P. Johnstone's Honorine (8st. 3lbs), Won by a neck, # length, 21 lengths. Time-1 min. 15 1/5 secs. Stewards' Cup (Div. II). Distance 6 furlongs .-Mr. R P. Ebrahim's Royal Prince (8st. 5lbs), Northmore 1 The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Frosty Bill (8st 5lbs.), H. Black ...

The Maharaja of Mysore's Roitop (7st. 9lbs). S. Black The Raja of Parlakimidi's Good Biz (8st 12lbs), Sibbrit . . Won by a short head, 2 lengths, 1 length Time-1 min 15 secs. Hail Sir Ismail Sait Memorial Plate. Distance 1 mile -Mr A C. Ardeshir's Sunspot (8st 8lbs), Raffaele Messrs Mashal and Kishandas's Abaris (7st 9lbs), Meckings Gem's Nassirwan (8st 10lbs), Brace Mr P Ranganadhan's Nassaf (8st 3lbs.), Stead .. Won by ½ length, ½ length, 1½ length Time—1 min 54 secs Sirdar Laxmikantarajur's Cup Distance 1 mile, 24 furlongs -Mr J A Wadia's Poppy Day (8st 12lbs), Whittle Mr F A Banan's Ferdinand (8st 11lbs), Balfour Mr Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Karim Beg (7st 6lbs), Davison Mr N E Raymond's Fairplay (8st 3lbs), Brace Won by head, 11 lengths, 21 length. Time—2 mins 31 4/5 secs Trial Plate. Distance 7 furlongs -Messrs Malkanı and Lalvani's Solar Barn (9st 4lbs), Davison Mr Ali Asker's Nuncastle (8st 12lbs), Brace The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Laden La (9st 3lbs), H Black Messrs Clarke and Delanbenque's Diophanta (8st 3lbs), O'Neale Won by 1 length, 1 length, 11 lengths
Time—1 min 29 1/5 secs 2 Desraj Urs' Memorial Plate. Distance 7 furlongs ---The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (8st. 7lbs), Raffaele Mr W M Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (8st 8lbs), Davison Mrs L Musry's Teller (8st 8lbs), Northmore ... Mr. A. M. Irani's Chivalresque (9st. 4lbs), Sibbrit Won by 21 lengths, 1 length, 1 length Time-1 min 22 1/5 secs. Ootacamund.

Madras Race Club Cup Distance 11 miles —
Mrs. Mashal and Mr Kishandas's Abaria
(8st. 9lbs.), Thompson . . .

Messrs. Germany and Shanmugam's Jinn
(8st. 10lbs.), H. Black

Mr. Inayat Ali Beg's O'Brien II (7st. 4lbs.)
B. McQuade

Mr. Ü. G. Rangilla's Jaibachi (7st. 4lbs.),
O'Neale

Won by a shorthead, 31 lengths, 2 lengths
Time—2 mins. 29 4/5 secs.

Sivaganga Cup. Distance 1 mile.—
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Soledia (7st. 7lbs.), H. Black
M1. S. A A. Annamalai Chettiar's Hill
Flower (8st 4lbs), Brace 2
Mr Gubbay's Scaltback (9st. 4lbs), Sibbrit 3
Rajah of Parlikimedi's Miss Winsome (7st 12lbs.), Meekings 4
Won by 8 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths Time—1 min. 41 3/5 secs
Willingdon Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—
Mrs Johnstone's Honorine (7st. 9lbs.),
Rajah of Parlikimedi's Good Biz (8st.), Meckings 2
Mr Ali Askar's Pamela Mary (7st 4lbs), O'Neale
Mrs Selvaratnam's Sathiavan (8st 6lbs.),
Brace, 4
Won by ½ length, head, 2½ lengths. Time—1 min. 15 2/5 secs
Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs,-
Mr Nugent Grant's Dahra (9st. 7lbs), Forsyth
The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (8st 7lbs), Brace
Mr Trivedi's Muignabo (8st. 10lbs.),
Sibbrit 3
Rajah Dhanrajgir's Nefertiti (9st 5lbs), Meekings
Won by 6 lengths, 3 lengths, 8 lengths. Time—2 mins 24 4/5secs.
Stewards' Plate. Distance 6 furlongs — Mr Bagree's Robin Hood (8st.), F. Black. 1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Soledia (9st 4lbs),
H Black 2
Mrs Mashal's Cherrymoir (9st 3lbs), Forsyth
Rajad Dhanrajgir's Rarete (8st 11lbs), Meekings
Won by 2 lengths, 11 lengths, 21 lengths Time—1 min 16 2/5 secs.
Poons

Poona.

The Burnett Plate. (Div. II) Distance 1 mile.-Mr Sultan M Chinoy's Talk (8st 4lbs), C Hoyte . . Mr O Randall's Lady Brendan (8st 9lbs), Daniels Hon'ble Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta (9st. 11bs.), Munro Mr P B Avasia's Glen Gowan (7st 2lbs), Graham Won by 1 length, neck, # length Time -1 min 42 2/5 secs (Div. I) Distance 1 mile -The Burnett Plate Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widden Hill (8st. 7lbs.), Wilson Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Blackette (7st. 13lbs.), M. Hoyt H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (8st. 9lbs.), Cook Mr P. B Avasia's Dr. Strabismus (9st 4lbs.), Won by 1 length, 1 length, short head. Time.—1 min. 42 4-5 secs.

The Galway Plate. Distance 11 miles -Mr. A C Ardeshir's Robert (8st 2lbs, cd. 8st. 5lbs.) Munro ... Mr Eve's Quick Image (8st 1lbs) Brace . Messrs E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkibost (8st. 2 lbs), Simmons . Messrs A Hoyt and A. J Hoyt's Cymro (8st 11lbs), M Hoyt Won by 11 lengths, 11 lengths, short head. Time.—2 mins 9 3/5 secs The Trial Plate. Distance 1 mile -Messrs A. Hoyt and A J. Hoyt's Play On (9st 7lbs), M Hoyt Messrs. G McElligott and P. D Bolton's Tolerate (9st 2lbs), Munro Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes (9st. 1lbs.), Wilson Mr. Eve's Star of Italy (9st, 7lbs), C Hoyt. 4 Won by ½ length, 1 length, 6 lengths Time,—1 min 44 secs The Visitors' Plate (Div. I). Distance 1 mile,-H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (9st 4lbs), Cook . Mr Gem's Achieve (7st. 9lbs., cd. 7st 12lbs.), Brace .. Mr A 1 Begmahomed's Crusty (8st. 2lbs), Moore Brig R C R Hilland Mr A H Johnstone's Ecclesiastic (9st. 11bs.), Selby Won by ! length, 4 lengths, 6 lengths Time — I min 49 3/5 secs. The Visitor's Plate Div. II. Distance 1 mile .-Lt -Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer (9st), Marrable Mr R P Ebrahim's Royal Prince (9st 3lbs), Daniel Capt J Crawford's Curfew III (8st 2lbs), Whiteside . Brig R C R Hilland Mr A. H.Johnstone's Pest (7st 13lbs), Selby Won by ½ length, neck, short head. Time.— 1 min 49 4/5 secs The Poona Plate Distance 6 furlongs -Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Zuyder Zee (8st. 5lbs), Wilson Mr Diamond's Grandpapa (6st 11lbs, cd. 7st 1lbs.), Whiteside....... Mr Gem's Grecian Oib (7st. 10lbs, cd. 7st. 12lbs), Brace H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mr. Pip (7st 1lbs), Graham Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length. Time -1 min 18 4/5 secs H H The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate Distance 11 miles .-Messrs. M M Talib and A A Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowa (8st 10lbs), Thompson 1 Mr K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik (9st.), Burn Mr H. C. H. Jusub's Karam Allah (9st. 3lbs), Manfi Sulleman H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II (8st 7lbs), Cook Won by 4 lengths, neck, 2 lengths Time. 2 mins. 30 4/5 secs.

The Autumn Plate Distance 11 miles -	Mr. H M. Dharamsey's Ootman (8st. 12lbs),
Mrs John Yorke's Trelawne (8st. 5lbs.), Harding	Mr Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk (8st. 9lbs)
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch (8st 3lbs.), Whiteside 2	C. Hoyt Won by \(\frac{1}{2}\) length, \(\frac{1}{2}\) length. Time. 1 min. 13 1-5 secs.
Mr A. M Khairaz's Francolin (7st. 8lbs.), Moore 3	
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (9st. 4lbs.), Burn	Shaik Ali Sullaiman's Hamra Nafea (7st 7lbs, cd 7st 13lbs), Brace
Won by head, \(\frac{1}{2}\) length, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) lengths Time — 2 mins 46 3/5 secs.	(8st.), Cook
The Western India Stakes. Distance 12 miles.—	Mr. Gem's Nassirwan (7st. 6lbs. cd. 7st, 7lbs), Whiteside
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A Ghatge's Draughtsman (7st 121bs), Burn 1	Mr E M. Khot's Rashid Pasha (7st 6lbs), C. McQuade
Mr. Eve's Carnelian (7st 9lbs), Britt 2 Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's	Won by head, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ lengths. Time.— 2 mins 29 3-5 secs.
Shaphir (8st. 9lbs), Munro 3 Messrs A Hoyt and A. J Hoyt's Private	The All India Produce Stakes Distance 7 furlongs —
Seal (8st 2lbs), M Hoyt . 4 Won by short head, 2 lengths, 4 lengths	Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon (9st 13lbs), Munro
Time -2 mins 18 secs	H H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagai 6 Her Ladyship (8st 12lbs), Burn
The Indian Breeders' Stakes Distance 1 mile -	Mr R H Tucker's Honey Boy (8st. 2lbs), Marrable
Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgath's Cartoon (9st 13lbs), Munio 1	Mr D. D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivaji (9st 3lbs), Forsyth 4
H H the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawana- gar's Het Ladyship (8st. 12lbs.) Burn . 2	Won by 5 lengths, 11 lengths, 2 length Time—1 min. 32 2-5 secs
Mr Eve's Sanguine (9st. 11bs), Brace . 3 Mr Diamond's Savonette (7st. 21bs, cd	The Poona Arab Stakes Distance 1 miles —
7st 3lbs), Britt 4	Lt -('ol Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alharith (8st 7lbs), Marrable 1
Won by 4 lengths, 1 length, 11 lengths. Time—1 min. 43 4-5 secs	The Chief of Miraj Junior's Mahboobat Tariq (8st 1lbs), Brace 2
The Lawn Plate. Distance 6 furlongs	Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara (8st 12lbs.), Munro 3
Mr Hoosem Alwan's Karam Allah (9st 4lbs), Spackman	H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Almas (7st 13lbs), Whittle 4
Mr H U Oswal's Samra Layalı (8st 3lbs), Manfi Sullerian	Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 2½ lengths Time —2 mins 54 2-5 secs
	The Criterion Distance 7 furlongs -
Mr S M Khemara's Watchmaker (8st 4lbs), Marrable 4	Nawabzada Fakruhnulk's Zuyder Zee (6st 11lbs ed., 7st. 1lbs.), Britt 1
Won by short head, neck, 11 lengths Time —1 mm. 21 4-5 secs	H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer (8st 3lbs), Cook 2
The St Leger Plate. Distance R C and distance.—	Mr R P Ebrahim's Royal Prince (8st 3lbs), Daniels
Mr. A C. Ardeshir's Robert (8st. 5lbs),	Mr V. Rosenthal's Pin Money (8st. 3lbs), Simmons
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (9st 1lbs).	Won by 5 lengths, short head, 4 lengths Time ←1 min. 28 4-5 secs
Burn 2 Mr E S. Godfrey's Monreale (6st. 12lbs, ed. 7st.), Graham	The Ganeshkind Plate Distance 6 furlongs — Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d' Antibes (9st 2lbs), Munro 1
Mr Diamond's Dunedin (7st 8lbs), Britt 4	Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's
Won by 2½ lengths, 2 lengths, short head Time.—2 mins, 49 3-5 secs	Draughtsman (7st 4lbs., cd. 7st. 7lbs.), Davison
The Paddock Plate Distance 6 furlongs.—	H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st. 1lbs.), Cook
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer (7st, 13lbs.), Britt	Messrs A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On (9st. 4lbs.), C. Hoyt
Mr Kelso's Knight's Adventure (7st. 10lbs.), Burn	Won by short head, head, 2 lengths. Time.— 1 min. 14 3-5 secs.

The Baldoyle Plate. Distance 6 furlongs.— Mr. Eve's Heritage (8st. 7lbs.), Brace 1	Nawab Mahdi Jung's Silver Fir (7st. 12lbs.), H. Black
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch (8st. 1lbs.), Harding 2	Mrs. Mashal's Cherrymoir (9st. 4lbs.),
Mr H. M Dharamsey's Ootman (8st. 11lbs.), Davison	Won by 8 lengths, 2 lengths, 4 lengths. Time.—1 min. 33 4-5 secs.
H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (8st. 9lbs.), Cook 4	Turf Club Plate. Distance 1 mile, 11 furlongs
Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, neck Time.— 1 min. 15 secs.	Lt -Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhan- rajgır's Alharith (8st 7lbs.), J McQuade. 1
The September Plate. Distance 11 miles —	Mr K K Ratod's Fakhar London (9st), Balfour
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk (8st. 12lbs), C. Hoyt	Mrs Mashal's Abbey Guild (7st. 3lbs), H Black
Mr Eve's Bedsocks (8st. 3lbs), Brace 2 Lt -Col, Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhan-	Mr Mohamed Abdulla's Gani Beg (7st.
rajgir's Raghubeer (8st 1lbs), Marrable . 3	9lbs), Ahmadalı 4 Won by 1 length, ½ length, 1½ lengths.
Mr Diamond's Greek Glen (7st. 12lbs.), Davison	Time - 9 min 99 4-5 cost
Won by ½ length, neck, 2 lengths. Time — 2 mins 7 secs.	Nizam's Cup Distance 11 miles
The Aga Khan's Cup. Distance 1½ miles —	Mr S E Peshori's Hero Worship (8st. 6lbs.), Davison
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir (9st), Munro 1	Lt-Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhan- rajgir's Zorawar (8st 8lbs), Thompson 2
Messrs A C Ardeshir and P D. Bolton's Castleton (8st 7lbs), Britt 2	Mr A I Begmohamed's Crusty (8st 7lbs), Moore 3
Maharaj Madan Singh's Corcy (9st.), Burn 3	Nawab Mahdi Jung's Galvale (8st. 7lbs),
Mr J C Sen's Birthday Book (9st. 2lbs), Scanlan	H Black 4 Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 3 lengths, Time.—2 mins 16 3-5 secs.
Time—2 mins 33 4-5 secs The Governor's Cup Distance R C and	Heir Apparent's Cup Distance 1 mile —
distance —	Mr S H Agha's Zainin (7st 6lbs.), Moore 1
Mr Syed Fatah's Hamra Nafea (7st 7lbs, cd 7st 8lbs), Burn 1	Mr J H Mashal and Kisendas's Abaris (7st 7lbs.), H Black 2
Mr A M Khairaz's Fiery Face (7st 9lbs), Simmons 2	Mr Gem's Nassirwan (9st 6lbs), Davison 3
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamim (8st.), Brace . 3	Mr M E Patel's Kabaila (9st. 10lbs), Spackman 4
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan (7st 11lbs, cd 8st), Selby 4	Won by a neck, 11 lengths, 4 lengths, Time,—1 min. 57 1-5 secs.
Won by 1½ lengths, short head, head. Time —3 mins, 6 secs	R C T C Plate Distance 6 furlongs— Mr. Moosa Jaffer Mahomed's Hooray (7st.),
The Aga Shamshuddin Plate. Distance 6	Moore
furlongs — H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond	Mr Gem's Achieve (9st 5lbs), Davison 2 Mr Kapilrai Mehta's Thornham (7st),
Shower (8st. 2lbs), Cook Messrs A Hoyt and A J Hoyt's Private	B McQuade 3 Won by 1 length, neck. Time,—1 min.
Seal (8st. 3lbs.), M Hoyt 2 Mr Kelso's Centoi (7st 7lbs.), Whiteside 3	15 1-5 secs
Mr Eve's Heritage (7st. 11lbs), Brace 4	Rajakhaja Pershed Cup. Distance 11 miles.—
Won by 2 lengths, neck, ½ length. Time —	Mr M C. Patel's Kabaila (8st. 6lbs), B. McQuade
1 min 13 1-5 secs.	
Secunderabad.	Mr. N. Rupchand's English Star (8st. 3lbs.), Balfour 2
	Mr. N. Rupchand's English Star (8st. 3lbs.), Balfour
Secunderabad. Prince Mukarram Jah's Cup. Distance 7	Mr. N. Rupchand's English Star (8st. 3lbs.), Balfour 2 Mr A. Lookmanji's Breach (9st. 10lbs.),

Fakrulmulk Memorial Cup (Div. I). Distance 6 furlongs—
Syed bin Oomer's Tariff (8st. 3lbs.), H. Black 1
Mr H U. Oswal's Colombo (8st 5lbs), Davison 2
Mr Abdul Rahman bin Amin's Naamat Allah (9st 4lbs), Balfour
Chief of Miraj's Junior Amirulmulk (7st 10lbs.), F. Black . 4
Won by 1½ lenghts, 3 lengths, neck Time — 1 min, 23 4-5 secs
Fakrulmulk Memorial Cup. (Div II) Distance 6 furlongs-
Mr Ebrahim Sulleman's Rajub Pasha (8st 4lbs), Thompson
Mr. S H Agha's Sir Jamal (8st. 3lbs), Amad Ali
Syed Alibir's Muqbil Al Khair (8st. 11lbs.), Balfour
Mr Moosa M. Husein's Emperor (9st 6lbs), Spackman
Won by 1 length, 2 lenghts, head. Time.— 1 min. 24 secs.

Shahyarjung Memorial Cup. Distance 5 furlongs —
Raja Dhanrajgir's Rarete (9st. 4lbs), Sibbrit
Mr. Moosa Jaffer Mahomed's Hooray (8st. 11lbs), Moore
Mr E R Talreza's Chapel (8st. 6lbs), Davison
Mr Kapilrai Mehta's Thornham (8st. 9lbs.), Thompson
Stewards' Cup. Distance 7 furlongs
Nawab Mahdi Jung's Galavale (7st 13lbs), H Black
Raja Dhanrajgir's Nefertiti (8st. 11lbs), Sibbrit
Mr Gem's Achieve (9st. 4lbs), Davison 3
Lt -Col Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhan- rajgir's Zorawar (8st 11lbs), Thompson 4 Won by 3 lengths, 1 length, 1½ length Time —1 min 342-5 secs

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIAN TOUR.

The following are the batting and bowling averages of the members of the Australian touring team .—

BATTING AVERAGES

J Ryder	:	Matches 20	Inns 27	N O	H S 139*	Agg 1,121	A ve 48 7
O Wendell-Bill		14	20	3	118*	740	43 5
R O. G Morrisby		20	28	2	145	958	36 8
C G Macartney		13	17	2	106*	485	32 3
F J Bryant		20	30	3	155	743	27 5
A. Alsopp .		6	8	0	51	203	25 2
H. S. Love		17	23	2	91	499	23 7
J. L. Ellis		12	14	4	53*	209	20 9
H. L Hendry .		. 19	26	1	92	507	20 2
R. K. Oxenham		. 15	19	4	44*	275	18 3
T. W. Leather .		. 16	21	5	46*	252	16
L. E. Nagel		13	16	ĭ	80	240	16
F. Mair		18	23	5	48	286	15 8
H. Ironmonger		. 4	4	2	21*	25	12 5
H H. Alexander		11	14	4	ĩi	42	4 2
Also batted : F.	A. Tarra	nt, F. Warne,	J. H Dav	is, L. Tarrar		74	7 ~

BOWLING AVERAGES

			Overs.	Maidens	Runs.	Wickets.	Average
R. K. Oxenham			425	193	828	101	8 19
C G Macartney			213	66	552	34	16 2
T W Leather			 384	91	940	56	16 7
F Mair .	 		383	53	1,280	71	17.8
H. Ironmonger			132	50	323	iõ	20.1
L. E. Nagel	 		 279	77	756	36	21 0
J. Ryder		-	78	19	267	12	22 2
H. H. Alexander	 		171	31	488	18	27 1
H. L. Hendry	 •		 104	30	227	8	28 3
41 1 1 1			 			G	20 0

Also bowled: F. A Tarrant, F. J Bryant, R. O G. Morrisby, O. Wendell Bill, J. H. Davis, L B Tarrant, F. Warne,

Catches taken by: H. L. Hendry 19, H. S. Love 17, J. L. Ellis 12, J. Ryder 12, F. Mair, T. W. Leather, R. K. Oxenham 9 each, F. J. Bryant and O. W. Bill 7 each; L. E. Nagel and A. Allsopp 5 each; R. O. G. Morrisby and H. H. Alexander 4 each, C. G. Macartney 3, L. B. Tarrant 2, F. A. Tarrant, H. Ironmonger and J. H. Davis 1 each.

Ellis stumped 19, Love stumped 11,

"TEST" MATCH BATTING AVERAGES,

		Matches.	Inns.	NO.	н 8.	Agg.	Ave.
F Mair		4	6	4	48	99	49.5
J Rvder		4	7	1	104	273	45 5
o W. Bill		3	6	2	45*	119	29.7
R O Morrisby		4	8	1	67	143	20 4
F J Bryant .		4	8	0	29	135	16.8
(G Macartney		3	5	0	34	78	16.6
R K Oxenham		3	4	0	30	54	13 5
J L Ellis .		3	4	1	12	31	10 3
H S Love		3	5	0	19	49	98
T W Leather .		4	6	0	27	5 4	9
J H Davis		1	2	1	4	4	4.
H Ironmonger		1	1	0	4	4	4
H. L Hendry		4	6	0	9	22	36
H H Alexander		1	2	0	2	3	15
I. E. Nagel	 	2	3	0	1	1	.33

"TEST" MATCH BOWLING AVERAGES

			Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets.	Ave.
R K Oxenham			48	15	128	13	98
J Ryder .			6	1	11	1	11.
(G Macartney			92	31	214	17	125
1 W Leather			116	22	284	22	129
I E Nagel .			46	9	84	6	14
H Ironmonger			34	7	106	5	21 2
l Mair			37	1	227	10	22 7
H L. Hendry			34	9	70	3	23 3
H H Alexander			6	1	18		

Catches taken by H S Love 7, H L Hendry 6, J Ryder 5, J L Ellis 4, T W. Leather, R K. Oxenham, F Mair 3 each, L E Nagel and O W Bill 2 each, C G Macartney, H. H. Alexander, R. O. Morrisby and F. J. Bryant 1 each,

J L Ellis stumped 9 and H. S Love stumped 1.

Result at a Glance.

(Third " Test.")

Australians 334 beat All-Ceylon 96 and 111, by An All-India XI 149 and 301 beat Australian 166 an innings and 127 runs

and 216 by 68 runs.

Australians 197 and 54 for 4 beat Western India Australians 484 diew with Patiala XI 352 and 77

States 154 and 95, by 6 wickets

Australians 315 for 9 (dec) drew with Jaminagar Australians 268 drew with C C. I 167 and 81 158 and 128 for 6

93, by an innings and 86 runs

Australians 149 and 101 for 3 beat Rajputana 101s and Central India 131 and 118, by 7 wickets Australians 47 and 262 for 9 beat Madras Presi-Australians 294 beat Sind 79 and 125, by an unninge and 90 runs

Australians 349 for 4 (dec.) drew with Mahar-ashtra 205 and 42 for 1.

Australians 468 for 8 (dec) drew with Bombay 241 and 171 for 7

(First "Test.")

Australians 268 and 59 for 1 beat All-India 163 and 163, by 9 wickets.

Australians 89 drew with United Provinces 137 Australians 223 and 272 drew with Central

india 380 and 55 for 1. Australians 351 beat C P and Berar 121 and 123 by an innings and 107 runs

Australians 308 and 13 for 1 beat Bengal and Assam 136 and 184 by nine wickets.

(Second "Test.")

Australians 99 and and 80 for 2 beat All-India 48 and 127 by eight wickets.

Australians 340 beat S. Punjab 163 and 115 by an runings and 62 runs.

for 3

for 6 Australians 300 for 4 (dec) beat Gujerat 121 and Moin-ud-Dowla XI 413 for 5 (dec) beat Australians 144 and 154 by an innings and 115

dency 142 and 165 by one wicket and 2 runs,

(Fourth "Test.")

All-India 189 and 113 beat Australia 162 and 107 by 33 runs at Madras.

Australians 392 drew with Mysore 216 and for 3 CENTURIES

For Australians.

Wendell Bill 101 v All-Ceylon.

G Macartney 106 v. Jamnagar.

J S Ryder 139 not out v. Gujerat

J. S. Ryder 101 not out v. Maharashtra

Wendell Bill 107 v. Bombay.

F. Bryant 155 v. Bombay.

J. S. Ryder 104 v All-India.

R D. Morrisby 119 v. C. P. and Berar.

J. S. Ryder 115 against S. Punjab.

Wendell Bill 118 (retired) against Patiala XI.

R. Morrisby 145 against Patiala XI.

Against Australians.

M. M. Naidu (Maharashtra) 124 L. P. Jai (Bombay) 115

J. N Bhaya (Central India) 106.

Wazir Ali (Patiala XI) 132

Amarnath (Moin-ud-Dowla XI) 144.

HIGHEST TOTAL

By Australians. 468 for 8 (dec.) v. Bombay

Against Australians.

413 for 5 by Moin-ud-Dowla XI

LOWEST TOTAL

By Australians.

47 against Madras Presidency.

Against Australians.

48 by All-India at Calcutta.

Bombay.

Quadrangular Tournament-

November 24, 25, 26—Mohammedans 334 (Nazir All 197; H J. Vajifdar four for 64) Parsis 101, (Bazqa Jliam four for 30) and 232 (H. J. Vajifdar 52, S M. Colah 43, M. Nissar four for 69). Mohammedans won by an innings and one run.

November 27, 28—Hindus 299, (L. P. Jai 94, R. J. O. Meyer four for 64) Europeans 121, (F. B. T. Warne 49; Amar Singh six for 42, S. R. Godambe four for 33) and 146, (R. J. O. Meyer 51, Godambe five for 31, Amai Singh four for 50). Hindus won by an innings and 39 tims

December 1, 4—Mohammedans 209, (M. Husseln 86, Amar Singh five for 78), and 198 (Wazir Ali 44, S. R. Godambe four tor 56, Amar Singh four tor 70). Hindus 180, (C. K. Nayudu 97, M Nissar six for 69) and 127, (Nayudu 53, Nissar tour for 56, Mustaq Ali three for 15). Mohammedans won by 100 runs.

Cricket Championship of India ("Ranji" Trophy) Semi Final-(Played at Madras on February

14, 15 and 16.)

Madras beat Bengal and Assam by 91 runs.

Madras, 195 and 158.

Bengal and Assam, 144 and 118.

Semi Final-(Played at New Delhi on March 22, 23 and 24)

Bombay beat Northern India by 12 runs.

Bombay, 170 and 223

Northern India, 140 and 241.

Final-(Played at New Delhi on March 27 to April 1)

Bombay beat Madras by 190 runs.

Bombay, 384 and 199.

Madras, 268 and 125.

Karachi.

Sind Pentangular Tournament-

Muslims vs. The Rest-Muslims won by 92

Muslims, 155 and 141. The Rest, 108 and 96

Hindus vs. Europeans-Hindus won by 136 runs,

Hindus, 120 and 210.

Europeans, 78 and 116.

Muslims vs Parsis - Parsis won by 6 wickets Parsis, 109 and 150 for 4. Muslims, 123 and 132.

Final-Hindus vs. Parsis. Hindus won by 113 runs

Hindus, 171 and 282 for 9. Parsis, 117 and 223.

Nagpur.

C P and Berar Quadrangular .--Final .-

Hindus, 126 and 101 for 3.

Muslims, 90 and 133.

TENNIS.

Hindus won by 6 wickets and 4 runs.

Allahabad.

International Matches.-

Singles —R Menzel (Czechoslovakia) beat Chaus Mohamed (India), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1, and C. von Metaxa (Austria) beat W H S Michelmore (India), 8-6, 7-5.

Doubles.—R Menzel (Czechoslovakia) and Count Baworowski (Austria) beat D A Lodges and W. H. S Michelmore (India), 3-6, 6-4, 6-3.

L Hecht (Czechoslovakia) and G von Metaxa (Austria) beat L Brooke Edwards and C. S. Beatty (India), 6-3, 6-1.

Exhibition Singles -- Weiss (Austria) beat Murad Khan (India), 8-2, 14-12,

All-India Lawn Tennis Championships .--Men's Singles,-R. Menzel beat G. von Metaxa, 6-4, 6-2, 8-6.

Men's Doubles .- R Menzel and L. Hecht beat G. von Metaxa and Count Baworowski, 6-1, 6-2, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles -- Hodges and Miss Gibson beat R K. De and Miss Woodcock, 6-3, 6-4 Women's Singles —Miss Leila Row beat Miss

R. Gibson, 6-1, 6-0.
Women's Doubles --Miss Gibson and Miss
Harvey Johnston beat Mrs Dodd and Mrs Wylde, 6-3, 7-9, 6-4

Bangalore.

Bowring Institute Championships-

Men's Singles-Final :- Blake beat Bobb,

6-0, 6-1, 6-2. Women's Singles—Final:—Miss Woodbridge beat Mrs Darby, 6-0, 6-3.

Bombay.

Y. M. C A. Open Lawn Tennis Tourney.-Men's Singles -A. G. Gupte beat R. F Vakharia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4.

Women's Singles -- Miss L. Row beat Miss R. Portlock, 6-1, 6-1.

Women's Doubles -Miss L. Row and Mrs. K Row beat Mrs. and Miss Portlock, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles -A. M. D. Pitt and Gupte beat A. C. Suntook and F. F. Vakharia

Mixed Doubles :--- Mr and Mrs. J. E. Tew beat Mrs. Portlock and A. M. D. Pitt 6-4, 6-2.

Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana Open Tennis Tournament-

Women's Singles -Mrs. J E. Tew beat Miss

W. Hill, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.
Women's Doubles —Mrs. J E Tew and Mrs
W A Bell beat Mrs. M C. Captain and
Miss F Talyarkhan 6-4, 6-1

Parsi Gymkhana Open Lawn Tennis Tourna-

Men's Singles -B. T Blake beat E. V. Bobb 7-5, 6-3.

Men's Doubles - J. Charanjiva and B 'I' Blake beat E. V Bobb and A. C Pereira,

Mixed Doubles —Miss P G Dinshaw and B T. Blake vs. Miss L Row and E V. Bobb, 7-5, 4-6, 10-10 (unfinished)

Women's Singles.—Miss L. Row beat Miss W Hill, 6-2, 6-0.

Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tourna-

Men's Singles :- S. A. Azim beat E Padamji, East India Lawn Tennis Championships-6-1, 6-1.

Men's Doubles --- J Charanjiva and Rambhir Singh beat E. Padamii and V. M. Vanarse, 6-4, 4-6, 6-2

Mixed Doubles - Mrs. J E. Tew and J E Tew beat Miss L Portlock and J Charanjiva,

Women's Singles -Miss L Row beat Miss M Dubash, 6-3, 6-2 Women's Doubles --Mis J E Tew and Miss

W Hill beat Miss L Row and Mrs K Row,

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships-Men's Singles .- R. Menzel beat L. Hecht, 6-1, 6-1

Men's Doubles .- R Menzel and L Hecht beat P. Henderson-Brooks and B T Blake,

6-2, 6-3
Mixed Doubles —Mis J Boland and E V
Bobb beat Mrs J E Tew and J. E Tew, 6-2, 8-6

Women's Singles -- Mrs J Boland beat Miss

Harvey Johnstone, 6-3, 6-3
Women's Doubles —Mrs J Boland and Miss
Harvey Johnstone beat Mrs J E Tew and
Miss W Hill, 6-3, 14-12.

The All-Bandra Open Lawn Tennis Champion-Juos-

Women's Singles .- Miss Leela Row beat Miss | Southern India Championships --L Woodbridge, 6-1, 7-5.

Women's Doubles .- Miss Leela Row and Mrs K Row beat Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss F Talyarkhan, 6-3, 6-4

Men's Doubles -E V Bobb and A C Pereira beat J. Charanjiva and R A. Wagle, 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Single,-E. V Bobb beat J. Charanjiva, 7-5, 6-2

Mixed Doubles —Miss L. Woodbridge and A. C Pereira beat Miss F. Talyarkhan and E V Bobb, 6-4, 6-4.

Suburban Open Tennis Tournament-

Men's Singles-Final .- E. V. Bobb beat Chunilal, 6-1, 6-2

Men's Doubles—Final.—S K Koul and Chunilal beat Bobb and A. C. Pereira. 7-5, 6-3

Mixed Doubles-Final -S K Koul and Miss P D'Lima beat A C Pereira and Miss

Wadıa, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4. omen's Singles—(1 omen's Singles—(Final) —Mrs M C Captain beat Miss P. d'Lima, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3 Women's

Calcutta.

The Bengal Lawn Tennis Championships .-

Men's Singles-D. A. Hodges beat W. H. S. Michelmore, 6-4, 8-10, 11-9, 6-3

Women's Singles-Miss O. Webb beat Mrs. J Boland, 6-2, 6-3.

Men's Doubles-D A. Hodges and R G Mac-Innes beat L Brooke Edwards and W. H. S. Michelmore, 6-4, 9-7, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles—D. Hodges and Miss Harvey Johnstone beat R. G. MacInnes and Miss Webb, 6-4, 6-2

Women's Doubles-Mrs. J Boland and Mrs. Graham beat Miss O. Webb and Miss Cooper, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Men's Singles—I. Hecht beat R. Menzel, 3-6, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1, 7-5

Men's Doubles-R Menzel and L. Hecht beat G von Metaxa and Count Baworowski

8-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-8, 6-4. Women's Singles—Mrs J Boland beat Miss

O. Webb, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3. Women's Doubles—Miss O Webb and Mrs Graham beat Mrs. J. Boland and Mrs.

McKenna Baker, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4
Mixed Doubles—Mrs J Boland and N.
Krishnaswami beat Miss O Webb and R J Maclnnes, 6-4, 7-5.

Colombo.

India beat Ceylon by 3 matches to 1

India vs. Ceylon

Men's Doubles—Savoor and Sohan Lal beat D S Charenguivel and J Kantawal, 6-3, 6-4, Charanjiva and Krishnaswamy beat Pinto and Sansoni, 6-4, 7-5, Savoor and Sohan Lal beat Renne and F. R. Saram, 6-3, 7-5

Mixed Doubles-Miss Sansoni and Pinto beat Miss Leela Row and Krishnaswamy, 2-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Exhibition Match-Charanjiva and Krishnaswamy, beat Savoor and Sohan Lal, 6-4, 6-3

Madras.

Men's Singles-Menzel beat Metaxa 6-4, 6-4,

Men's Doubles - Menzel and Metaxa beat Brooke-Edwards and Krishnaswamy, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0

Women's Singles -Mrs C V N Sastri beat Mrs. Taylor, 6-4, 6-2

HOCKEY.

Bombay.	Poons.
Aga Khan Cup—	Aga Khan Cup (Poona)-
Bombay Customs A C 7 goals.	Kirkee United 3 goals Poona Contingent (A.F.I) . Nul
Kirkee United 1 goal Jepsen Cup-	Kirkee Sportsmen Tourney-
White Spiders 1 goal.	Kirkee Ordnance "A" 2 goals Kirkee United "A" Nil
G.P.P. Ry. Inst., (Igatpuri) Nil	
Gwalior Cup— Kirkee United 4 goals.	Indian Hockey Tour to New Zealand and
Bombay Customs "A" . 1 goal	Personnel of Contingent—
Exhibition Matches—	Behram Doctor (Manager), P Gupta,
First Match — Goans United 3 goals.	M. N. Masud, Rup Singh, F. Wells, P Da-
Provincial XI Nul.	Behram Doctor (Manager), P Gupta, (Asst Manager), Dhyan Chand (Captaun), M. N. Masud, Rup Singh, F. Wells, P Da-, N Mukeril, E Nestor, L Davidson, T Blake, P Fernandes, R Ahmad, M Naim, H Singh, S M. Hussein, Shahabuddin, M J. Gopalan
Second Match — Provincial XI . 2 goals	M Naim, H Singh, S M. Hussein,
Provincial XI . 2 goals Bombay Combined . 2 goals	Shahabuddin, M. J. Gopalan
Calcutta.	Statistics Matches played 48
Beighton Cup	Won 47
Bombay Customs 2 goals Calcutta Customs 1 goal	Drawn
Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament—	For Goals 5 580
Final .—	1
Bengal 1 goal. Manavadar	(One Match was abandoned.) Highest individual goal scorers:—
Lakshmibilas Cup.—	Dhyan Chand 200 goals
Jhansi Heroes 6 goals Mohan Bagan 2 goals.	Rup Singh 187 goals Wells 112 goals
	Result of Test Matches against New Zealand —
Madras. Madras United Club Tourney—	First Test— India 4 goals
Medical College 4 goals	New Zealand 2 goals
Telegraph R. C 2 goals	Second Test-
New Delhi.	India 3 goals New Zealand 2 goals
Inter-Railway's Hockey Tournament-	Third Test—
N. W. Railway 3 goals. B. B & C I Railway	India . 7 goals. New Zealand . 1 goal
FOOT	BALL.
Bangalore.	Nadkarni Cup
Ashe Cup Tournament — 1st Bn Wiltshire Regiment . 2 goals.	Bombay City 1 goal Lower Colaba Sokolis S C
1st Bn Wiltshire Regiment . 2 goals. Bangalore Moslems 1 goal.	Calcutta.
Bombay.	International Match—
Meakin Cup-	Indians 3 goals
Royal Warwickshire Regt 2 goals. Durham Light Infantry Nul.	Europeans 1 goal
Rovers Cup-	League Championship— Mohammedan Sporting Winners
King's Regiment 2 goals. Durham Light Infantry . 1 goal.	Calcutta F. C Runners-up
Gossage Cup-	I F. A. Shield—
Bombay Gymkhana 2 goals.	East Yorkshire Regt 1 goal Loyal Regt
Bombay City 1 goal Harwood League—	All-India Inter'-Varsity Tournament—
Division I —	Calcutta 4 goals
Durham Light Infantry Winners. 3rd Field Brigade, R A	Lucknow Nul
Kirkee Runners-up.	Simla.
Division II. Durham Light Infantry Winners.	Durand Cup— Border Regiment 1 goal.
Texaco Club Runners-up	

RUC	BY.
Bombay. Bombay Gymkhana Open Tourney— Prince of Wales' Volunteers (two trics) 6 points. 8th Field Brigade (R.A.) (one penalty goal) 3 points.	International Match— England
Calcutta. Bethell Cup— Calcutta Scottish(1 goal, 2 tries) 11 points. Calcutta Light Horse Nu.	Bombay (1 try) 3 points. Mhow . Mhow Brigade Area Tournament— Gloucestershire Regt(1 goal, 1 try) 8 points. 8th Field Brigade (R.A.)
GO	LF.
Bombay. Merchants' Cup— Winners.—Messrs. General Motors (India)	The Jubilee Cup (Ladies)— Mrs. Whrte (Bombay) —19=4 down. Mrs. Lowndes (Bombay) —16=5 down. Mrs Sanson (Poona) —36=6 down.
Ltd. Score 228. Calcutta. International Match—	Mrs Bullock (Bombay) —13=9 down. Mrs Frazer (Manmad) —30=9 down Western India Championship— A G Scott (Nagpur) beat LtCol S. R. Prall (Bombay) 5 and 4.
Scotland beat England by 13 matches to 9. Ladies' Golf Championship of India— Mrs. A. A. Marr beat Mrs. S. K. Scott by 5 and 4. Golf Championship of India—	The Captain's Cup— D M Khatau (Bombay) beat J. G Colderwood (Bombay) 5 and 3. The Jubilee Cup—
A. Glennie beat F. R. Bagley by 9 and 7. Nasik. The President's Cup—	A J. W. Sanson teat S. E. C White 1 up Ladies' Bangle— Mrs Lewis (Akola) beat Mrs. Lowndes (Bombay) 2 and 1.
Abercrombie (Bombay) 76. Winner. Wiles (Bombay) 79. Fido (Bombay) 80. Prall (Bombay) 80. Pogson (Bombay) 80. Walker (Nasik) 81 White (Bombay) 83	The Advani Cup— Sherston Baker
White (Bombay) 83 Deeth (Bombay) 83 Nasik Gymkhana Cup— Sausman (Nasik) 93—24=69. Jessop (Bombay) 75— 4=71. Hamilton (Bombay) 84—10=74. Scott (Nagpur) 80—5=75.	Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India— Capt Wise beat Marsh 5 and 4. Women's Amateur Golf Championship of Southern India— Mrs. M. F. Bridge beat Mrs. L. B. Gasson 5 and 4.
•	OLO.
Bangalore Bangalore Open Handicap Tourney	Calcutta. Indian Polo Association Championship— Jaipur . 10 goals. Kashmir Ezra Cup Tournament— Wanderers (received 4 goals) . 12 goals. Kashmir "A"
Bombay.	Lahore.

Western India Handicap Polo Tourney:—
Final:—
Goloonda 12 goals.
Saugor Wednesday . . . 8 ,,

Punjab Challenge Cup Tourney—
Wild Geese . . . 9 goals
6th D. C. O. Lancers . . . 4 ,,

792 Water Pole	and Boxing.			
New Delhi. Duke of Connaught's Polo Tourney— 17/21st/Lancers 7 goals. 14/20th/Royal Hussars 2 " Poona. Handicap Polo Tourney (Richardson Cup)— Royal Deccan Horse " A " 5 goals. Scinde Horse 1‡ "	Subsidiary Tournament— 17/21st Lancers 6 goals. Royal Deccan Horse "B" 4 ,, Rawalpindi. Rawalpindi. Tradesmen's Cup Polo Tourney— Skinners Horse			
WATER	POLO.			
Quadrangular Water Polo Tourney— Parsis	4 goals 3 ,,			
BOXI	NG.			
Bombay. Bombay Presidency Amateur Senior and Junior Championships— JUNIOR NOVICES (6st. 7lbs. and under).—Yusuf Janmahomed (Sassoon Reformatory) beat A A Paghdiwalla (Bharda School), on points. (7st. and under).—Cadet J Starr (Dufferin) beat Karim Kadar (Sassoon Reformatory), the referee stopping the fight in the second round (8st. and. under).—Cadet I Ahmed (Dufferin) beat Cadet J. Ward (Dufferin), on points. (7st. 7lbs. and. under).—Abdul Rashid	SENIOR INTERMEDIATE Welter weight.—Pte F. Monaghan (Durhams) k.o. Pte J. Barker (Durhams), in the last round. Flyweight.—N. F. Dhanidaduna (Zoroastrian League) beat D. D. Panday (Zoroastrian League), on points Featherweight.—Signaller Cowan (Durhams) lost to Pte. Hopkinson (Durhams), on points Bantamweight:—I. Sequeira (Nagpada N. H.) beat F. P. Linnett (Nagpada N. H.), on points Welterweight:—Pte, P. Turnbull (Durhams) lost to Pte. J. Sayers (Durhams), on points			
on points.				

SENIOR OPEN.

points.

(8st 7lbs and under) —K. A Garthwaite (Procter, Y.M.C.A.) beat Cadet E. Pinto (Dufferin), on points

(9st. and under):—R. Haddrell (Nagpada N. H.) beat Cadet L. C. Morris (Dufferin),

SENIOR NOVICES.

Bantamweight —D A Shroff (Zoroastrian League), beat J. S. Matcher, (G I. P.), on

Flyweight:—H. Mahomed (Nagpada N. H.) beat P. A. DaCosta (G I P), the latter

Feather weight.—C. B. Contractor (Zoroastrian League) beat V. Babbington (Nagpada N. H.), on points.

Lightweight —Pte. G. Fearon (Durhams) k.o. Pte. S. Lester (Durhams), in the first

Light Heavyweight:—I. Scott (Nagpada N.H.) beat P. E. Connelly (Procter, Y.M.

Heavyweight:—Pte. T. Bell (Durhams), w.o. Pte. H. Hall (Durhams), the latter scratching on medical grounds.

(Durhams) the latter

giving up in the first round.

Middleweight:—Pte. C. Dear w.o. W. J. Carr (G I P.),

scratching on medical grounds.

on points.

points.

round.

C.A.), on points.

Flyweight '—H. A. Johnson (Y.M.C.A.), k o Bugler Palmer (Somersets), in the first round.

Featherweight —L/Cpl H. (Somersets) k.o L/Cpl A. Matthews Atkinson (Warwicks), in the second round.

Welterweight —Pte W Sillis (Somersets) beat Pte. E. Hanley (Durhams), on points after a very good fight.

Bantamweight ·-- E. Joseph (Nagpada N. H) beat K. B Musa (Zoroastrian League), on points

Lightweight:-J. C. Pithawalla (Zoroastrian League) beat D. C. Lomas (G. I. P.), on points.

The Army and R.A.F. Boxing Championships.— Other Ranks Flyweight (Final):—Bugir Palmer (Somersets) knocked out Pte. Smith (Norfolks) in the second round.

Other Ranks Bantamweights (Final):—Cpl Lewis (holder) (K.S.L.I.) beat Signalman Warburton (Signals) on points.

Other Ranks Featherweights (Final):—Pte.
Baulch (Northamptons) beat Pte. Stone (Norfolks) on points.

- Officers' Welterwieghts (Final):—2/Lieut.

 Marsh (Royal Scots) beat 2/Lieut. Young
 (Loyals) on points.
- Officers' Middleweight (Final)—P./O. Newman (Royal Air Force) beat Lieut. Jenkins (North Staffords) on points.
- Other Ranks Welterwieights (Final) Pte. Warderop (Black Watch) beat Pte. Digesso (Norfolks) on points.
- Other Ranks Middleweights (Final):—Bandsman Bloxham (Norfolks) w.o. L/Cpl. Garnham (Devons), the latter being prevented from boxing by the Medical Officer because injuries received in the semi-finals.
- Other Ranks Lightheavyweight (Final) —Pte Ansell (Beds and Herts) knocked out Pte Morris (Somersets) in the first few seconds, a short right to the point.
- Other Ranks Lightweights Final —Pte-Gannon (Loyals) w.o. Cpl Blackwell (14/20 Hussars) scratched on instructions from the Medical Officer.
- Other Ranks Heavyweights (Final) —L/Bdr-McKenzie (N. Battery, R. H. A.) knocked out Pte. Bell (Durhams) in the first round
- Other Ranks A F I. Featherweight (Final) Pte. Lomas (G.I.P. Railway Regt.) beat Pte. C. Webbei (G.I.P. Railway Regt), on points.
- Other Rauks A.F.I. Flyweights (Final) —Pte-Josephs (Bombay Contingent) beat Pte. D'Costa (G. I. P. Rly. Regt.) on points.
- Other Ranks A.F.I. Heavyweight (Final) Pte. Hayeem (Bombay Contingent) knocked out L/Cpl Roque (G.I.P. Rly Regt.) in the second round.
- Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Championships —

Results :-

Flyweight —H. A. Johnson (Y.M.C A) beat L. P. Clarkson (Dufferin O.B.C A) on points. Bantamweight.—S. Simons (Y M C.A.) beat Bglr. Palmer (Somersets) on points.

Featherweight.—Cpl Willims (Somersets) beat Bdsm. Thorogood (Somersets) on points

Lightweight —J. C. Pithawalla (Z P.C.L.) beat L /Cpl. Owen (Somersets) on points. Welterweight —Pte. Cocking (Gloucesters) beat L./Cpl. Monaghan (Durhams), in the fourth round, the referee stopping the fight.

Middleweight .-- D Chatterton (G.I.P. Rly.) beat Saul Hayeem (Edsu) on points.

Light Heavyweight—Pte J. Morris (Somersets) beat E. Stringer (Karachi Police) in the first round.

Heavyweight—Pte. Bell (Durhams) knocked out P. Rocque in the first round.

Special Contest —Ellis Joseph (N.N.H.) beat L./Cpl. Goundry (Durhams) on points.

L. Bdr. Harris (H. Field Battery R.A.) beat Pte. Hazell (Somersets) on points.

Calcutta.

All India Army and R.A F. Team Boxing Championship — Final :—

Winners —1st Bn the Royal Norfolk Regiment, 18 points

Runners-up —1st Bn. East Surrey Regiment, 15 points

Bantamweight.—Pte. A Smith (Royal Norfolks) beat Pte. E. Jackson, the referee stopping the fight in the second round.

Featherweight —L/Cpl. A. Shrimpton (Royal Norfolks) beat Pte. G. Smith on points.

Lightweight (First String)—Pte S Girdler (East Surreys) beat Pte, J. Nichols on points; Second String—Pte H. Bates (East Surreys) beat Pte, J. Stone on points, Third String—C. S M. G. Wright (Royal Noriolks) beat L/Cpl. A Aldridge on points

Welterweight (First String).—Pte. J Digesso (Royal Norfolks) beat Pte. E. Pocock on points, Second String:—Pte W. Francis (Royal Norfolks) beat L/Cpl L. Bodycombe on points; Third String.—Pte. E Drewitt (Royal Norfolks) beat Pte. J. O'Sullivan on points.

Middleweight (First String).—L/Cpl E Diboll (East Surreys) beat Bidsmn. T Bloxham on points, Second String.—Ptc. T. Ellis (Royal Norfolks) beat Ptc E Battern on points.

Heavyweight —Pte A Durling (East Surrey) knocked out L/Cpl W. Mudford in the first round.

SPECIAL CONTEST.

Pte T McDermott (King's Regt) beat Pte. R. Naug (B N. R. Regt.) on points

ATHLETICS.

Bombay.

Bombay Silver Jubilee Olympic Games-

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

- in Metres Final:—1 Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital), 2 Miss I Maseyk (St George's Hospital) Time—7 recs.
- Putting the Shot. Best Hand —1 Miss M Webster (St. George's Hospital); 2 Miss M Craggs (St. George's Hospital). Distance 22 feet, 64 inches.
- Putting the Shot, Both Hands.—1 Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital), 2 Miss M Webster (St George's Hospital). Distance 43 feet, 7½ inches.
- 83 Metres Hurdles —1 Miss O. Lincoln (Jubbulpore), 2 Miss I Maseyk (St. George's Hospital) Time—16 secs 100 Metres Run —1 Miss N
- 100 Metres Run,—1 Miss N Menashy (Sir Jacob Sassoon H S.), 2 Miss S. Kelly (Sir Jacob Sassoon H S) Time—13 1-5 secs
- Throwing the Javelin —1 Miss M. Craggs (St. George's Hospital), 2 Miss K Sirwai (Daver's Dancing School). Distance 64 feet, 3 inches.

- Broad Jump;—1 Miss N Maseyk (St. George's 400 Metres Shuttle Relay.—1 Unattached Hospital); 2 Miss F. Menashy (Jacob Sassoon H.S.). Distance 12 feet, 94 inches. 48 2-5 secs.
- 1,500 Metres Cycle Race:—1 Miss P. Vajifdar, (Malcolm Cycling Club); 2 Miss M. Webster, (St. George's Hospital). Time—3 mins 18 4-5 secs.
- High Jump:—1 Miss O Lincoln (Jubbulpore). 2 Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital) Height 4 feet.
- 00 Metres Shuttle Relay.—1 Sir Jacob Sassoon High School. Time—56 and 56 3-5 secs

MEN'S EVENTS

- 800 Metres Final.—1 W. D C. Lewis (B. B & C. I. Railway); 2 L/Nk Chavan Singh (3/1st Punjab Regiment.) Time—2 mins 7весв
- enthalon —1 A H. Priestley (Bombay Police), 10 points; 2 P. MacDonald (B. B Penthalon —1 A (Bombay & C. I Railway), 13 points.
- 200 Metres Low Hurdles:—1 G. H. Jones (G I P Railway); 2 J. Jameson (Bombay University). Time—28 secs.
- High Jump —1 A. H Priestley, (Bombay Police, 2 S J Oliveira (Unattached) Height—5 feet, 8 inches A new Bombay
- 100 Metres Run:—1 B H Edmonds (B B. & C I Railway), 2 V G. Allen (Unattached) Time-11 secs
- Throwing the Discus —1 A H Priestley (Bombay Police), 2 S A Megharian. Distance 107, feet 9 inches
- 110 Metres High Hurdles —1 J Jameson (Bombay University); 2 P Vaughan (B B & C I Railway) Time—16 2-5 secs. Jameson
- ole Vault —1 J Jameson (Bombay University); 2 P Vaughan (B B & C I Railway) Height 10 fett, 3 inches A new Bombay Pole Vault -
- 200 Metres Run 1 B H Edmonds (B B & C 1 Railway); 2 D Lean (B. B. & C I Railway) Time—24 secs.
- Putting the Shot.—1 A H. Priestley (Bombay Police), 2 H S Lynn. Distance—36 feet, 0 3-4 inches. A new Bombay record
- Throwing the Javelin —1 A. H Priestley (Bombay Police), 2 P McDonnell (B B & C I Railway) Distance 151 feet, 4 inches
- Running Broad Jump —1 M Dique (Unattached), 2 J Jameson (Bombay University). Distance 20 feet, 10 1-2 inches A new Bombay record
- 15,000 Metres Run —1 L/Nk. Chavan Singh (3/1st Punjab Regiment), 2 T V. R. Rao (Unattached)
- Hop, Step and Jump —1 M. Dique (Unattached); 2 G. L. Walsh Distance 42 feet, 0 1-2 inch. A new Bombay record.
- 3,000 Metres Walk:—1 R. G. Nair (Bombay Amateur Athletic Club); 2 D. R. Master (Bombay Amateur Athletic Club). Time— 16 mins. 10 secs.

- 3,000 Metres Cycle Race:—1 B. Malcolm (Malcolm Cycling Club); 2 J. B Guard (B B & C. I Railway). Time—5 min-
- 1,600 Metres Medley Relay.—1 B. B. & C I Railway. Time—4 mins. 12 2-5 secs.
- Bombay Presidency Olympic Games .--
 - 200 Metres Low Hurdles :-- 1. G Jones (G I P Railway); 2. L Romer (G.I.P. Railway) Time-28 4-5 sers.
 - Running High Jump —1. J. Jameson (Bombay University), 2 R. D. Moolchand (Grant Medical College). Height: 5 ft 7 inches.
 - 100 Metres Run —1 P Sweeny (Customs) 2, F. C. Woodcock (Bombay Telephones) Time—11 2-5 secs.
 - 110 Metres High Hurdles.—1. J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2 A. G. Game Time—16 3-5 secs.
 - Throwing the Discus —1. Lt. Glbbs-Kennett (Durhams); 2. H S. Lynn (Customs) Distance 103 feet, 8½ inches.
 - Pole Vault :-- 1. J. Jameson (Bombay University); 2 W. P. Shanta (Veterinary College) Height 9 ft. 111 inches.
 - 200 Metres Run .—1 P. Sweeney (Customs), 2. I Jooma. Time—23 1-5 secs. This is a new Bombay record.
 - Putting the Shot —1. Lieut Gibbs-Kennett (Durhams), 2 T. Scott (City Police)-Distance 37 feet 8½ inches. This is a new Bombay record
 - 400 Metres Run —1 I Jooms; 2. B J Gardener, Time—552-5 secs.
 - Throwing the Javelin —1. N. Priestley (City Police); 2. T Scott (City Police). Distance 140 ft. 4 ins.
 - Broad Jump —1. J Jameson (Bombav University); 2. W. P Shanta (Veterinary College) Distance 21 feet 5 ins. This is a new Bombay record.
 - 1,500 Metres Run:—1. C. S A. Swam (R.I.A.S.C.); 2 T. V. R. Rao (Mysord Gymkhana) Time—4 mins. 28 2-5 sec This is a new Bombay record.
 - Hop, Step and Jump.-1. J. Jameson (Bomba University); 2. A. E. Game. Distance 41 ft. 1 inch.
 - 1,500 Metres Steeplechase.—1. C S. A. Swam (R I.A.S C); 2. S. D'Souza (St. Sebastian High School) Time—4 mins 41 4-5 secs
 - 400 Metres Shuttle Relay—1. Nasik Trotters Time—47 2-5 secs. A new Bombay record
 - 3,000 Metres Cycle Race:—1 R. K. Bastani (Sassanian Wheelers); 2. J. Guard (Malcolini Cycling Club).

- 1,600 Metres Medley Relay:—1. Nasik Trotters.
 2. Bombay Telephone Coy. Time—3 mins.
 53 4-5 secs. This is a new Bombay record.
- 800 Metres:—1. R. Davis (Unattached); 2 R. N. Uchil (Unattached). Time: 2 mins. 9 secs.
- 10,000 Metres:—1. C. S. A. Swami; 2. S. Ganpat; 3. H. P. McGee. Time—35 mins. 35 2-5 secs.
- 5,000 Metres Run :—1. S. D'Souza; 2 C. S. A Swami; 3. P. R. Ghatkai. Time—16 mins 50 4-5 secs.
- 5,000 Metres Walk:—1. R. G. Nair; 2. S. H. Kutar; 3. Y. A Gole. Time—28 mins. 4 4-5 secs.
- 100 Kilometres Cycle Race —1. W. Turner; 2. A. K. Bastani; 3.N. B. Irani. Time—3 hrs. 26 mins. 31 secs.
- Marathon:—1.C S. A Swami; 2.S. Gunpat; L. G. Ghatpande, Time—3 hrs. 13 mins 34 secs.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

- 83 Metres Hurdles —1 Miss S. Kelly (Jacob Sassoon High School), 2. Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital). Time—16 1-5 secs.
- 50 Metres Run —1. Miss F. Menashy (Jacob Sassoon High School), 2. Miss P. Thomas (Unattached). Time—71-5 secs.
- Putting the Shot (8 lbs. 12 ozs.) —1. Miss N Maseyk (St George's Hospital), 2 Miss B C Shore. Distance 21 ft 6% ins.
- 100 Metres Run —1. Miss B. C. Shore (Unattached), 2 Miss F. Menashy, (Jacob Sassoon High School). Time—13 4-5 secs.
- Throwing the Discus —1 Miss N. Maseyk (St-George's Hospital), 2. Miss M. Craggs (St George's Hospital) Distance 60 ft. ½ ins
- Running High Jump —1. Miss B C. Shore (Unattached); 2. Miss M. Craggs. Height 4 ft. 51 ins., a new Indian record.
- Throwing the Javelin —1. Miss N. Maseyk (St George's Hospital) 2. Miss M Craggs (St. George's Hospital) Distance 63 ft. 54 ins
- 1,500 Metres Cycle Race:—1. Miss P Vajifdar;
 Miss B. Thakkar. Time—4 mins. 32 secs.
- Running Broad Jump —1. Miss B. C. Shore; 2 Miss N. Maseyk (St. George's Hospital). Distance 13 ft. 81 ins.

Lahore.

Punjab Olympic Championships .---

MEN'S FINALS,

- 400 Metres Hurdles —1. Bashir Rahmad (Lahore); 2. Mackinnon (N.W.R.) Time—52.2 secs.
- Pole Vault:—1. Abdul Shafi (Lahore).
 2. Tahir Hussain (Lahore). Height 12 ft.
 ‡ins. (New All India record.)
- 100 Metres.—1. J. Hart (Ambala), 2. Whiteside (N.W.R.) Time—11 secs.
- Hop. Step and Jump —1. Mehrchand Dhawan (Lahore); 2. Abdul Aziz (Lahore). Distance 45 ft. 10½ ins.

- 400 Meters.—1. Babu Singh (Ludhian); 2 G. M. Arthoen (Ambala). Time—51.5 secs.
- 110 Metres Hurdles.—1. Cox (Rawalpindi); 2. L. Jennings (N.W.R.). Time—15-9 secs. (New provincial record.)
- 5,000 Metres —1. Rounak Singh (Patiala); 2. Amar Singh (Patiala). Time—15 mins. 9-5 secs. (New All-India record.)
- Javelin Throw :-- 1. Ahmad Hussain (Lahore), 2. Laldin (N.W.R.) Distance 164 ft 5 ins.
- 200 Mctres.—1. Whiteside (N.W.R.); 2. J. Hart (Ambala) Time—22-55 secs. (New provincial record)
- Ten Miles Cycle Race —1. Jankidas (Lahore) 2. Yadonath (Lahore). Time—24 mins. 39 secs.
- 800 Metres.—1 Harnaran Jansingh (Lahore), 2. A. R Malik (N.W.R.) Time—2 mins 2 secs. (New provincial record).
- High Jump —1 Cox (Rawalpindi); 2. P C. Bahl (Lahore). Height 5 ft. 6½ ins.
- 1,500 Metres —1. Naikram Karan (Sangroor)
 2. Prithviraj (N.W.R.) Time—4 min. 18 1-5 secs.
- Shot Put —1 Zahur Ahmed Khan (Shahpur); 2. Nazar Mahomed (Jhelum) Distance: 42 ft. 5 ins.
- 5 ins. Long Jump —1. Mehr. Chand (Lahore); 2. Tehl Singh (Amritsar) Distance 21 ft. 7\(\) ins.
- Hammer Throw —1 T.A.Combe (Rawalpindi); 2 H. Kenny (Royal Signals, Sialkot) Distance 123 ft. 6 lns.
- Discus Throw —1 Chanan Singh (Ludhiana); 2. D. Phillips (N.W.R.). Distance 113 ft. 5 ins.
- 10,000 Metres (about six miles) —1. Amar Singh (Patiala), 2. Rounaq Singh (Patiala). Time —33 min 30 2-5 secs.
- 800 Metres (Juniors) —1 S. D. Bukhare (Lahore); 2 Abdul Majid (Jhang). Time—2 mins. 29 secs.
- 50 Metres (Juniors)—1. Salahuddin (Moghalpura), 2. 1qbal Singh (Montgomery). Time—6 secs
- Pole Vault (Juniors).—1. R.K. Singh (Lahore); 2. Inder Singh (Ludiana). Height—8 ft. 64 ins.
- 400 Metres (Juniors) —1. Iqbal Singh (Montgomery), 2. Salahuddin (Mughalpura). Time—58-9 secs.
- Long Jump (Juniors).—1. Dilbagh Rai (Ludhiana); 2 Ih¤an-ul-Haq (Lahore). Distance 16 ft. 8½ ins.

WOMEN'S FINALS.

- 50 Metres;—1. Miss D Forest (Lahore); 2. Miss Jean (Lahore). Time—64-10 secs.
- 100 Metres —1. Miss R Jean, 2. Miss D Forest. Time—13-7 secs.
- 80 Metres Hurdles —1. Miss D. Forest, 2. Miss Patsy Hayes (Lahore). Time— 15-7 secs.

- Discus Throw:—1. Mrs. Lewis (Lahore). 2. Miss Rankin (Lahore). Distance 59 ft 8 ins.
- Javelin Throw:—1. Miss Duke (Lahore), 2. Miss D. Murz (Lahore). Distance 69 ft 4 ins.
- High Jump —1. Miss I. Myers (Lahore); Height 3 ft. 8‡ ins.
- Shot Put —1. Miss Rankin (Lahore); 2 Mrs. Loius (N.W.R.) Distance 24 ft. 6 ins.

All-India Olympic Games.

- The following are the final results: --
- 400 Metres Hurdles.—1. B J Pereira (Madras), 2 G Jones (Bombay), 3 Bashir Ahmad (Punjab), Time—57.8 seconds.
- Pole Vault —1. S Shafi (Punjab); 2. Chaudhr (Bengal) 3 Mukerjee (Bengal) Height 11 feet, 7-7/8 inches
- 100 Metres.—1. J Hart (Punjab); 2 E Whiteside (Punjab), 3 Hamid (U. P) Time—10,9 seconds.
- 1,500 Metres (Penthalon) 1, A. H. Bajwa (Punjab); 2, A Priestly (Mysore), 3 N. Priestly (Bombay), Time—5 mins 3 7 secs
- Long Jump.—1. Bristley (CP), 2. Namiansingh (Patiala); 3. Mehrchand (Punjab) Distance 21 feet 9-1 inches
- Hop, Step and Jump —1. Mehrchand (Punjab), 2 A M. Kunjeveeran (Madras), 3 Steele (Bengal) Distance 46 feet, 1½ inches.
- Hammer Throw.—1. T A Combe (Punjab), 2. H Kenny (Punjab), 3 Haig (UP) Distance 120 feet 11 inches
- 200 Metres (Penthalon),—1. Abdul Hamid Bajwa (Punjab), 2. Ahmad Hussain (Punjab); 3. A. Priestly (Mysore) Time—24 2 seconds
- 50 Metres (Women) —1 Miss M Smith (Bengal); 2 Miss D Prichard (Bengal), 3. Miss D Forest (Punjab). Time—6 8 seconds.
- 400 Metres —1, F. Gantzer (Bengal), 2 C B Pitt (Bengal); 3. K M Chengappa (Mysore) Time—50,2 seconds
- Discus Throw (Women)—1 Mrs Lewis (Punjab), 2 Miss Priestly (Mysore), 3 Miss Rankın (Punjab) Distance: 77 feet, 3½ inches.

- Javelin Throw (Penthalon) —1. A. Priest! (Mysore); 2 A. H. Bajwa. (Punjah) 3. Priestly (Bombay). Distance: 152 feet 3½ inches.
- 110 Metres Hurdles—1. Bristly (C. P.); 2 J Jameson (Bombay); 3. G Jones (Bombay) Time—15 6 seconds,
- 5,000 Metres —1. Raunag Singh (Punjab), 2 Amarsingh (Punjab); 3 Daniels (Army) Time—15 minutes, 23 seconds.
- 100 Metres (Women):—1. Miss M. Smith (Bengal); 2 Miss D. Pritchard (Bengal); 3 Miss D Forest (Punjab) Time—12 9 seconds.
- Javelin Throw.—1 Ahmad Hussain (Punjah), 2 Laldin (Punjab), 3 A. Priestly (Mysore) 3. Distance 64 feet, 4‡ inches
- 200 Metres —1 J Hart (Punjab); 2. E Whiteside (Punjab); 3 F Gantzer (Bengal) Time—22 4 seconds.
- 80 Metres Hurdles (Women) —1. Miss Pritchard (Bengal); 2. Miss Forest (Punjab); 3 Miss Priestly (Mysore) Time—15.5 seconds,
- High Jump (Women).—Dorothy Pritchard (Bengal) 1; B. C. Shore (Bombay) 2; F Michael (U P.) 3. 4ft. 4% inches.
- Steeplechase,—1 C S A Swami (Bombay), 2 Amarsingh (Punjab), 3 Rao (Bombay) Time—10 minutes 432 seconds
- 800 Metres —1 G A Haig (U P); 2. Benham (Bengal), 3 R S Petrie (Bengal) Time— 1 minute, 59.8 seconds.
- Four Into Hundered Metres Relay Race 1 Punjab, 2 Bengal; 3 Bombay Time.... 43 seconds
- Penthalon —1 A H Bajwa (Punjah); 2 L Priestly (Mysore), 3 N. Priestly (Bombay)

BASKET BALL

In the final of the All-India Basket Ball Championships, the Punjab beat Mysore by 37 points to 18

VOLLEY BALL

In the final of he All-India Volley Ball Championships, the Punjab scored a convincing victory over Bengal winning in three straight games, the score being 15/8, 15/2 15/4

WRESTLING.

The following are the final results of the Wrest ling:—

- Banta nweight.—1. Chanansingh (Punjab) 2. n'horat (Baroda),
- Feat herweight.—1. Mohd. Latif (Punjab); 2. Piara (Bengal),
- Ligh weight —1. Chai an (Punjab); 2. S. Bose (Begnal);
- Welterweight,—1. Ashraf (Sind); 2. Mehr Singh (Punjab).
- Middleweight.—1 Karam Rasul (Punjah) 2 Amarsingh (Punjah)
- Light-Heavyweight —1 Rashid Anwar (UP), 2 M C. Goha (Bombay).
- Heavyweight 1. Ghulam Nabi (Punjab), 2 D Lokre (Baroda).
- Punjab 92 points, Bengal 23 points, Bombav 19 points, Madras 13 points, Central Provinces 10 points, Mysore 7 points, United Provinces 7 points, The Army 6 points, Patials 3 points,

PIGSTICKING.

ο.

Meerut.

The Kadir Cup-

Capt Tuck, R A., on "Manifest"-Winner Lieut Oldling, R H. A, on "Wiekie"-Runner-up.

Hog Hunters Races-

Heavyweight —Capt C B Harvey, 10th Hussars, on "Puff" 1; Lieut. J. A. Norman.

R A, on "Khazipur" 2; Capt. H. C. Carden, 17/21st Lancers, on "Charles" 3.

Lightweight -Lieut, J H Brandford, R. A., on "Shakes" 1; Capt M G. Roddick, 10th Hussars, on "Bedsocks" 2; Lieut. J A. Norman, R A., on "Flying Fox" 3

SHOOTING.

Meerut.

The Army and R A F. Rifle (hampionships of

INDIA CUP REVOLVER THIRTY

INDIA CUP REVOLVER THIRTY

Final Stage.—R Q M S W E Morgan, 1st
K S L I. 81 +86 = 187; Capt C F, T Clifton,
Royal Fusiliers, 89 + 71 = 180; Capt E E E
Cass, D S O., M C , K O Y L I. (Small Arms
School), 80 + 75 = 155; Corpl E Harris, 1st
Royal Fusiliers, 86 + 67 = 153; R Q M S
Stonestreet, 17/21 Lancers, 81 + 68 = 149,
Lieut P Foster, East Yorkshire Regt, 81 + 67
= 148, Lieut W P Dixon, Leicestershire
Regt, 70 + 77 = 147 C Q M S Harwood, 1st
Royal Fusiliers 74 + 72 = 146; Lieut N
Boyer, R Warwickshire Regt, 78 + 68 = 146;
Capt, H B Morkill, Green Howards, 78 + 69 Capt. H B Morkill, Green Howards, 76+69=

ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION INDIA CUP

Sowar Lal Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Risals, 45+44+44+45+178, L Havr Karkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 46+43+37+46=172, Sergt Brayson, 2nd K. O Y L I, 43+43+42+40=168, Havr Rudha Khan, 1/10th Baluch Regt, 40+44+42+39=165. B H M Nandbahadur Thaps, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 42+47+36+29=164, L Cpl Stevenson, 2nd Durham L 1, 39+45+35+45=164. L Cpl Stevenson, 2nd Jurham L 1, 39+45+45+45+45+164; Jemadar Harkarbahadur Rana, 1/5th R Gurkha Riffee, 42+44+40+37=163, L/Nk Noor Mohammed, Dholpur Narsingh Inf., 35+42+41+45=163, Naik Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha Riffee, 40+43+38+41=162, L/Nk Perand Gurang, 1/5th R Gurkha Riffee, 41+41+38+42=162

ROUPEL CUP

ROUPEL CUP

B H M Nanbahadur Thapa, 1/5th Gurkha Rifica, 47+48+33=128; Lieut P. Foster, 1st East Yorkshire Regt. 42+43+40=125, R Q M S J Cunningham, 1st D C L I 44+42+37=123, C. S M Lemon, 1st West Yorkshire Regt. 44+42+34=120; Sergt C S. Cole, Simla Rifica, 42+44+34=120; R S M J Somerville, 1st Bed and Herts, 42+42+36=119; Lieut. C. G. McLaren, 2nd Duke of Wellington's Regt., 47+37+33=117; Jennadar Bir Singh, 2nd Jammu K Rifica, 46+39+32=117; R Q M S J Gibbs, 2nd R Warwickshire Regt., 39+40+38=117; F./Sgt Sealy, 10th Hussars, 36+42+39=117.

THE LUCOCK CUP.

C S. M A S. Farmer, First K. S L. I.. 33+47+ 39=119; Lieut J G. Steward, R. Norfolk Regt. 31+45+33=109; Hav Wilayat Khan, Regt. 31+45+33=109; Hav Wilayat Khan, 1/15th Punjab Regiment, 36+38+34=108; Pte F Jones, First K S L I, 39+31+38=108, Captain E E E Cass, D.S O, M C, Small Arms School, 40+34+32=106, Lieut N. Boyer, R. Warwickshire, Regt., 35+27+44=109; Caron H P. Mockell. Caron H. P. BOYER, R. WARWICKSHIFE REGE, 35+27+44=106; Capt H B Morkill, Green Howards, 31+45+29=105, R S M C Jelley, First East Yorkshire Regt, 35+29+40=104; Naik Gopal Garung, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, 37+38+33=103. L-Havr Harkabir Gurung, 1/th T G. R. Gurkha Rifles, 36+27+37=

THE KING'S MEDAL

B H M Nand Bahadur Thapa, 1/5th Gurkha Rifles, 39+45+41+47=172; L.-Havr Rifles, 39+45+41+47=172; L.-Havr Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha Ruffes, 43+45+40+43=171; L.-Naik Ganesh Bahadur Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, 42+45+44+38=169; Ptc. F Jones, K S L I, 44+40+42+40=166; Lieut N Bover, R Warwickshire Regt, 42+40+40+41=163; L.-Naik Abdulla Khan, 1/10th Baluch Regiment, 38+44+35+44=161; Havr Budha Khan, 1/10th Baluch Regiment, 41+45+39+36=161, Captain E E E Cass, D.S.O., M C, Small Arms School, 43+46+33+38=160, R S M. C Jelley, East Yorkshire Regt, 37+37+40+45=159; 10 L.-Naik Noor Mohammad, Dholpur Narsingh Inft, 34+40+41+44=159;

THE BIRDWOOD VASE

 1/5th Royal Gurkhas Rifles, L/Havr Harkarbir Gurung, 364, B H M Nandabahadur Thapa, 375, Havr Gagraj Ghale, 367; Naik Jitar Ghale, 328=1,434 Birdwood Vase and Replica.

THE CHETWODE CUP

1st East Yorkshire Regiment, R S M C Jalley, 359; Lieut F Foster, 354; Corpl T Raywarth, 317, L /Sergt S Pullen 291=1,321. Chetwode Cup and Replica

THE SILVER MEDAL

2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Lieut N. S Pope, 350, Sergt. G. Brayson, 329; Captain R C. Wilkinson, 327, Lieut. F. G. Newall, 297=1,303 Large Silver Medal.

BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIPS.	Class 7, Indian States Forces, number of firers 15.—Dafr Madhosingh, Jodhpur Sardar
Lieut, J. G. Steward, R. Norfolk Regiment, 108+162+109=379; C. S. M. A. S. Farmer, 1st K. S. L. I., 103+138+119=360; R. S. M.	Risala $100+151+82=333$, Lieut. Bahadur Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Infantry. $106+148+67$
C Jelly, 1st East Yorkshire Regt, 109+ 146+104=359.	=321 Jemr Bir Singh, 2nd J. and J. and Kashmir Rifles, 117+124+72=313
Indian Army Championships.	Class 8, Indian States Forces number of firer- 24 —Sowar Lal Singh Jodhpur Sardar Risala
L./Havr. Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 112+172+100=384; B H. M Nand- bahadur Thaps, 1/5th R Gurkha Rifles, 128 +164+83=375; Major E. R S Dods, MC 2/4th Repubra Chandres 268	97+178+66=341; L/Naik Deep Singh Jodhpur Sardar Infantry, 89+154+90=333, L/Naik Noor Mohammed Dholpur Narsingh Infantry, 110+163+57=330.
M.C., 2/4th Bombay Genadiers, 356. Indian States Forces Championships	The following are the results of the non- Central matches in the Army Rifle Association
Sowar Lal Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala. 97+ 178+66=341; L/Naik Deepsingh, Jodhpur	Championships for 1935 — THE BROOKE BOND CUP
Sardar Infantry, $89+154+90=333$, Dafr	1st Bn. K. O. Yorkshire L I 882
Madho Singh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala, 100+ 151+82=333	1st Bn. Royal Norfolk Regiment 815
Priestley Memorial Medal L /Havr Harkarbir	Pachmarhi Wing, S. A. School (I) 748
Gurung, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 112+172+ 100=384.	THE NANPARA CUP.
N. R. A. Silver Medal — Lieut J. G Steward, R	9 Platoon, 2nd Suffolk Regiment 213
Norfolk Regiment, 108 + 182 + 109 = 379.	8 Platoon, 1st Bedfs. and Herts Regiment 213
John Pinches Silver Works Championship Medal —L /Havr, Karkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R	4 Platoon, 1st Royal Norfolk Regiment. 208
Gurkha Rifles, $112+172+100=384$.	THE KING-EMPEROR'S CUP
Medals awarded to mounted branches of the Services—Tpr Harris, 17/21st Lancets, 11+	2/15th Punjab Regiment 5,708
153+86=350; Sowar Deepsingh, Jodhpur	2/2nd Gurkha Rifles . 4,983
153+86=350; Sowar Deepsingh, Jodhpur Sardar Risala, 97+178+66=341; Lieut. F O. Wason, 10th R Hussars, 103+147+88=	5/7th Rajput Regiment 4,949
338	88th CARNATIC INFANTRY MEMORIAL GOLD CUP
CLASS CHAMPIONSHIPS.	2/2nd Gurkha Rifles 1,843 2/15th Punjab Regiment 1,839
Class 1, British Officers number of firers 44:— Lieut. J G Steward, R Norfolk Regt, 108+	3/9th Jatz Regiment 1,411
162+109=379; Major E R S Doods, M C.	THE RAWLINSON SHIELD.
162+109=379; Major E R S Doods, M C, 2/4th Bombay Genadiers, 11+150+91=356, Captain E E Cass, D S O, M C, Small	"A" Coy. 2/15th Punjab Regiment . 1,488
Arms School, 100+149+106=355	"B" Coy. 5/7th Rajput Regiment 1,399
Class 2, British Army number of firers 38:—	"C" Coy 1/5th Royal Gurkha Rifles . 1,285
C S.M. A. S Farmer, 1st K S L I, 103+138 +119=380; R S M C Jeeley, 1st East Yorkshire Regt., 109+146+104=359, R S M J. Someryell, 1st Bed and Herts	THE CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CUP
Yorkshire Regt., 109+146+104=359, R S	7 Pl 5/7th Raiput Regiment
Regt., 119+151+88=358	2 Pl 2/15th Punjab Regiment
Class 3, British Army number of firers 42 — Pte F. Jones, 1st K S L l., 107 +142+108 =	THE COMMAND RIFLE CHALLENGE CUPS
357: Tpr. Harris, 17/21 St Lancers, 111+153+	2/15th Punjab Regiment 4,104
86=350 Corpl W Dudley, 1st D C L.I, 104 +158+84=346.	5/7th Rajput Regiment . 3,489
Class 4, Auxiliary Force (India) number of firers	1/15th Punjab Regiment . 1,751
Class 4, Auxiliary Force (India) number of firers 15:—Sergt C S Cole, Simia Rifdes, 120+151+54+325. L./Sergt C E Cardell, 2nd G.I.P Railway Regt., 102+133+75=310 Sergt W. C. Hutchison, N W. Railway Battn, 92+	THE PRINCE OF WALES' (MALERKOTLA) CUP Category "A."
W. C. Hutchison, N. W. Railway Battn, 92+	2 Pl 2/15th Punjab Regiment 279
143+72=307. Class 5, Indian Army number of firers. 34 L /	14 Pl. 1st Patiala Infantry
Havr. Harkarbir Gurung, 1/5th R Gurkha	12 Pl 2/15th Punjab Regiment 253
Rifles, 112+172+100=384, B H M. Nand- bahadur Thapa, 1/5th R. Gurkha Rifles, 128+	Category "B." 6 Pl 3/15th Punjab Regiment 163
164+83=375; Hvr. Gagraj Ghale, 1/5th R	1 Pl. 4/7th Rajput Regiment
Gurkha Rifles, 113+159+75=347 Class 6, Indian Army number of firers 36 Naik	THE O'MOORE CREACH CUP.
Gopal Gurung, 2/2nd Gurkha Rifles, 99+ 153+103=355. L./Naik Ganesbahadur Gu-	1st Tr. "A" Sqdn. 1st Patiala Lancers 424
rung. $2/2nd$ Gurukha Rifles. $109+149+90=$	M G. Troop "A" Sodn. 1st Patiala
348. L./Naik Chandrabir Khattri, 2/9th	Lancers
Gurkha Rifles, $97+154+94=345$.	2nd Tr. "B" Sqdn. 1st Patiala Lancers 35-

V.2B (LIGHT ROLE) COMPETITION.	THE READING CUP
2nd Tr. "A" Sqdn. 7th Light Cavalry . 238 2 team "C" Sqdn P. A. V. O. Cavalry . 170 4th Tr. "B" Sqdn 13th D. C O. Lancers	"B" Coy. 2nd M. and S M Railway Rrifes
No. 1 team 2/15th Punjab Regiment 463 No. 2 team 2/7th Rajput Regiment 437 THE FRANCIS MEMORIAL CUP. 2/15th Punjab Regiment 827 3/17th Dogra Regiment 806	
2/2nd Gurkha Rifles 768 THE TRAINING BATTALION'S CUP	No. 2 team, The Simila Rifles 214 "A" Coy 1st G I P. Railway Regiment 211
10/2nd Punjab Regiment 1,029 10/15th Punjab Regiment 804 10/1st Punjab Regiment 783	"B" ('oy 1st G. 1 P. Railway Regiment 195
THE GURKHA CUP No 1 team, 10/12th F F Regiment No 1 team, 10/2nd Punjab Regiment . 237 No 1 team, 1/6th Gurkha Rifles 235	5th Kashmir Light Intantry . 1,275
88TH C. 1 (British Officers) MEMORIAL GOLD CUP 2/15th Punjab Regiment . 833 3/17th Dogra, Regiment . 799 2/2nd Gurkha Rufles . 734	"A" ('oy Jind Infantry Battalion 1,04'
MADRAS GUARDS DIAMOND JUBILEE SHIELD 2nd M, and S M Railway Rifles . 2,571 1st G, I P Railway Regiment 2,450 1st M, and S M Railway Rifles 2,249	"D" Coy 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles B" Coy 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles A" Coy 11/18th Royal Garhwal Rifles 363
	"A" ('oy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry 27("B" Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry 200 "B" Coy 2nd (Bombay Presidency)

SWIMMING.

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Olympic Meeting — 100 Metres, (University Students) —1 P M Bharucha, 2 R H M Colah, Time—1min 14 secs. Diving. (Men).—1 R Brown, 2 H. M,

Diving, (Men).—1 R Brown, 2 H. M. Robottom

50 Metres, Free Style, (School Girls).—1 Miss

50 Metres, Free Style, (School Girls).—1 Miss Joan Soundy, 2 Miss Guderian Time— 38 4-5secs

800 Metres, (Free Style) —1 J Flower, 2 P. M. Bharucha Time—12mins 49 2-5secs

50 Metres, Free Style, (School Boys) —1 G Sell, 2 J. D Dastoor Time—35 3-5secs
200 Metres, Free Style, (Men) —1 H Bund,

200 Metres, Free Style, (Men) —1 H Bund, 2 P Bharucha. Time—2min. 49 3-5secs 50 Metres, Back Stroke, (Women).—1 Miss Joan

Soundy Time—53 3-5secs
50 Metres, Free Style, (Men) —1 R E Osborne
Carey, 2 P Bharucha Time—29 4-5 secs

50 Metres, Free Style, (Women) —1 Miss Joan Soundy, 2 Miss S Stenson. Time—39secs

400 Metres, Free Style, (Men) —1 J Flower. 2 R J Khambata Time—6mins 2 2-5secs,

100 Metres, Free Style, (Women) —1 Miss Joan Soundy; 2 Miss Y Fabrow Time—1min 39 1-5 secs

100 Metres, Breast Stroke, (Men) —1 P. Bharucha, 2 R M Pochkhanawala Time —1min 29secs

100 Metres, Fice Style, (Men):—G Macdonald; 2 R E Osborne Carey. Time—1min. 8 2-5 secs

Plunging — 1 H Kelly, 2 E Spilling. Distance 67 ft. 71 inches

400 Yards Relay.—European Water Polo Association Time—4mins. 22 2-5secs

100 Metres, Back Stroke, (Men).—1 P. Bharucha; 2 W. E. Acraman. Time—1min 29 secs.

Water Polo, (Final) —Cathedral Old Boys 8 Golwalia Combined 1.

Calcutta.

All-India 30-mile Race-

1 R. Mukerjee (Time—5 hrs 41min); 2 M. M Dey (Time—5 hrs. 51 min), 3 N C Sircar (Time—6hrs. 64 min); 4 B. F Master (Time—6 hrs. 154 min.)

Lahore.

Punjab Olympic Championships-

50 Yards Free Style, (Seniors' Final):—
1 Harcharan Singh; 2 Mahmud Ali Time—
30, 7 secs.

220 Yards Free Style, (Seniors' Final).—
1 Harcharan Singh; 2 Anwar Ali Time—
3 mins 3secs

50 Yards Back Stroke, (Juniors' Final) — 1 Nishi Kanta Chatterji; 2 Shahbaz Alı Time—42 secs. 220 Yards Breast Stroke, (Seniors' Final).—
1 Bakhshi Rambir; 2 Mahmud Ali. Time—
3 mins, 26-5 secs

One Mile Free Style, (Seniors' Final) — 1 Gurbakhsh Singh Sidhu; 2 Jagan Nath Time—29mins, 21 secs.

50 Yards Free Style, (Juniors' Final) —1 Nishi Kanta Chatterjee; 2 Jaswant Rai. Time— 33, 3secs

110 Yards Back Stroke, (Seniors' Final) — 1 Mazhar Ali; 2 Bakshi Ranbir. Time— 1min, 29,5 sees

50 Yards Breast Stroke, (Juniors' Final) —
1 Iftikhar Ahmad; 2 Saed Hassan. Time—
43.7 secs

440 Yards Free Style, (Seniors' Final) —
1 Dennis Holman; 2 Harcharan Singh
Time—6mins, 23, 7 secs,

YACHTING.

Bombay.

Inter Club Races-

Royal Bombay Yacht Club 82 points Secunderabad Sailing Club ... 59 ... Bombay Sailing Association ... 50 ...

Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poons 39

Poona.

Captain's Cup---

Blue Jay (Carr) Time—1hr 0min 42secs; Snipe. (Bray) Time—1hr 9mins 18secs. Kingfishel. (Mayne) Time—1hr 9mins 28secs; Coot, (Jenkin) Time—1hr. 9mins. 40secs.

ROWING.

Bombay.

Bombay Gymkhana Open Regatta-

The following were the results -

Challenge Fours — Royal Connaught Boat Club: H N C Reed (Bow), A A Robinson, L Harrison C H Hansen, (Str.), F A Glies (Cox), beat Bombay Gymkhana, F T Coulton (Bow), J. Vernon-Jones, H S Waters, K. C, Banks (Str.), M. W. Claridge (Cox), by 2 lengths.

Junior Pairs —K Ferber (Bow), and G Schutte (Str.) beat K Schumacher (Bow), and A. H. Koehler (Str.), by ½ length

Junior Sculls — K. C. Banks (Bombay Gymkhana) beat L Harrison (Royal Connaught Boat Club), by 1½ lengths.

Serpentine Sculls:—F A. Giles beat M. W. Claridge easily.

Challenge Pairs — Royal Connaught Boat Club· L Harrison (Bow), C S Hansen (Str) beat Bombay Gymkhana, F T Coulton (Bow), H. S. Waters (Str) by 3 lengths.

Scratch Fours:—"A" crew G. Schutte (Bow), K Schumacher, H N. C Reed, A H. Koehler (Str.), F. A Glies (Cox) beat "B" crew: K Ferber (Bow), J. Vernon-Jones, K. ('Banks, A. R. Robinson (Str.), N W. Claridge (Cox), by 1 length,

Challenge Sculls:—H S Waters (Bombay Gymkhana) beat C. S. Hansen (Royal Connaught Boat Club) easily.

Colombo.

Colombo Regatta .--

Challenge Fours —

Colombo beat Madras by 3 lengths

The Crews were -

Madras · H B Becker, A Vasic, J C Robson, J H A Hill (stroke), P E Rowlandsen (Cox).

Colombo. H. S. M. Hoard, D. Godfrey-Faussett, J. T. Perry, W. J. Voehringer (stroke), J. E. Reeves (Cox).

Sculling Challenge.—(1 mile).

T. Perry (Colombo) beat J H A Hill (Madras) by 4 lengths. Time —7 mins. 43 2/8 secs.

Poona.

Amateur Rowing Association Championships — Results.—

Challenge Fours final for the Willingdon Trophy —Distance—1,000 yards.

The Royal Connaught Boat Club, comprising of H N. C Reed (Bow), G F A. Barff. J H Faulnner, C S. Hansen (Stroke) and F A Glies (Cox) beat the Lake Club. Calcutta. comprising of Ravi Datta (Bow) R. M Sen Gupta, A. Sen Gupta, Alma Latif (Stroke) and S C De (Cox). Won by 1 length. Time:—3 mts., 31 secs.

axwainless pairs Final for the Venables Bowl --

Distance — 1.000 yards

Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, comprising of C. H. Hansen (Bow) and J. H. Faulkner (Stroke) beat the Lake Club, from Calcutta, comprising of A. Sen Gupta (Bow) and Alma Latiff (Stroke)

Won by 11 lengths Time -3 mts 38 secs. Scratch Eights -Distance-1,000 yards

"A" team, comprising of Hoiwood (Bow), Godfrey Banks, R N Sen Gupta, Waters.

Macmillan, Fuchs, Chalk (Stroke) and Dee (Cox) beat the "B" team compromising of Ravi Datta (Bow), Gordon Reed, Schumacher, Bindon, Lance, Beadon, Bryson (Stroke) and Giles (Cox) Won by $-\frac{1}{4}$ length Time -2 mts 6 secs.

Challenge sculls Final — Distance — 1,000 yaids J. H. Faulkner, Royal Connaught Boat Club, Poona, beat R. H. C. Duncan, (Calcutta) Won by 12 lengths Time 3 mms 40 seconds

DOG SHOWS.

Bangalore.

The following were the chief prize winners:-

OPEN SPECIALS

Best exhibit in Show, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's Smooth Fox Terrier, "Ch. Delswood Delight"

Best exhibit in Show, opposite sex, Miss Hunt's Dalmatian, "The Woodlander"

Best Terrier in the Show, Yuvaraja of Pitha-puram's "Ch Delswood Delight"

Best Litter, Rao Sahib A. Thangavalu Mudaliar's Smooth Fox Terriers

Best Peke, Bred in India, Miss Beiry's "Pao

Best exhibit, Bred in India, Mrs. A. C. Grand-ville's Bull Terrier' Fragan Duchess'

Best opposite sex, Mr J W Thompson's Great Amy Variety Out Stations exhibit, Dr Smith's Dane, "Olat of Norway" "Alastians"

Best Foxhound, Madras Hunt's "Sheepherdess"

BREED CLASSES

Best Wire Fox Teiliel, Mrs N J Hamilton's 'Crackley Statesman'

Best Irish Terrier, Mrs Windsor's "Dawsel Peggoty

Best Scottish Terrier, Mrs. N. S. Greene's "Wal-shaw Sturdy Lad."

Best Sealtham, Dr. MacMurray's, "Wee Mac-

Best Australian Terrier, Mrs Cowdrey's "Chipper" opposite sex G C Ramsey's "Beautamsay

Best Black and Tan Terrier, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's " Dawsel Nibs

best Pomeranian, under 10 lbs Mrs C Dawes's Dawsel Sylvia

1884 Sidney Silkie, Mrs. Cowdrey's "Araluen Gold Boy" Bitch, Mrs. Cowdrey's "Araluen Sunshine"

'kst Alastian, Dr L C Smith's "Kriegar Von Havas Schutting" Bitch Dr L C Smith's 'Champion Trudel Weigherfelson"

est Bull Dog Mr Pedler's "Janey of Ambelande"

1 " Bull Mastiff Mrs C Dawes's " Embla." 26

Best_Colhe, Capt Haldwell's "Ch. Fashion Hall

Best Dalmatian, Mrs. Hunt's "Woodlander"

Best Great Dane, Mr J W Thomson's "Olaf of Norway

Best Daschund, Miss Hurt's" Annurst"

Best Fox Hound, "Madras Hunt's "Shepherdess"

Best Whippet, Miss Noronha's " Bettingro "

Best Pekingese, Mrs. Freie Benze's "Humming Mengo of Alderbourne

Best English Springer Spaniel, Mr. Dassenarke's " Prince Hossuraj Best Airdale Terrier, Miss Dori is's "Tommykins"

Variety Classes -- Any Variety Team-Mrs Cowdrey's" Australian Terrier"

Any variety bred by a lady, Mrs. Grenville's Bul Terrier, '' Fragan Duchess''

dog, Mrs " Humming Any variety tov Pekingese dog Frere Benze's Mengo of Alderbourne '

Best Bedlington, Mrs C R Farmer-William's " Brightstone Fay

Best Kerry Blue, Yuvaraja of Pithapuram's Best Greyhound, Mrs Dawes's "Dawsel Daintis" "Ch Municioft Thora"

Best Golden Retriever, Mr. D. G. Davice's "Beefengir Rorysum of Nuttwood"

Best Bull Terrier, Mrs. A. C. Granville's "Fragan Duchess

Best Cairn, Mr C Barnett's " Dringewick Jorrocks

Best Smooth Fox Terrier, Yuvaraja of Phitha puram's "Ch Delswood Delight"

Best Irish Setter, Mr W. D. Scott's "Boleside" Best Labrador, Mrs. F. Webb's "Billy Bones"

Bombay.

The following were the premier awards -CHALLENGE CUPS

o 1 H H the Maharajah of Indore's Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show (Gold Medal to Winner) Miss P Wright's Cocker No 1 Spaniel Dog "Pacemaker of Ware."

- in the Show, opposite sex to winner of No 1
 (Gold Medal to Winner) The Maharaja of
 Dhaibhang'as Greyhound "Ch Southball Marcasite '
- No. 3 The Lady Jamsetjee Jeejeebhov Cup for best Exhibit Bred in India. (Gold Medal to Winner) Mis A. G. Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Ch. Fragan Duchess."
- No 4 The C N Wadia Cup to best Exhibit bred in India of opposite sex to winner of No 3 (Gold Medal to Winner) Mr W A Officer's Aircelale "Cragsmore Carmelus"
- o 5 The J. P. Rodocanachi Cup for the best Puppy in the Show (Gold Medal to Winner), Mrs. E. Gardiner's Alsatian "Alma Von Sydenberg "
- o 6 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Cup for the best Puppy in the Show of opposite sex to winner of No 5 (Gold Medal to Winner) Mrs A W Hawkin's Smooth Fox Terrier Dog ** Dungewick Donarne **
- o 7 The A W Hawkin's Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, born in the Bombav Presidency, and under 18 months' old (Gold Medal to Winner) Mrs E Gardiner's Alsa-tian "Alma Von Sydenberg"
- The Champion the Tinker Again Cup for the best Terrier in the Show (Gold Medal to Winner) Mrs M Bridge's Wire Fox Terrier " Bockdale Lanaith Bramble
- The M Clarke Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, other than Terrier (Gold Medal to Winner) Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog ' Pacemaker of Ware ''
- No 10 The Lao She Challenge Cup for the best Pekingese in the Show Mis M Clarke's Bitch "Chau of Alderbourne"

CONLITIONAL CUPS

- No 11 The Spratt's Cup for the best Exhibit in the Show, born in Bombay of Salvette and owned by a member Mr. W. A. Officer's Dog "Cragsmore Carmelus"
- The Strowger Cup for the best Terrier No 12 born in Bombay or Salsette and owned by a member Mr W A Officer's Dog "Crags-more Carmelus"
- No 13 The Lomon Trophy presented by Mr and Mrs Alex Wright for the best Scottish Terrier Mrs H V Fido's Bitch "Rouken Sylvia"
 - BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KENNEL CLUB, SPECIAL PRIZES
- No 14 A Cup presented by H E the Governor or Bombay for the best Exhibit in Show and owned by a member Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog " Pacemaker of Ware
- o 15 A Cup presented by Sir Victor Sassoon for the best Exhibit in the Show of opposite sex to the winner of No 14 and owned by a member. Mrs M Clarke's Pekingese Bitch "Chau of Alderbourne"

- No 2. The Dabholkai Cup for the best Exhibit No 16. A Cup presented by Sir Dinshaw in the Show, opposite sex to winner of No 1 Petit for the best Exhibit in the Show, brest in India and owned by a member Mrs A ... Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Ch Fragan Duchess
 - A Cup presented by Sir Ness Wadi. for the best Exhibit in the Show, bred in India and owned by a member of opposition sex to the winner of No 16 Mr. W A Officer's Airedale Dog "Cragsmore Carmelus"
 - No. 18 A Cup presented by "The Times of India" for the best Exhbit in Show, imported since the last B P K C Show and owned by a member Mrs Bridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Rockdale Lanarth Bramble Bush"
 - A Cup presented by Mr A Geddis for the best Exhibit in Show bred in India, under 18 months and owned by a member Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog " Pacemaker of Ware "
 - A Cup presented by Sir Dadiba M Dalal for the best Exhibit in Show, begotten m India and born in Bombay or Sal-ett-under 18 months' old, owned by a member Mis R. A. Dyson's Wire Fox Terrier Dog "Hootan Helter Skelter"
 - A Cup presented by the Rajah of Jam-Mrs A W Hawkin's Smooth Fox Terrier Dog "Dwagewick Dowerue"
 - A Camera presented by Kodak, Ltd for the best Puppy, owned by a member and resident of Bombay Mrs H V Fidosl Pomeraman Bitch "Riverleigh Gold Puff"

SPECIAL PRIZES (OPEN TO ALL)

- No 23 A Cup for the best Great Dane F Mukern's "Vivience of Send"
- A Cup for the best of opposite sex to the winner of No 23 Sir Dinshaw Petits Dog "Simon of Gammation"
- o 25 A Cup presented by the Sporty Kennels for the best Collie Capt N E Haldwell -"Ch Fashionball"
- o 26 A Cup for the best Afghan Hound Saluki or Greyhound Maharaja of Dhar bhanga's Greyhound Bitch "Ch Southball Marcasite."
- No 27 A Cup for the best Pointer, Retriever or Setter Mrs ('ommeline's Yellow Lab Bitch'' Rusty of Yewden''
- o 28 A Cup for the best Beagle, English Springer Spaniel or Chesapeake Mr. Geddis Springer Spaniel Dog "Delectable Duffer"
- No 29 A Cup for the best Dalmatian Mis E Hunt's "Ch The Woodlander"
- No. 30. A Cup presented by an Indian Lads for the best Bull Mastiff, Bull Dog or Thibeta' Bhooteah Mr. W. Pedler's Bull dog "(a) Oakville Premier"
- o 31 A Cup for the best Alsatian Mrs (c. Bean's Dog "Warsund Salturn Warrior"

- No 32 The Johann Faber Cup for the best No 54 A Cup for the best of opposite sex to the Winner of No 31 Mrs G Bean's Bitch "Warsund Bitch "Shellas All Gold" Devotion of Picardy "
- No. 33 A Cup for the best Alsatian born in Rombay or Salsette Dr V S Rao and Mrs N Gosnev's Bitch "Lena of Mawa-sands."
- No. 34 A Tankard for the best Alsatian in the Limit Class Dr V S Rao and Mrs N Gosney's Bitch "Suze of Mawasands"
- o 35 A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Miss P Wright's Dog "Pacemaker of Ware"
- No 36 A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel of opposite sex to the winner of No 35 Mrs B J Dudley's Bitch "Dobrow Demena of Albessley
- No 37 A Cup for the best Airedale Terrier-Mr W A Officer's Dog "Cragsmore Car-melus"
- o 38 A Cup for the best Bull Terrier Mrs A G Granville's "Ch Fragan Duchess" No 38
- o 39 The Marvasands Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier Mi R H Fido's 'Molten Mint Man'
- A Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier of opposite sex to the winner of No '39 M. Jackson's "Dazzling Diana"
- No 41 A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Mis M Bridge's Dog "Rockdale Lanarth Bramble Bush
- No 42 A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier of opppsite sex to the winner of No. 41 Mrs. M. Bridge's Bitch "Rockdale Lanarth Coquette
- No. 43 A Cup for the best Scottish Terrier Mis H V, Fido's "Rouken Sylvia"
- No 44 A ('up to: the best of opposite sex to the winner of No 43 Mrs R B Freer's "Lovat Gillie"
- No 45 A Cup for the best Scottish Terrier that has not won a Challenge Certificate at any Show including this Show Mi J Mayman's Dog "Yoker Gadget
- o 46 A Cup for the best Cairn Terrier Mrs H A Scully's Dog "Hasleigh Cheeky Spenky Out of the West,"
- \o 47 A Cup for the best Irish Sealyham, Thibetan or Lhassa Terrier Mrs K P Lentin's Lhassa Terrier Dog "Pan Assahl"
- No 48 A Cup for the best Dachshund Mrs Steven Binnie's Dog "Savelo Blitzen"
- Yo 49 A Gold Medal for the best Australian Terrier Mrs A F Cowdrey's Dog "Clipper"
- No 50 A Cup for the best or opposite sex to the winner of No 49 Mrs A F Cowdrey's Bitch "Moonlight of Tregenna"
- o 51 A Cup for the best Australian Terrier Bitch Puppy Mrs A F Cowdrey's "Moon-light of Tregenna"
- o 52 A Cup for the best Sydney Silkie Mrs J M Brand's Dog "Diggeral"
- 1) 53 A Cup for the best Pomeranian Mrs D Moscato-Fiorica's Dog "Gloiavera Minegold Itshere."

- A Cup for the best Japanese Mrs. C. Hill's Bitch "Topsy Turvey
- No 56 A Cup for the best Pekingese Mrs M M, Clarke's Bitch "Chau of Alderbourne"
- No 57 The Shelagh Cup for the best Pekingese of opposite sex to the winner of No 56 Mrs D Mon's "Ping Wing of Caversham"
- o 58 A Cup for the best Pekingese bied in India Mrs V McDonnell's "Ch Wu Ti or No. 58
- No 59 A Cup for the best Chow Chow of Schnauzer Mrs M Wade's Chow Chow Bitch "Chee-K Wun of Bientwood"
- No 60 A Cup for the best Litter Miss F E M. Espley's Letter of Cocke, Spaniel
- No 61 A Cup for the second best Litter Mr. R H Fido's Litter of Smooth Fox Termers
- No 62 A Tankard for the best Exhibit owned by a novice exhibitor showing for the first time Mrs V J Gazdai's Pomeraman Dog "Cheerful"
- No 63 A Cup for the best dog owned by a novice exhibitor resident in Bombay Mis V J Gazdai's Pomeranian Dog "Cheerful"
- No 64 A Cup for the best Terrier Puppy that has not won a prize Mrs Lyn Carlisle's Wire Fox Terrier Dog "Cappy Ricks of Raganash"
- o 65 A Cup for the Lest Toy Puppy that has not won a prize Mrs C V Dunn's Pekin-gese Dog '' Nanky Poo'' No 65
- o 66 The Shanta Cup for the best Puppy, other than Terrier or Toy, that has not won a prize Mr S S Natiman's Collie Dog "Rovex-U-Ritz"
- No 67 A Tankard for any calibitor who has not won a cup at this Show Messis D O'Sullivan and Mr. J. Bocyalts's Bull Terrier Bitch'' Ch. Gwineth's Pinde''
- No 68 Tankard for the two best Soldier's dog Staff Sgt Instructor W J Taylor's Wire Fox Terrer Dog "Peter"
- Cup presented by Mr and Mrs J D. Kothawala for the best black ('ocker Spaniel Dog Mrs R S Contractor's Dog Buckland
- No 70 Cup presented by Lt and Mrs J D Kothawala for the best black Cocker Spaniel Bitch Mr W J Hope's Bitch "Marlene of Hergla ''
- No 71 The Hard Lines ('up Mrs Forsyth's Australian Terrier Dog "Jacamsav"

Jubbulpore.

The following were the awards -

CHALLENGE CUPS

The Montagu Butler Cup for the Best No 1 Dog in the Show (Replica to winner) Miss P. Wright's Cocker Spaniel Dog "Pacemaker of Ware".

- No 2. The Raghavendra Rao Cup for the Best No 16. Cup for the Best Wire Hanton to opposite sex to winner of No 1 (Replica to winner). Mr. D. P. Bhattacharya's Golden Retriever." Speedwell Fragrance."
- No 3 The Ford (up for the Best Non-Sporting Dog in the Show (Replica to winner) Mrs. V. McDonnell's Pekingese "Pi-Why of Dog-
- No 4 The Rash'd Cup for the Best Sporting Dog in the Show (Replica to winner): Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel "Wembley Wether-
- No 5 The Bhadri Cup for the best exhibit bred in India (Replica to winner) Mrs A G Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Champion Fragon Duchess"
- No 6. The Bhaigava Cup for the Best Puppy in the show (Replica to winner) Miss P Wright's Cocker Spaniel "Sparkling Sapper"

BREED CLASSES

- No 1 Cup for the best Great Dane in the Show H H. Maharaja of Mayurbhanji's "Maxeda"
- No 2 Spoon for the best Great Dane bred in India Mrs C Buckland's "Noeleen"
- o 3 Cup for the best Alsatian Mrs Bean's "Warsund Devotion of Picardy"
- Spoon for the best Exhibit owned by an exhibitor who is not a member of the A C I Kunwai Nijanian Singh's Alsatian "Bomb-Kunwai Niianjan Singh's Alsatian shell or Topenberg "
- No 5 Cup for the Best Foxhound Nerbudda Vale Hunt's Fox Hound " log "
- No 6 Cup for the Best Hound other than Fox Hounds Mahaiajadhuajkumar Vishweshwar Shighii of Dhatbanga's Grey hound "Champion Southball Marcasite
- No 7 Cup for the Best Dalmatian Dr Mrs U K. Dube's "Champion Urmilla Lartius of Caefal "
- No 8 Cup for the Best Retriever Mr D P Bhattacharya's Golden Retriever "Speedwel Fragrance
- o 9 ('up for the Best Sporting Dog other than Retriever and Cocker Mrs N Walsh's Trish Setter "Paddy of Ide"
- o 10 Cup for the Best Cocker Miss P Wright's "Pacemaker of Ware"
- No 11 Cup for the Best opposite Sex to winner of No 10 Miss P Wright's "Weinbley Whin Flower"
- o 12 Cup for the Best Arredale Kunwar Sahib of Faridkot's "Champion Aislaby Gos-patric"
- o 13 ('up for the Best Bull Terrier' Mr D O'Sullivan and Mr, J P Boeyalt's "Cham-pion Gwyneth's Pride"
- No 14 Cup for the Best Coloured Bull Terrier. Miss E M Chance's "Bantry Baghus"
- o 15 ('up for the Best Smooth Fox Terrier Kunwar Sambhu Saran Singh's "Salford Safeguard of Bhadri"

- No 17. Cup for the Best Cairn Terrier M · H A. Scully's "Hasleigh Cheeky Spunkle Out Of The West"
- Cup for the Best Dachshound Oxley " Fir Nigger
- No 19. Cup for the Best Australian Terrier or Sydney Silkie Miss M. Baker's Australian Terrier "Royker"
- No 20 ('up for the Best Pomeranian Kunwar Kameshwar Pratap Singh's "Sha-waltangi of Bhagdri"
- No 21. Cup for the Best Pekingese Mrs \ McDonnell s " Pi-Why of Dogberry "

Poons

The following were the awards -

- Byramjee Cup for the best exhibit in the show Lt -Col G H Chambers's bitch Wire Fox Terrier'' Dogberry Golden Flavour''
- Poona Kennel Club Cup for the best opposite sex Mrs E Hunt's Dahnatian dog Woodlander
- Black Wendy Challenge Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Lt J D Kothawala's dog "Best-pal Beatit of Ware" M P Sangli Challenge Cup for best Jimor exhibit in the Show H H S S Akkasaheb Maharaja's Smooth Fox Terriei "Flanchford Filbert"
- Ickhalkaranji's Challenge Cup for the best exhibit bred in India Mr. W. J. Ingaham's Bull-Dog'' Bensmark Titch''
- Cornalia Challenge Cup for the best exhibit opposite sex. Mrs. A. G. Granville's Bull Terrier Bitch "Fragan Duchess."
- Cup for the best exhibit owned by a member Lt -Col G H Chambers's Wire Fox Terrier bitch" Dogberry Golden Flavour "
- Cup for best opposte sex Di L C Smiths Alsatian "Kreiger vom Haus Schutting "
- Cup for best sporting exhibit owned by a member H H S S Akkasaheb Maharaja's Smooth Fox Terrier" Flanchford Filbert
- Cup for the best non-sporting exhibit owned by a Mrs M Ingham's Pomeraman member " Bensmark Oakland Wildfire
- Cup for the best exhibit owned by an outstation member Lt -Col G H Chambers's For Terrier bitch' Cinderella of Dingley Dell "
- Best Great Dane Miss Goddington's do-" Angler Izaak '
- Best Afghan Hound Mr A Paino and Mrs 19 Moscato Fiorica's "Melgin"
- Best Grey Hound, Mrs C. Dawes's butc' ' Dawsel Damtiness'
- Best Fox Hound Poona and Kirkee Hour " Verdant.
- Best Dalmatian Mrs E Hunt's dog "1" Woodlander '

- 18 1 Alsatian Dr L. C. Smith's "Kreiger vom Best Sealyham Terrier: Mrs. Mohamed Alils Haus Schutting."

 "Ahmehra Sarah of Sanooth." Haus Schutting.
- Best Labrador or Golden Retriever Mrs Hurabai F Bennett's dog "Feefengler Bisto,"
- Best Irish Setter or English Springer Spanlel. Mr A. Geddis's dog " Delectable Duffer
- dog "Bestpal Beattt". J. D. Kothawalla's best Cocker Spaniel
- Lest Bull Dog. Mr W. J Ingham's "Bensmark Titch.
- Best Airedale Lt A Hudson's dog " ('arnac Revall
- Best Bull Terrier Mrs A. G. Granville's bitch " Fragan Duchess."
- Best Smooth Fox Terrier H H S S, Akka-saheb Mahajaja's "Flanchford Filbert"
- Best Wire Fox Terrier Lt -('ol G H C' bers's bitch" Dogberry Golden Flavour Lt -('ol G H ('ham-
- Best Scottish Terrier Miss N. Green's dog " Walshaw Sturdy Lad."
- L Vance's bitch " Datura of Gunthorpe
- t Sealyham Mrs E Fenton-Milai's dog Laird of Longleat '' Best Sealyham
- Best Dachshund Miss E M Fagg's dog"Bosh '
- Best Australian Terrier of Sydney Silkie B Duggan's dog'' Askhun
- est Pomeraman Mrs. M Ingham's "Bensmark Oaklan Star d'or" Best Pomeraman dog
- Best Pekingese Alderbourne" Mis M Clarke's "Chau of

Simla.

The following is the list of chief prize winners-

- Best dog in show Master Ahmed Hussain's Smooth Fox Terrier "Ch. Solus Minted Gold "
- Best dog in show of opposite sex Bridge's Wife Fox Terrier "Rockdale Lanaith Brenda."
- Best Lubrador H H the Maharajdhijaj of Patiala's "Banchory Golden Rock
- Mrs Sells' Labrador Retnever "Ch Wrinkles of Belgrave", Mis Sell's Labrador Retnever "Rory of Belgrave," Mi D P Bhattachraya's Great Dane "Vendetta of Fairlight," H H the Maharaphiraj of Patials 'English Springer Spaniel "Ch Coronet of Wal Wa", Col R E Bank's English Setter "Valedown Viking" and Mrs N. Herdon's Greyhound "Nakasi Herald"
- Best Setter Col R E Bank's "Druid of Micklebuffe."
- ¹ est Cocker Mrs Malick's "Dauntless of Blacntaf
- st Dachshund Miss P King's "Firs Willow"

- Best Alsatian . Mr. P. S Brar's 'Erichdin."
 - Best Bull Terrier, Mrs. H. S. Allen's "Quans Bright Spark.
 - Mrs N. Herdon's "Nakasi Best Hound Herald.
- Beet Scottish Terrier Mr J Fraser's "Love at First Sight "
- Best Airedale Master Ahmed Hussain's "Ch. Marsden Martinet
- Best dog, property of a Lady Mrs M Bridge's "Rockdale Lanarth Brenda"
- Best Great Dane Mr K M. Hassan's "Lorrell of Sind
- Best Pekingese and best Toy breeds Mis Homer "Ki-Ming
- Best Springer Spaniel Mr A Kirke Smith's "Sylbabub
- Best Fox Terrier either Coat Master Ahmed Hussain's "Ch. Solus Minted Gold"
- Best Sydney Silkie, Australian of Yorkshire Terriel . Mrs Dicken's "Baby Roo
- Best Lhassa of Thibetian Terrier Mrs Lothian's "Chunbling
- Best dog that has not won a special prize Col R E Bank's "Druid of Micklebuffe"
- Best Litter Mis Grayley's Elkhounds
- Best exhibit bied of exhibitor Mr J Fraser's "Love at First Sight"
- Best Puppy bred in India Major A H Hackie's " Sally of Langslow
- " Robert's Memorial" Challenge Cup for best country bred exhibit, Mrs Homer's "Ki-Ming "
- Kennel Club of India's tankard for best exhibit owned by a member or associate and Calcutta Kennel Chib's Cup for best exhibit owned by a member Mrs M Bridge's "Rockdale Lanarth Brenda'
- Spaniel Club of India. Cup for best Sporting Spaniel owned by a member H H the Maharajdhiraj of Patiala's "Ch Colonet of Malwa
- Ref. I Thom's Golden Retriever "Don Rufus" "Don Rufus" "Bot Gundog and best Golden Retriever "Don Rufus" "Bot Thom's Golden Retriever "Don Rufus" "Bot tankaids for the best dogs bred in India "Six tankaids for the best d exhibit in show of opposite sex to winner of "Sir Phillip Chetwode" Cup Mrs K. M Hassan's "Darrasina of Nelmes" "May
 - m Hassan's Darrasina of Neimes Mayurbhunj "Cup for best puppy in show, Mr D P Bhattacharyya's "Rex of Raisina" "Tanora Tiger" (up Mr D P Bhattacharyya's "Vendetta of Fairlight ""Albert Buckland "Cup for best exhibit Mrs. C. Chill's "Diana of Childare"
 - Alsatian Club of India's Challenge Cup for best Alsatian in show won by Mr P S. Brar's "Erichdin"
 - Cup for best imported Alsatian Mr P. S Brar's "Cora Von Gatmwerth"

POLICE SPORTS.

Poona.

- The following are the results -
 - The Lord Lloyd's Cup for Athletics was won by Belgaum
 - The Pogson Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey was won by Ahmednagar with Belgaum as
 - The Guilder Cup for Junior Hockey was won by Sholapur with Surat as runners-up
 - The Kennedy Cup for Tug-of-war was won by Ratnagiri with Sholapur as runners-up, who were awarded the Sir Maurice Hayward's Cup
 - The Rushton Cup for Team Shooting was won by Satara with Kolaba as runners-up
 - The Sir Francis (iriffiths's Cup for Cross, Country Race was won by the West Khandesh,
 - The Rao Bahadur Kokje's Cup for Wrestling was won by Allahbux Khadir of Bijapur Second prize was awarded to Dwarkaprasad of East Khandesh.
 - The Lord Sydenham's Cup for Physical Training was won by Belgaum with Sholapur as runners-up
 - The Sir Lesile Wilson Cup for the Best all Round Min was won by Mihamed Haniff of Belgaum, who received a gold medal as a replica.
 - The Down Challenge Shield was won by Belgaum with Sholapuras runners-up.

Individual Prizes-

- 100 Yards Ruce 1 Mahomed Haniff Hussein (Belgaum), 2 'rapiram Sakraram (West Khandesh), 3 M H Shula (Kaira). Time — 10 3-5 secs
- Quarter Mile Race—1 Mahomed Haniff Hussein (Belgaum), 2 Ganpat Baban (Bombay City), 3 Narayan Motya (West Khandesh) Time—56 secs.

- Half Mile Race—1 Kesha Dasyya (West Khandesh), 2 Dawood Ajam Khan (Belgaum), 3 Inshnya Hirya (E. Khandesh) Time—2 mins 2 secs.
- Obstacle Race 1 Jackson Sakharam (Sholapur); 2 Abdul Hamid (Kanara), 3 Shaik Kadar Mahibub (Thana), Time 1 min 44 4-5 secs
- Relay Race —1 West Khandesh, 2 Belgaum, 3 Poona. Time —3 mins 45 secs
- Tug-of-War Final Ratnagiri beat Sholapur in two straight pulls Duration of pulls 2 mins, 58½ secs and 40 secs.
- H Q Sub-Inspector's Race—1 Sk Abdul Majid (Poona), 2 Hanoonkhan Kadarkhan (Sholapur)
- The MacDonald Challenge Cup for Sub-Inspector Shooting Competitions was won by Sub-Inspector Gangarain Atmaram Dalvi of Surat
- The Rao Saheb B M Rane's Challenge Cup for H Q Sub-Inspector's 100 yards Race was won by Shaik Abdul Majid of Poona

Indian Officers' Events -

- The Beatty Memorial Cup for Revolver Shooting was won by Mr G Y S Farrant.
- The Souter Cup for Revolver Snap Shooting was won by Mr F E Sharp
- The Indian Police Officer's Rifle Shooting Cupwaswon by Mr G. Y. S. Fariant
- The W. R. G. Smith's Musket Snap Shooting Challenge Cup was won by Mr. R. H. Simpson
- The Kennedy Challenge Cup for the best aggregate score in officers' events was won by Mr. G. Y. S. Farrant
- Officers' 100 Yards Race —Prizes presented by H E The Governor of Bombay —1 Mr F E Sharp, 2 Mr, W, L K Herapath

BILLIARDS.

Calcutta.

Professional Billiards Championship of India —
Ernic Monk . . 945 points
M. D. Hashem 896 ,,

All-India Amateur Billiards Championship —

P Deb 993 points.

M M Begg 919

AIR RACE

New Delhi.

Vicercy's Challenge Trophy and Rs 7,000 — Distance 1,520 miles Madras to New Delhi

THE RESULTS.

- *1 Lieut Misri Chand arrived at $16-21\frac{1}{2}$, speed 118.5 miles per hour
- $2\,$ Mr G V Gadgil arrived at 16-35 , speed 114 6 miles per hour .
- 3 $\,$ Mr A C Guzdai arrived at 17-03 , speed 121.5 $\rm m^4les$ per hour
- 4 Mr S K Dube arrived at 17-41, speed 100 miles per hom
- 5 $\,$ Mr $\,$ N $\,$ Vinteent arrived at 17-42 , speed 148 3 miles per hour
- $6\,$ Mr C E Gardner arrived at 17-43, speed 124 miles per hour
- $7-\mathrm{Sn}$ A W McRobert arrived at 17-48 , speed 99 3 miles per hour

*The winner also won the Speedolene Trophy and Rs 2,000

8 $\,$ Capt A F Muir arrived at 18 07 , speed 182 miles per hour

9 Mr R Vaughan Fowler arrived at 18-26; speed 141 miles per hou

COMPETITORS' PERFORMANCE

The following are the top speeds at which the competitors were handrapped and the average speed maintained by them on the first day —

Mr Dube 100-96 4

Mr Gadgil 106-112

Sir W MacRoberts 100-96 2

Lieut Misri Chand 106-114

Mr. A C Guzdar 117—114 Mr. Gardner 125—120

Mr Vintcent 150-143 5

Mr Vaughan Fowler 153—137

Capt Muir 172-153

Thus it is seen that Lieut. Misri Chand and Mr (4adgil were the only two competitors to maintain a higher speed than that at which they were handicapped

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Bengal Amateur Boxing Federation. Chas A Newbery, 4, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

Burma Amateur Boxing Association.—B A Shadrack, Post Box 86, Rangoon, Burma.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Boxing Federation -Gerald L Chard, Grahams Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Madras Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary A Padmantbham Asidu, Esq., No. 7, T. P. Coll Street, Tripheane, Madras

U. P. Sports Association.—Hon Secretary S. C. Roy, Esq., M.Sc., (Chemistry Dept.), University, Lucknow

Bihar and Orissa Athletic Association.— Hon Necretary Prof S M Momul Haq. P O Bankipore, Patna

Delhi Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary M4 Hamidudin, Esq., The University, Delhi

Punjab Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary: Prof Jaggan Nath, Forman Christian College, I there

Sind Hockey Association.—Hon. Secretary P. N. Britto, Esq., Sind Hockey Association, karachi

Gwalior Sports Association.—The Manager Cwalion Sports Association, Moti Mahal.Gwalion

Bhopal Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary

Central India Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary, Baxi Bagh, Indore (C 1)

Manavadar State Hockey Association.—Hon.

* clura M N Masud, Esq Pricate Secretary.

dhing Chief, Manavadar (Kathiawar)

Central Provinces and Berar Hockey Association.—Hon Secretary Christ Church Boys' High School, Jubbulpore (C P)

Army Sports Control Board.—Hon. Secretary A S C B, Kasauli

All India Railways Athletic Association.— Hon Secretary Z H Khan, Esq , 6,0 The Railway Board, New Delhi

Swimming.

The Bombay Ducks Swimming and Diving Club.—Headquarters. Breach Candy Swimming Bath, Warden Road, Bombay

The European Water Polo Association.— Headquarters. Back Bay Swimming Bath, Cooperage, Bombay

The Golwalla Swimming Club.—Headquarters, Victoria Baths, Back Bay, Cooperage, Bombay

The College Square Swimming Club.—Calcutta

The Calcutta Swimming Club.—Headquarters, Strand Road, Calcutta,

The Kokine Swimming Club.—Rangoon

Tennis.

All-India Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony Secretary for India L. Brooke Edwards, Esq., P.O. Box 2080, Calcutta

Foreign Secretary Lt -Col B O Roc Ferndale, Beyley (Kene), England,

Army and Air Force Championships—Army Sports Control Board, Ambala Cantonment

Bengal Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony Secretary S J Matthews, Esq., c/o The Calcutta South Club, Calcutta.

Bihar and Orissa Lawn Tennis Association.— Hony Secretary Sved Nagui Imam, Esq, Bar-at-Law, Fraser Road, Patna,

Bombay Lawn Tennis Association—Hong Secretary E Rose, Esq, to The Atlas Insurance Co, Ltd, Ballard Estate, Bombay

Delhi Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony Secretary E W Grindal, Esq., 6.0 The Ridge Club, New Delhi

Madras Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony Secretary R V V S Prasad, Esq., Arundalpet, Guntur (M & S M Railway)

Punjab Lawn Tennis Association.—Hony Secretary D N Bhalla, Esq , Y M C A. Flat, The Mall, Lahore.

United Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.— Hony Secretary S W. Bobb, Esq., 158, Civil Lines, Cawnpore

Warrant of Precedence.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India was approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and received His Royal Sign Manual, on 9th April 1930 .-

- 1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
- Governors of Presidencies and Provinces within their respective charges.
- 3. Governors of Madras. Bombay and Bengal.
 - 4. Commander-in-Chief in India.
- Governors of the United Provinces, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa and Burma,
- 6. Governors of the Central Provinces and Assam, Governor of the North-West Frontier Province.
 - 7. Chief Justice of Bengal,
- 8. Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council.
- 9. Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
 - 10. President of the Council of State.
- 11. President of the Legislative Assembly.
- 12. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
- 13. Agents to the Governor-General, Raj-putana, Central India, Baluchistan, Punjab States and States of Western India, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Commissioner in Sind; Members of Executive Councils and Ministers of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors*, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf; Resident and Commander in-Chief at Aden, and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore within their respective charges.
- 14. Chief Commissioner of Railways, General Officers Commanding, Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands, and Officers of Southern, the rank of General.
- Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers in Madras, Bombay and Bengal.*
- 16. Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma and Bihar and Orissa.*
- 17. Agents to the Governor-General, Raj-putana, Central India, Baluchistan, Punjab States and States of Western India; Chiet Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, and Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
- 18. Members of the Executive Councils and Ministers, Central Provinces and Assam,*
 Members of the Executive Council and Ministers, North-West Frontier Province.
- 19. Presidents of Legislative Councils,

- Air Officer Commanding Royal Air Force in India; Flag Officer Commanding and Director, Royal Indian Marine; Members of the Railway Board, Railway Financial Commissioner; Secretaries to the Government of India. and Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.
- 24. Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to the Government of India, Commissioner in Sind ; Controller of Civil Accounts , Financial Adviser, Military Finance; Judges of Chief Courts, Members of the Central Board of Revenue, and Resident and Commander-In-Chief at Aden.
- 25. Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, when within his charge and Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.
- 26. Commissioners of Revenue and Commissioner of Excise, Bombay; Consulting Engineer to the Government of India: Develorment Commissioner, Burma, Director of Development, Bombay, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs; Financial Commissioners, Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Sandand North-West Frontier Provinces, Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Members of the Public Service Commission, and Surgeons-General.
- 27. Chairman of the Madras Services Commission; Vice-Chancellors of the Indian Universi ties.
- 28. Agents of State Railways; Controller of the Currency, Additional Judicial Commissioners, Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; Commissioners of Division. Residents of the 2nd Class, Deputy Auditor General in India, Revenue and Divisional Commissioners, North-West Frontier Province, within their respective charges. within their respective charges.
- 29. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 34.
 - 30. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
 - 31. Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay.
- 32. Chief Secretaries to Governments other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam.
- 33. Accountants-General, Class I; Air Force Officer Commanding, Aden; Brigadiers, Cend-Commissioner for India; Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; Director-General of Archæology in India; Director of the Geologi cal Survey; Director, Intelligence Bureata Director of Ordnance Factories and Manufacture. 20. Chief Judges of Chet Courts; and Pussed Judges of High Courts.

 21. Lieutenant-Generals.

 22. Auditor-General; Chairman of Public Service Commission, and Chief Commissioner of Delhi, when within his charge.

 * The Vice-President of the Courts of Delhi, when within his charge.
- * The Vice-President of the Council appointed under section 48 of the Government of Act ranks in the same article of the Warrant but senior to his colleagues on the Council.

- ommissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Chief Secretary to the Government of Assam; Chief secretary to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province; Commissioners of Division; Judicial Commissioner, Western India States Agency; and Residents of the 2nd Class, Revenue and Divisional Commissioners of the North-West Frontier Province.
- 35. Non-Official Presidents of Municipal Corporations in Presidency Towns and Rangoon, within their respective municipal jurisdictions, Private Secretary to the Viceroy; and Secretaries, Additional Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments.
- 36. Accountants-General other than Class I, Chief Accounts Officer, East Indian Railway, Chief Auditor of State Railways, Chief Com-Chief Auditor of State Railways, Chief Commercial Managers of State Railways; Chief Conservators of Forests, Chief Engineers,* Chief Engineers, Chief Engineers, Chief Engineers, Chief Engineers, Chief Commercial Chief Engineers, Chief Chief Railways, Chief Railways, Chief Stores Department, Director of Inspection, Indian Mechanical Engineers of State Railways; Chief Stores Department, Director of Public Information and Commercial Commercial Commercial Chief Stores Department, Director of Public Information Commercial Comme Research Institute, Pusa; Director of Army Audit; Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Audit; Director of the Botanical Survey of India, Director of Civil Aviation in India, Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments, Directors, Class, within their respective charges.

 Military Lands and Cantonments, Directors, Railway Board, Directors of the Survey of India, Director, Cological Survey, Expert Advisers, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Pinancial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, Bombay and Calcutta, Inspectors-General, Roorkee. Bombay and Calcutta, Inspectors-General, Civil Hospitals, Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments and in the North-West Frontier Province, Inspectors-General of Prisons under Local Governments, Master of Security Press, Nasik; Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Indian Political Department of 23 years' civil service, whose position but for this Article would not be lower than Article 55, Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, President of the Forest College and Research Institute, Provincial Directors of Public Health, and Traffic Managers and Locomotive Superintendents of State Railways.
- 1,0 Church of Scotland.
- he at Trusts of the Presidency Towns, Rangoon Manacipalities of the Presidency Towns and

- 34. Additional Judicial Commissioners; Chief Rangoon, within their charges; Chief Inspector ommissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar of Mines; Commissioners of Police in the Presidands; Chief Commissioner of Delhi; Chief dency Towns and Rangoon; and Settlement ceretary to the Government of Assam; Chief Commissioners.
 - 41. Collectors of Customs. Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras and Bombay Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta, Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara, Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents and Superintendents, and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class); Commissioners of Income Tax, Opium Agent, Ghazipur, and Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments
- Méchanical Engineers of State Railways; Chief Stores Department, Director of Puolic Informationing Railway Board, Colonels; ton, Government of India, Director of Purchases Command Controllers of Military Accounts, and Intelligence, Indian Stores Department, Deputy Controller of the Currency at Bombay, Director, Regulations and Forms in the Army Directors of Agriculture; Director, Agricultural Department, Establishment Officer in the Army Research Institute, Pusa; Director of Army Department, Secretary to the Imperial Council
- 44. Assistant to the Inspector-General of Forests; Budget Officer, Finance Department Government of India , Chief Electrical Engineers, Civilian Superintendents of Clothing Factories, Civilian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories, Chuian Superintendents of Ordnance Factories, Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, North-West Frontier Province, Comptroller, Assam, Conservators of Forests, Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Controller of Maine Accounts, Controller, Royal Air Force Accounts, Deputy Agents, Deputy Traffic Managers, and Officers of State Railways; Deputy Clinef Engineer, Telegraphs, Deputy Director, Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, Deputy Director, tendents of State Railways.

 7 Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

 8 Solicitor to the Government of India Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Director-General of the Post Office; Deputy Director-General of the Post Office; Deputy Director, Intelligence Lureau; Deputy Director, Intelligence Lureau; Deputy Director, Easterness and Manufacture (ff. Calebrane and Manufacture (ff.). Presidency Senior Chaplains of the hot Scotland.

 Charmen of Port Trusts and of Improve-Trusts of the Presidency Towns, Rangoon Karachi, Chief Executive Ofheers of the Section and of the Persian Section of the Indo-Expalities of the Presidency Towns and European Telegraph Department; Directors of

Officers of similar status are: Deputy Superintendents, Locomotive Superintendents, Carriage and Wagon Department; Controllers of Stores; Senior Signal Linguistics; State Railways Coal Superintendent; Chief Medical Officer: Deputy Chief respontation Superintendents; Deputy Chief Commercial Managers, Deputy Chief Mechanical Linguistics, and Deputy Chief Engineers.

^{*} Present incumbents of the office of Chief Engineer who have ranked in entry 33 of the Warant of 1898 will rank in entry 33 of this Warrant until they relinquish their office as Chief Engineers.

Telegraph Engineering; Director of Wireless; 1st and 2nd Class): Second Assistant Resident District Controllers of Military Accounts, and Protectorate Secretary, Aden; and Settle-Divisional Superintendents, State Rallways; ment Officers Lieutenant-Colonels; Members of the Madras Services Commission; Members of the Indian 56. Assistant Executive Engineers of 2nd Class Services Commission; Members of the Indian 56. Assistant Executive Engineers of 2nd Class Services Commission; Members of the Indian 56. Services Commission; Members of the Indian Services Commission; Members of the Indian Civil Service and of the Political Department of years' standing, Chief Forest Officer, Andaman 18 years' civil service, whose position but for, and Nicobar Islands; Controller of Inspection, this Article would not be lower than Article 55; Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department Postmasters-General; Signal Engineers; and Controller of Purchase, Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department Stores Department; Deputy Directors of

- Small Cause Courts, Presidency Towns and Rangoon; Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps; Directors of major Laboratories, and Director of Public Instruction, North-West Frontier Province.
- First Assistant to the Resident at Aden; Private Secretaries to Governors, Political Secretary, Aden.
- 48. Administrators-General; Chief dency Magistrates; Deputy Directors, Railway Board; Judicial Assistant, Aden, when within his charge; Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, and Officers in Class I of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
- 49. Chief Inspector of Stores and Clothing, au. Onier Inspector of Stores and Clothing, Cawnpore, Commissioner of Labour, Madras; Controller of Patents and Designs; Directors of Fisheries in Bengal and Madras; Directors of Industries; Directors of Land Records; Directors of Vetermary Services; Excise Com-missioners; Inspector-General of Railway Police and Police Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana; Inspectors-General of Registration, Principal, Research Institute, Cawnpore Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Superintendent of Manufacture, Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpore.
- 50. District Judges not being Sessions Judges, within their own districts.
- First Assistants to the Residents at Baroda and in Kashmir.
- Chairman of the Port Trust, Aden; and Military Secretaries to Governors.
- 53. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.
 - 54. Sheriffs within their own charges.
- 55. Collectors of Customs; Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Collector of Salt Revenue, Madras & Bombay; Collector of Stamp Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Revenue and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, calcutta; Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair; Deputy Scoretaries to Local Governments, Divisional and District to Local Governments, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur); Judicial Assistant, Aden; Political Agents and Supermetendents; Residents (other than those of the of the Indian Civil Secretary and District Magistic, Inspector of General Stores; Majors; Memisterial Civil Secretary and District Magistic, Inspector of General Stores; Majors; Memisterial Civil Secretary and District Magistic, Commissioner of Chota Nagpur); Judicial Aden; Political Agents and Supermetendents; Residents (other than those of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' stand

- Stores Department; Deputy Directors of Comercial Intelligence; Deputy Directors of Commercial Intelligence; Deputy Deputy Of Archeology; Deputy 45. Assay Master, Bombay; Deputy Auditors-General; and Deputy Controllers of the Currency, Director-General of Archeology; Deputy Calcutta and Northern India.

 46. Actuary to the Government of India; United Provinces; Chef Inspectors of Explosives, Chief Judges of than the Solicitor and Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India; Managing Director, Chief Inspectors, Charles, Chief Inspectors, Charles, Chief India, Charles, Chief India, Charles, Chief India, Charles, Chief India, Chief Chief India, Chief Chi Oplum Factory, Ghazipur; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 18 years' standing, Principals of major Government Colleges, Principal, School of Mines and Geology, Registrars to the High Courts; Secretaries to Legislative Councils, Superintendent of the Government Test House, Superintendent legislative Councils, superintendents of the Survey of India; Assistant Collectors of the Survey of India; Assistant Collectors of Customs, Assistant Directors-General of the Post Office, Deputy Postmasters-General, Deputy Conservators of Forests, Divisional Engineers, and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraph, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Forest Engineers, Instructor, Wireless, Officers of the Archæological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Veterinary Service, Officers of Class II of the General or the Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the stations ment of State Railways who hold the rank of District Officer or a position of similar status, Officers of the 1st Division, Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department, Senior Inspector of Mines, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police, Wireless Research Officers, Officers of the Bengal Pilot Service of 21 years' standing.
 - Assistant Solicitor to the Government of India; Deputy Director of Public Informa-tion, Government of India; and Under Secu-taries to the Government of India.
 - Agent-General in India for the British Protectorate in Africa under the administration of the Colonial Office; Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, Directors of Survey, Madras and Bengal; Keeper of the Records of the Government of India; Libraria, Imperial Library; Public Analyst to the Government of Madras.

Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Deputy Director of Land Records, Burma; Police of more than 15 but less than 20 years' Director, Vaccine Institute, Belgaum; District standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Opium Officers; Divisional Engineers, Telegra-Factories. Sanitary Electrical and Architec-phs, of less than 12 years' standing; Divisional standing, and Works Managers of Ordnance Factories. Santary Electrical and Architec-tural Specialist officers will take precedence in accordance with the rank in the Public Works Department fixed for their appointments but junior to all Public Works Department officers of the corresponding rank.

Assistant Commissioners of Income Tax, Assistant Executive Engineers of 12 years' stand-ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE Engineers of 12 years' standing, Assistant Superintendents of the Survey of India; Chief Works Chemist, United Provinces; Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras; Inspector of Clothing Stores, Shahjahanpur; Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the Indian Institute of Science of 10 years' standing, Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Office: Presidence. Mathematical Instrument Office; Presidency Postmasters: Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, Superintendents and Deputy Commissioners of Police of less than 15 years' standing; Assistant Collectors of Customs' Assistant Director-General of the Post Office, Deputy Postmasters-General, Deputy Conservators of Forest, Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs, Divisional Engineers, and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless, Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers holding a charge declared to be of not less importance than that of a division, Forest Engineers, Instituctor, Wireless Officers of the Archæological and other Scientific Departments, Officers of the Indian Agricultural Service, Officers of the Indian Veterinary Service, Officers of Class II of the General or Service, Officers of Class II of the General or Public Works List of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Officers on the Superior List of the Military Accounts Department, Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways who hold the rank of District of State Railways who hold the rank of District other, do not give them any precedence over Officer or a position of similar status, Officers members of the non-official community resident of the 1st Division, Superior Traffic Branch of the Telegraph Department, and Wireless Re-search officers of 12 years' standing

61. Assistant Commissioners (Senior), Northern India Salt Revenue, Assistant Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Controller of Inspection, Calcutta Circle, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, Assistant Director of Intelligence, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Purchase, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Purchase, Indian Stores Department; Assistant rureinase, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Metallurgical Inspectors, Indian Stores Department; Assistant Directors of Dairy Farms, Assistant Directors of Public Health, Assistant Directors, Railway Board; Assistant Financial Adviser, Mulitary Finance: Assistant Secretaries to the Country Indian Programme Country of the Country Indian Programme Country Indian Progra to the Government of India; Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excuse, Calcutta, Chemistathe Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Chief Inspectors of Factories and Boilers n Bengal and Bombay; Commander of the Steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Curator of the Bureau of Education, Deputy Administrator-General, Bengal; Deputy AssisIn case any question shall arise * When the
tant Director, Pay and Pensions Directorate,
Adjutant-General's Branch; Deputy C o m - and notified, it shall be entered in the table in
Inissioner Northern India Salt Revenue; Italies, provided he holds an appointment in
Deputy Commissioners of Salt and Excise; India.

phs, of less than 12 years' standing; Divisional Engineers, Wileless, of less than 12 years' standing, Emigration Commissioner, Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department; Examiner of Questioned Documents; Executive Engineers of less than 12 years' standing; First Assistant Commissioner, Port Blair; General Managers, Northern India Salt Revenuc; Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras; Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes; Lady Assistants to the Inspectors General, Civil Hospitals. Legal Assistant in the Legislative Depart tals, Legal Assistant in the Legislative Department of the Government of India, Officers of the Bengal Priot Service of 10 years' standing, Officers of the Provincial Civil Services drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale or upwards; Physicist at the Government Test House, Indian Stores Department; Presidency Magistrates, Protector of Emigrants and Superintendents of Emigration, Calcutta; Protectors of Emigrants; Emigration, Calcutta; Protectors of Emigranus; Public Prosecutors in Bengal and in Sind; Registrars to Chief Courts, Registrar of Companies, Bombay; Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal; Secretary, Board of Examiners; Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Madras, when a member of the Provincial Service; Senior Income Tax Officer, Bombay, and Income Tax Officers drawing the maximum pay of the time-scale, and Superintendents of Central Jails and Civil Surgeons not belonging to the Indian Medical Service.

- The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and while regulating their relative precedence with each in India, who shall take their place according to usage.
- Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence inter se, according to the date of entry into that number.
- When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.
- 4. Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that numbei below permanent incumbents.
- All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.
- 6. All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise * When the position of any such person is so determined and notified, it shall be entered in the table in

- the existing practice relating to precedence at the Courts of Indian States or on occasions of intercourse with Indians, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute
- 8. The following will take courtesy rank as shown -

Consuls-General-Immediately after Article 33, which includes Brigadiers, Consuls—Immediately after Article 36 which includes Colonels, Vice-Consuls-Immediately after Article 59, which includes Majors.

Consular officers de carriere will in their respective grades take precedence of consular officers who are not de carrière

The following may be given, by courtesy, precedence as shown below, provided that they do not hold appointments in India —

Peers according to their precedence in England, Knights of the Garter, the Thistle, and St. Patrick; Privy Councillors, Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India— Immediately after Members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Article 8

the United Kingdom according to date of Executive Council

Nothing in the foregoing rules to dispute Patents; Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, xisting practice relating to precedence at Knights Grand Commander of the Star of India. Knights Grand Cross of St Michael and St George; Knights Grand Commander of the Indian Empire; Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victoria Order, Knights Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire-Immediately after Puisne Judges of High Courts, Article 20

Knight Commander of the Bath; Knights Commander of the Star of India, Knights Commander of St. Michael and St. George, Knights Commander of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, Knights Bachelor—Immediately after the Residents of the 2nd Class

Article 28.

10. All ladies, unless by virtue of holding an appointment themselves they are entitled to a higher position in the table, to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughter. of Barons; such ladies to take place accordnumediately after Members of the Governoring to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England immediately after Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the wives of Members of the Governor-General's

• In virtue of the provisions of section 9 (12) of the Indian Church Act, 1927, a Bishop or Archdeacon who held a bishopric or archdeaconry on the 1st March 1930 takes rank as follows —
Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India, immediately after Chief Justice of Lengal, Article 7

Bishops of Madras and Bombay, immediately after Chief Justice of a High Court other than

Governor of Din ..

that of Bengal, Article 12
Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur, immediately after Chief Commissioner
of Delhi, when within his charge, Article 22. Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown, immediately after Chief Secretaries

to Governments, other than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam, Article 32.

Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, in Article 33

Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Nagpur, in Article 39.

SALUTES.

0.120125						
Persons.	No of guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.				
Imperial salute .	101	When the Sovereign is present in person				
Royal salute .	31	On the anniversaries of the Birth, Accession and Coronation of the Reigning Soverign the Birthday of the Consort of the Reigning Soveregn, the Birthday of the Queen Mother, Proclamation Day.				
Members of the Royal Family.	. 31	1				
	of 21					
Maharajadhiraja of Nepal .	. 21					
Sultan of Zanzibar	21					
Ambassadors	19					
Drime Minister of Yough	19	On arrival at, or departure from, a military				
Governor of the French Settlements India.	ın 17	station, or when attending a State				
Governor of Portuguese India	17	i voicinony.				
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	. 17					
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty Colonies.	y's 15					
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	i				
Plenipotentiaries and Envoys .	15					
Governor of Domoun	. 9					

Su	VVVV03	<i>yy</i> 11111111.
Persons,	No o Guns	f Occasions on which salute is fired,
Victroy and Governor-General	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a militar station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony.
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India.	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired.
Residents, 1st Class Agents to the Governor-General Commissioner in Sind Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar	13 13 13 13	Same as Governors.
Residents, 2nd Class	13	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or de-
Political Agents (b)	11) parture from a military station.
Commander-in-Chief in India (1f a Field Marshal).	19	On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if de-
Commander-in-Chief in India (if a Genera	l) 17) sired.
Naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies Squadron (c)	••	Same as for military officer of correspond- ing rank (see K.R.).
G.O ₃ .C in C-Commands (d)	15 13	On assuming or relinquishing command and on occasions of public arrival at or departure from, a military station
Major-Generals and Colonel-Commandants Commanding Brigades (d).	11	within their command. Also on or a- sions of private arrival or departure, if desir- ed.
Permanent Salutes	to F	tuling Princes and Chiefs.
Salutes of 21 guns.		Cutch. The Maharao of
Baroda The Maharaja (Gaekwar) ot.		Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Gwalior The Maharana (Scindia) of.		Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of.

Gwalior The Maharaja (Scindia) of. Karauli. The Maharaja of. Hyderabad. The Nizam of Kotah. The Maharao of Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of. Patiala. The Maharaja of Mysore. The Maharaja of. Rewa. The Maharana of Tonk. The Nawab of Salutes of 19 guns. Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of Salutes of 15 quns Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of Alwar. The Maharaja of Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of Banswara. The Maharawal of Kolhapur. The Maharaja of Bhutan. The Maharaja of Datia. The Maharaja of. Travancore. The Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch). The Maharaja of. Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of Dewas (Junior Branch). The Maharaja of. Salutes of 17 guns. Bahawalpur. The Nawab of Dhar. The Maharaja of Dholpur. The Maharaj Rana of. Bharatpur. The Maharaja of. Dungarpur. The Maharawal oi. Bikaner. The Maharaja of Idar. The Maharaja of Bundi. The Maharao Raja of Jaisalmer. The Maharawal of Cochin. The Maharaja of.

⁽b) Within the territories of the State to which they are attached.

⁽e) According to naval rank, with two guns added.
(d) No military officer shall receive an artillery salute unless he is in actual military command and is the senior military officer in the spot. Attention is invited to the extra guns allowed for individuals.

Khairpur. The Mir of. Kishangarh. The Maharaja of. Orchha. The Maharaja of. Partabgarh. The Maharawat of. Rampur. The Nawab of. Sikkim. The Maharaja of Sirohi. The Maharao of

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of. Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of. Cooch Behar. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of Jaora. The Nawab of Jhalawar. The Maharaj-Rana of. Jind. The Maharaia of. Junagadh. The Nawab of Kapurthala. The Maharaja of. Nabha. The Maharaja of. Nawanagar. The Maharaja of Palanpur. The Nawab ot. Porbandar. The Maharaja of. Raipipla. The Maharaja of. Ratlam The Maharaja of. Tripura. The Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns.

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of Alirappur. The Raja of Baoni. The Nawab of Barwani. The Rana of Bijawar. The Maharaja of Bilaspur. The Raja of Cambay. The Nawab of Chamba. The Raia of Charkhari. The Maharaja of Chhatarpur. The Maharaja ot, Faridkot. The Raia of. Gondal. The Thakur Saheb of Janjira. The Nawab of. Jhabua. The Raja of Maler Kotia. The Nawab of Mandi. The Raja of Manipur. The Maharaja of Morvi. The Maharaja of Narsinggarh. The Raja of Panna. The Maharaja of Pudukkottai. The Raia of Radhanpur. The Nawab of Rajgarh. The Raja of Sailana. The Raja of Samthar. The Raja of. Sirmur. The Maharaja of Sitamau. The Raja of Suket. The Raja of. Tebri. The Raja of Wankaner. The Raj Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasinor. The Nawab (Babi) of. Banganapalle. The Nawab of. Bansda. The Raja of Baraundha. The Raja of Bariva. The Raia of. Bhor. The Raja of. Chhota Udepur. The Rais of Danta. The Maharana of Dhrol. The Thakor Saheb of Hsipaw. The Sawbwa of. Jawhar. The Raja of. Kalahandi. The Maharaja of Kengtung. The Sawbwa of Khilchipur. The Rao Bahadur of Limbdi. The Thakor Saheb of. Loharu. The Nawab of. Lunawada. The Raja of Malhar. The Raja of. Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of Mudhol. The Raja of. Nagod. The Raja of. Palitana. The Thakor Saheb of Patna. The Maharaja of. Rajkot. The Thakor Saheb of. Sachin. The Nawab of. Sangli. The Chief of. Sant. The Raja of. Savantvadı. The Sar Desai of Shahpura. The Raja of. Sonpur. The Maharaja of. Wadhwan. The Thakor Saheb of Yawnghwe. The Sawbwa of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan. G.C.I.E., Wall of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Bikaner, Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. G C V.O., G B.R., K.C.B., A.D.C., Maharaja of.

otah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highnes-Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharao of. Kotah.

ysore Her Highness Maharani Kemi a Nanjammanni Avaru Vanivilas Sannidhans, C.I. Maharani of.

Patiala. Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja-Bahadur, G.O S.I., G.C.I.E., G C.V.O, G.B.E., A D.C., Maharaja of.

Tonk. H. H. Amin-ud-Daula Wazir-ul-Mulk Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E Nawab of.

Salutes of 17 guns

Alwar, Colonel His Highness Sewai Maharaj Bashahr, Raja Padam Singh, Raja of. Shri Jey Singhji, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Dholpur. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharajadhiraja Shri Sawa: Maharaj-Rana Sir Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler Jang Jai Deo K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja Rana of

Orchha His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Sir Praval Singh Bahadur, GC.SI. GCI.E. Maharaja of.

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of.

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra Bahadur, G.CIE., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of.

Junagadh. His Highness Vali Ahad Mohaba Khanji Rasulkhanji, Nawab of.

Kapurthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja Jodhpur (Marwar). The Maharaja of. Sir Jagatut Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Patiala. The Maharaja of. GBE., Maharaja of.

Nawanagar. Colonel His Highness, Maharaja, Shri Digvijaysinhji, Maharaja ot.

Salutes of 11 guns

Aga Khan, His Highnes Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, G.C.S 1., J.C (.E., G.C.V O, of Bombay.

Bariya, Captain H. H. Maharawal Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, K.C.S.I., Raja of

Chitral. His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja-u-Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mehtar of.

Dharampur. H. H. Maharana Vijayadevji of. Lunawada. His Highness Maharana Birbhadrasınhjı, Raja of.

Sangli, Lt.-Meherban Sir Chintamaniao Dhundiro alias Appa Saheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E , Raja of.

Captain His Highness Rai Sabeb Sir Amarsinhji Banesinhji, K.C.I.E., Raja Janjıra. The Nawab of. (Within the limits Saheb of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Loharu, Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., ex . Nawab of.

Mong Mit, Ukhin Maung, K S.M., Sawbwa of.

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawab) of, within the limits of her (or his) own territories, permanently.

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of. Within the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar). The Maharana of. Within the limits of his own territories, per manently.

Salute of 19 guns

Bharatpur. The Maharaja of. Bikaner. The Maharaja of. Cutch. The Maharao of. Jaipur. The Maharaja of. (Within the limits of their own territories,

permanently.)

permanently)

permanently.)

Salute of 17 guns

Alwar. The Maharaja of. Khairpur. The Mir of. (Within the limits of their own territories,

Salutes of 15 guns

Benares. The Maharaja of. Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of. Jind. The Maharaja of. Junagadh. The Nawab of. Kapurthala. The Maharaja of. Nabha. The Maharaja of. Nawanagar. The Maharaja of. Ratlam. The Maharaia of (Within the limits of their own territories,

Salutes of 13 guns.

of his own territory, permanently.)

Salutes of 11 guns.

Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of Within the limits of his own territory, permanently.

Salutes of 5 guns.

Abu Dhabi, The Shaikh of Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Bunder Abbas, The Governor of At the termination of an official visit.

Muhammerah. The Governor of Fired on occasions when he visits one of H₁ Majesty's ships as his father's representative.

Salutes of 3 guns.

Ajman. The Shaikh of	 ••)
Dibai. The Shaikh of	 	Fired by British Ships of War in the Per-
Ras-al-Khelma The Shaikh of	 • •	sian Gulf at the termination of official
Shargah. The Shaikh ot	 • •	visits by these Chiefs.
Umm-ul-Qawain. The Shaikh of	 	j

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 11 guns

His Excellency Shakh Sir Isa bin Ali al Khalitah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Shakh of Bahrain.

Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 17 ques

Council of Ministers (as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Salutes of 13 quins.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 9 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat when not a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 7 guns

Bahrain. The Shaikh of. Kuwait. The Shaikh of. Muhammerah. The Shaikh of. Qatr. The Shaikh of.

Salutes of 5 quns.

Bahrain. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family.

Kuwait. Eldest son of the Shaikh of, or other member of the ruling family.

Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 13 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Shaikh of Muhammerah.

Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

The Order of the Star of India was instituted by Queen Victoria in 1861, and enlarged in 1866, 1875, 1876, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920 and 1935 and the dignity of Knight Grand Commander may be conferred on Princes or Chiefs of India, or upon British subjects for important and loval service rendered to the Indian Empire; the second and third classes for services in the Indian Empire thirty years in the department of the Secretary of State for India. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India), the first class of forty-six Knights Grand Commanders (24 British and 22 Indian), the second class of one hundred and six Knights Commanders, and the third class of two hundred and thirty-seven Companions, exclusive of Extra and Honorary Members, as well as certain additional Knights and Companions.

The Insignia are (i) the Collar of gold, composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches tied together in satire, of the united red and white rose, and in the centre an Imperial Crown : all enamelled in their proper colours and linked together by gold chains. (11) The Star of a Knight Grand Commander is composed of rays of gold issuing from a centre, having thereon a Prince star of five points in diamonds resting upon a light blue enamelled circular riband, tied at the ends and inscribed with the motto of the Order, ends and inscribed with the motto of the order, Hearen's Light our Guide, also in diamonds. That of a Knight Commander is somewhat different, and is described below. (iii) The Badge, an onyx cameo having Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy thereon, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order surmounted by a star of five points, all in diamonds. (iv) The Mantle of light blue satin lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk with blue and silver tassels. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

The ribbon of the Order (four inches wide for Knights Grand Commanders) is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the right shoulder to the left side. A Knight Commander wears (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width of the same colours and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, and pendent therefrom a badge of a smaller size, (b) on his left breast a Star composed of rays of silver issuing from a gold centre, having thereon a silver star of five points resting upon a light blue enamelled circular ribbon, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order in diamonds. A Companion wears around his neck a badge of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of a smaller size pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches. All Insignia are returnable at death to the Central Chancery, or if the recipient was resident in India, to the Secretary of the Order at Calcutta

Sovereign of the Order: - His Most Gra-cious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order: —His Excellency the Vicerov and Governor-General of India, the Marquess of Linlithgow, G.M S I, G.M I.E.

Officers of the Order:—Remstrar. Col. the Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles Clichton, K.C.V.O., Secretary of the Certral Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, St. James' Palace. London, W. 1.

Secretary: The Hon'ble Sir Bertrand Glancy, K C.I E, C.S I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department.

Extra Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H M Queen Mary

H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I)

His Excellency Shakh Sir Khaz'al Khan, G C.I. E., Sardar Aqdas, Shakh of Muham-mareh and dependencies.

rince Ismail Mirza, Motamad-ed-Dowlch Amir-l-Akram, son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Sir Massoud Mirza, Yemined-Dowleh, Zil-es-Sultan of Persia.

Colonel Supradipta Manyabar General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, G B.E., K C.I.E., of Nepalese Army (Nepal).

His Excellency General Sir Padina Shumshere Jung Bahadui Rana, GBE, KCIE, Commander-in-Chret, Nepal

Honorary Companions.

H. H. Saiyid Sır Taimur bin Faısal bin-u - aiydi Turki, K.C.I.E , Sultan of Masqat and Oman. Shaikh Hamad bin Isa al Khalitah, s n of the Sheikh of Bahram.

His Excellency Shakh Ahmad bin Jabina Sabah, C I E., Ruler of Kuweit.

Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. S. I.)

H. H. The Gaekwar of Baroda

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore

Baron Hardinge of Penthurst Sir John Hewett

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner

H. H. Maharao of Kotah H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala His Evalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

H. H. The Aga Khan H. H. The Maharao of Cutch Earl Willingdon

H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala

Stanley

Chetwode

The Marquess of Zetland. H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar Baron Lloyd Viscount Lee of Fareham The Earl of Lytton Viscount Halifax Sir Harcourt Butler Sir Leslie Wilson Viscount Goschen. Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood. The Right Honourable Sir John Allsebrook Field-Marshal Sir Claud William Jacob His Highness The Maharana of Udaipur. His Highness The Maharana of Kolhapur. Viscount Peel. Stanely Jackson.

H. H. The Nawab of Bhopal. Sir William Malcolm Hailey. H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir. Lieutenant-Colonel The Right Honourable Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare. The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes

Knights Commanders (K.C.S.I.)

Sir Hugh Shakespear Barnes Sir Arthur Henry Temple Martindale H. H. Maharaja of Jind Sir George Stuart Forbes H. H. Maharaja of Ratlam Sir Harvey Adamson Nawab of Murshidabad Sir John Ontario Miller Sir Murray Hammick Sir Reginald Henry Craddock Lord Meston of Agra and Dunottar Sir Benjamin Robertson Maharajadhiraja of Burdwan Sir Elliot Graham Colvin Sir Trevredyn Raz'ıleigh Wynne H. H. Maharaja of Dewas State (Senior Branch) Sir M. F. O'Dwyer Sir Michael William Fenton Colonel Sir Sidney Gerald Burrard Sir P. Sundaram Aiyar Sivaswami Aiyar Sir Edward Albert Gait H. H. Nawab of Maler Kotla Sir William Henry Clark Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox Sir Harrington Verney Lovett Sir Robert Woodburn Gillan Maharai Sri Sir Bhairon Singh Bahadur Sir Alexander Gordon Cardew Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Dalv H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra Lieut.-Col. Sir F. E. Younghusband Sir T. Morison Lieut.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick Major-Gen. R C. O. Stuart Sir George Rivers Lowndes H. H. Maharajadhiraja Maharawal Sir Jowahir Singh Bahadur of Jaisalmer

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H H the Nawab of Rampur

The Hon'ble Sir Nripendra Nath Sucar The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, K C B H H the Maharana Raj Scheb of Wankaner Sir Regmald Isidore Robert Glancy, KCIE The Hon'ble Sn Maneckii Byramii Dadabhov, KCIE

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Major-General Sir Felix Fordati Ready
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A H Mackenzie.

W. H Lewis.

A H. Lloyd. The Hon'ble Sir Robert Reid. The Hon'ble Mr J M Clay R H Thomas R B Ewbank. The Hon'ble Mr. M G Hallett. The Hon'ble Mr G T H Bracken. The Hon Mr. P C Tallents.
R H Beckett
P J Patrick,
V Hart E Gordon. The Hon'ble Mr T A Stewart. The Hon'ble Mi A G Clow. F A Sachse E F Thomas. C C Garbett Hony. Brigadier G. P. Sanders. C M Lane
Col. D B Ross.
G R F Tottenham,
T Sloan (F Brackenbury W Booth-Graveley. E E Turner W. H. Thompson.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

This Order, instituted by H M Queen Victoria, Empress of India, December 1877, and extended and enlarged in 1886, 1887, 1892, 1897, 1902, 1911, 1915, 1920 and 1935, is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, forty-two Kinghts Grand Commanders (of whom the Grand Master is first and principal), one hundred and fifty Kinghts Commanders, and an indefinite number of Companions (not exceeding, without special statute, 54 nominations in any one year), also Extra and Honorary Members over and above the vacanties caused by promotion to a ligher class of the Order, as well as certain Additional Kinghts and Companions appointed by special statute Jan 1st, 1909, commemorative of the 50th Anniversary of the assumption of Crown Government of India

The Insignia are: (t) The COLLAR of gold formed of elephants, ious flowers, peacocks in their pride, and Indian roses, in the centre the Imperial Crown, the whole linked together with chains; (ti) The STAR of the Knight Grand Commander, comprised of five rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, the whole alternately plain and scaled, issuing from a gold centre, having thereon Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed Imperial Crown gold: (in) The Badde consisting of a rose, enamelled gules, barbed vert, and having in the centre Her Majesty Queeu Victoria's Royal Effigy, within a purple circle, edged and lettered gold, inscribed Imperial crown, also gold; (iv) The Mantle is of Imperial purple satin, lined with and fastened by a cordon of white silk, with purple silk and gold tassels attached. On the left side a representation of the Star of the Order.

A Knight Commander wears: (a) around his neck a ribbon two inches in width, of the same colour (purple) and pattern as a Knight Grand Commander, pendent therefrom a badge of smaller size: (b) on his left breast a star, similar to that of the first class, but the rays of which are all of silver.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the Central Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order.

A Companion wears around his neck a badge (not returnable at death) of the same form as appointed for a Knight Commander, but of smaller size, pendent to a like ribbon of the breadth of one and a half inches.

Sovereign of the Order:—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India.

Grand Master of the Order:—H. E. the Viceroy (Marquess of Linhthgow from April 18th, 1933)

Officers of the Order: The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.) The Duke of Connaught

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

H. E Shaikh Sir Khazai Khan, Shaikh of

Mohammerah and Dependencies.

H. H. Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdur Rahman bin Faisal-al-Saud Sultan of Nejd

and Dependencies.
H. H the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. I. E.)

Sir Leon E. Clement-Thomas Dr. Sir Sven Von Hedin

Cavaliere Sir Filippo De'Filippi Honorary Colonel Supradipta Manyahar. General Sir Baber Shumshere Jung Bahadur. Rana of Nepal

H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fadthli bin Ali Sultan of Lahej Sir Alfred Martineau

Commanding General Sir Padma Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal Genl. Sir Tel Shum Shere Jung Bahadur, Rana

of Nepal H. E. General Sir Yang-tseng-hsin, Chiang Chur

and Governor of Hein Kiang Province General Sir Mohan Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Rana of Nepal.

H. H. Saiyid Sir Taimur bin Faisal biu-us-Saiyid Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and Oman

His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan. H E. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabiral Sabab, Ruler of Kuwert

H. E. Shaikh Hamid Bin'Isa Al Khalifat Shaikh of Bahrain, C.S I

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch H. H. The Maharaja of Gendal H. H. The Aga Khan

Lord Lamington

Sir Walter Lawrenco

H. H. The Maharaja of Bikaner H. H. The Maharao of Kotah

Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Parehad

Lord Hardinge Sir Louis Dane

Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson H. H The Maharaja of Patiala

Earl Willingdon

The Yuvaraja of Mysore H. H. the Maharaja of Jind

The Marquess of Zetland. Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer

H H Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of Arcot

Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox

H. H. Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore Lord Lloyd.

H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda H. H. The Maharaja of Aiwar H H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala

Lord Lytton H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra. The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Baring, Earl of Cromer, 0 v.o.

Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent.

Sir Harcourt Butler Sir Reginald Craddock.

Rt. Hon, Sir Leslie Orme Wilson

Maharajadhiraja Sır Bijay Chand Mahtalı Bahadur of Burdwan Viscount Goschen

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur. Lord Halifax.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Stanley Jackson.

Sir Malcolm Halley. H H Maharaja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir The Right Hon ble Sir Frederick Sykes.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal

Marquess of Linlithgow Lt -Col The Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur.

His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh. His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

His Highness the Maharaja of Ratlam.

His Highness Maharajadhiraja Maharao Sarup Ram Singh Bahadur, Maharao Stroht.

Major His Highness Nawab Sir Taley Muhammad Khan, Nawab of Palanpur.

H E the Right Hon'ble Sir John Anderson. H. H. The Maharaja of Datia.

Sir Geoffiey Fitzhervey De Montmorency.

Sir Atul Chandra Chatterjee. His Excellency M H R, Baron Brabourne. His Highness the Nawab of Tank.

H E John Francis Ashley Lord Erskine H H. The Maharaja of Indore. H H. The Maharaja of Cochin

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

Sir Findlater Stewart

H H The Khan of Kalat H E Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, KCSI, KCIE

Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.)

Ex-Nawab of Loharn Sir Andrew Wingate

Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson

Sir Gangadharrav Ganesh, Chief of Miraj

(Senior Branch) Brevet-Col. Sir Buchanan Scott

Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward Younghusband

Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon

Dr. Sir Thomas Henry Holland

Sir Trevedyn Rashleigh Wynne

Sir Richard Morris Dane

Sir Theodore Morison Gen. Sir Robert Irvin Scallon

Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson

Gen. Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly

Sir Henry Parsall Burt Sir James Houssemayne DuBoulay

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji

Sir Rajenura Assar and Ass Rear-Adm. Sir Colin Richard Keppel

H. H. The Maharaja of Bijawar Sir George Abraham Grierson

Dr. Sir Marc Aurel Stein Dr. Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne

Sir Frank Campbell Gates

Sir George Macarthey

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Maj.-Gen. Sir George John Younghusband The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Muzammil-ullah Khan of Bhikrampur, Sir Brian Egerton Sir Prabhashankar D. Pattani U.P. Lieut -Col. Sir John Ramsay Sir Chimanlal H Setalvad Khan Bahadur Sir William Maxwell Sir Muhammad Habibulia Sahib Bahadur Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya Sir H. McPherson His Highness the Maharaja of Samthar Sir W. J. Reid Sır E. M. D. Chamier Sir R. E. Holland Sir John Stuart Donald Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Molesworth Sykes Sir Edward Vere Levinge The Hon'ble Sir M. B. Dadabhoy The Hon'ble Raja Sir Rampal Singh of Kuri Sudhaulı Sir G. Rainey Sir C P. Ramaswami Ayyar Sir S. P. O'Donnell The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Nawab Malık Sir Umar Havat Khan Tiwana Sir B. P. Standen Sir Henry Wheeler Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Sir Denys Bray Sir H. N. Bolton Sir M. V. Joshi Sir William Barton Sir Frederick William Johnstone Qalyum Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry D'Urban Keary Sir George Cunningham Buchanan Major-Gen. Sir William George Lawrence Beynon Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) H. H. The Raja of Rajgarh Sir Grimwood Mears Maharaja of Sonpur Sir Norman Edward Marjoribanks The Hon'ble Lieutenant Sir Muhammad Ahme-Sir Alfred Hamilton Grant Lieut-Gen. Sir Alfred Horsford Bingley dan Sa'ıd Khan of Chhatari, U.P. Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Fell Licut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson Bell Sir Reginald Glancy Sir Clement Hindley Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazli Hussain. Sir Thomas Middleton Sir William Sinclair Marris The Hon'ble Sir Alan Pim His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuia-ul-Mulk Mehtar of Sir Frederic Gauntlett Chitral Lt.-Col. Sir H. Beauchamp St John, CBE. Sir C. E. Low, 1.0.s. Sir Alexander M. Stow H. H. The Maharana of Udaipur The Thakur Saheb of Palitana Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Locke Elliot Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Graham Sir Edwin Lutyens Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson Sir Joseph Bhore Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson Sir Ross Barker Major-Gen. Sir Wyndham Charles Knight Major-Gen. Sir H. F. E. Freeland Brevet-Lieut.-Col. Sir Arnold Talbot Wilson Sir Herbert Baker Sir Samuel Smyth Sir Leonard Reynolds 2nd-Lt. Meherban Sir M. V. Raje Ghorpade, Sir James Sifton Raja of Mudbol The Hon Sir Archibald Young Gipps Campbell Sir W. Maude, I.C.S. Sir Evelyn Berkeley Howell. Sir C. M. Stevenson Moore, I.C.S. Sir Osborne Arkell Smith Major-Gen. Sir Willfrid Malleson The Hon'ble Sir Arthur Edward Nelson Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Hehir Sir Ceal Hermann Kisch Sir J. G. Cumming
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Sir Ambrev Francis Metcalfe
Sir David George Mitchell
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Col. F. W. Bagshawe
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Col. Herbert Augustus Iggulden

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M Trivedi.
H. Hutchings. leut-Col. B. Higham. leut-Col. R. Knowles. leut-Col. G. Loch. pt. G. F. Hall. F. Mudie.

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H. Dipple A Aikman J Cairns A. A. L. Flynn, J. W. Gordon, V. F. Gray H. W. Hogg, Raja Ndarut Pratap Bahadur Sahi, of Tamkohi, Gorakhpur. Rai Bahadur Lala Jai Gopal Puri U. Kyaw Zan Honorary ('aptain Maharaj Nahar Singhji, Sami Muthiah Mudaliyar The Imperial Order of the Crown of India,

This Order was instituted Jan. 1, 1878, and for a like purpose with the simultaneously created Order of the Indian Empire. It consists of the Queen Mother with some Consists of the Queen Mother with scme Royal Princesser, and the female relatives of Indian Princes or of persons who have held conspicuous offices in connection with Iadia, Badge, the Royal Cypher in jewels within an oval surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. Designation, the letters C. I.

Sovereign of the Order. THE KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA.

Ladies of the Order (C. I.)

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H. M the Queen of Norway
H. M. The Queen of Roumania
H. R. H. the Princess Beatrice H. R. H. the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyl) H. I. and R. H. Grand Duchess the Cyril Lady Patricia Ramsay H. H. the Princess Marie-Louise Baroness Kinloss I adv Jane Emma Crichton Downger Countess of Lytton Downger Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava

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Distinctive Badges.—An announcement was made at the Coronation Durbar in 1911, that a distinctive badge should be granted to that a distinctive badge should be granted to present holders and future recipients of the titles of 'Diwan Bahadur', 'Sardar Bahadur', 'Khan Bahadur', 'Itai BahaJur', 'Rao Baha'dur', 'Khan Sahib', Rai Sahib' and a' Rao Sahib'. Subsequently the following regulations in respect of these decorations were issued:—(1) The decoration to be worn by the bolders of the titles above mentioned shall be holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy stronger or owned and the name of the title, both to be a five-pointed star surmounted by the Imperial ment, became eligible for admission to the Order without reference to creed or colour forms the plague or shield being of effiver gitle. badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy a five-pointed star surmounced by the Ampelant Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gitt for the titles of Diwan, Sardar, Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of cocupied by a lion statant gardant upon a cocupie

states.—The Government of India have recently er is formed of an ornamental gold loop. The had under consideration the question of the reverse is plain in both classes. The First Classosition in which miniatures of Indian titles carries with it the title Sirdar Bahadur, and should be worn, and have decided that they an additional allowance of two rupees a day should be worn on the left breast fastened by and the Second the title of Bahadur, and us a brooch, and not suspended round the neck by extra allowance of one rupee per day. a ribbon as prescribed in the case of the badge itself. When the miniatures are worn in conjunction with other decorations, they should be placed immediately after the Kaiser-i-Hind

Indian Distinguished Service Medal.-This medal was instituted on June 28th, 1907, by an Army Order published in Simla as a reward for both commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regular and other forces in India. It bears on the obverse the bust of King Edward VII, and on the reverse a laurel wreath encircling the words For Distinguished Service. The medal, 12 inches in diameter, is ordered to be suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in. wide, with blu edges ‡ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Vicercy of India.

reference to length of service or good conduct It is divided into three classes and is awarded to native officers and men for distinguished conduct in the field. On the advancement from one class to another the star is surrendered to the Government, and the superior class substituted, but in the event of the death of the recipient his relatives retain the decoration The order carries with it an increase of one-third in the pay of the recipient, and in the event of his death the allowance is continued to his widow for three years. The First Class con-sists of a star of eight points, 13 in. in diameter, having in the centre a ground of dark-blue enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within enamel bearing crossed swords in gold, within a gold circle, and the inscription Reward of Valour, the whole being surmounted by two wreaths of laurel in gold. The Second Class star is of silver, with the wreaths of laurel in gold; and the Third Class entirely of silver The decoration is suspended from a simple loop and bar from a dark-blue ribbon 1½ in width with red dogs hearing a gold or allow in width with red edges, bearing a gold or silver buckle according to class.

Order of British India.—This order was instituted at the same time as the Order of Merit, to reward native commissioned officers for long and faithful service in the Indian Army The First Class consists of a gold eight-point d radiated star 11 in in diameter. The centre is Rao Bahadur, and of silver for the titles of Khan, Rai, and Rao Sahib. (2) The badge ground of light-blue enamel, within a dark-blue shall be worn suspended round the neck by a ribbon of one inch and a half in width, which for the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur shall be light blue with a dark blue border, for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of the crown of the with a dark red border, and for the titles of the crown that Rai and Rao Bahadur light for in the red in the red border.

A base Note issued in November. 1914, there is no crown on this class, and the suspend-

Indian Meritorious Service Medal.—This was instituted on July 27th, 1888, and on receipt of the medal the order states "a non-commissioned officer must surrender his Long Service and Good Conduct medal": but on being promoted to a commission he may retain the M. S. medal, but the annuity attached to it will cease. On the obverse is the diademed bust of Queen Victoria facing left, with a veil falling over the crown behind, encircled by the legend Victoria Kaisar-i-Hind. On the reverse is a wreath of lotus leaves enclosing a wreath of ing the words For Distinguished Service. The medal, 1½ inches in diameter, is ordered to be worn immediately to the right of all war medals worn mediately to the right of all war medals suspended by a red ribbon 1½ in. wide, with blu edges ½ in. wide. This medal may be conferred by the Viceroy of India.

Indian Order of Merit.—This reward of the reigns of Queen Victoria's successors be at valour was instituted by the H. E. I. Co in the obverse their bust in profile with the 1837, to reward personal biavery without any

THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

This decoration was instituted in 1900, the preamble to the Royal Warrant—which was amonded in 1901,1912 and in 1933—being as follows:—"Whereas We, taking into Our Royal consideration that there do not exist adequate means whereby We can reward important and useful services rendered to Us in Our Indian Empire in the advancement of the public interests of Our said Empire, and taking also into consideration the expediency of distinguishing such services by some mark of Our Royal favour: Now for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of thus distinguishing such services aloresaid, We have instituted and created, and by these presents for Us, Our Heirs, and Successors, do institute and create a new Decoration." The decoration is styled "The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India" and consists of three classes. The Medal is a noval-shaped Badge or Decoration—in gold for the First Class and in bronze for the Third Class silver for the Second Class—with the Royal Cypher on one side and on the words "Kaisar-i-Hind for Public Service 12 India"; it is suspended on the left breast by a dark blue ribbon.

Recipients of the 1st Class.

Abdul Qaiyum, Khan Bhadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K.C.I.E., M.L.A. Abdus Samad Khan of Rampur Advani, M. S. Aivar, Mrs. Parvati Ammal Chandra Sekhara. Ajaigarh, Her Highness the Dowager Maharani of Kamai Kunwar Alexander, A. L. Allen, The Revd. J. H. Allyn, Dr. (Miss) Jessie Matilda, M.D. Aloysia, Rev. Mother Mary Amerchand, Rao Bahadur Ramnarayan Amar Nath Ampthill, Margaret, Baroness Anderson, T. R.
Anderson, The Rev. H.
Arbuthnot, Miss Margaret Georgina Archer, George Barnes Arcter, George Barnes
Ashton, Albert Frederick
Ashton, Dr. R. J.
Baird-Smith, J. R.
Ballour, Dr. Ida
Ball, Mrs. B. Bandorawalla, N. M. Banks, Mrs. A. E. Barber, Benjamin Russeli Barber, Rev. L. Bardsley, Deaconess J. B. Bare, Doctor Esther Gimson, M.D. Barnes, Major Ernest
Barton, Lady Evelyn Agnes
Bawden, Rev. S. D.
Beadon, Mrs. Mary O'Brien. Beals, Dr. L. H. Bear, Mrs. Georgiana Mary Beaty, Francis Montagu Algerno 1 Beck, Miss Emma Josephine
Beckett, Miss G.
Bell, Lt.-Col. Charles Thornhill Benson, Doctor (Miss) A. M.

Bikaner, Maharaja of Bingley, Major-General Sir Alfred Benjamin, Miss Lena Adeil. Birkmyre, Lady A. Bisset, Miss M. R. Blackwell, Mrs. M. F. Blanche Annie, Sister Blowers, Commissioner Arthur Robert Bonington, Max Carl Christian Bonnetta, The Very Rev. M. E. Booth-Tucker, Frederick St. George de Lautour Bose, Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna. Bott, Lieut.-Col. R. H. Brahmachari, Rui Bahadur U. N. Bramley, Percy Brooke Bray, Sir Denys DeSaumarez Brayne, Mrs. I. G. Broadway, Alexander Brown, Bev. A. E. Brown, Dr. Miss E. Brown, Rev. W. E. Bruce, Mrs. B. M. I Brunton, James Forest Brunton, James Foresc Buchanan, Rev. John Bunbury, Evelyn James, Bombay Bull, Henry Martin Zurn, Sir Bichard Burnett, General Sir Charles John Burton, Miss A. I. Busher, R. C. Buttler, Lady Ann Gertrude Caleb, Dr. O. C. Calnan, Denis
Campbell, Colonel Sir Robert Neil
Campbell, Dr. Miss S.
Camplon, John Montriou
Carleton, Dr. (Miss) Jessie, M D.
Calcton, Manua, Press (1904) Carleton, Marcus Bradford Carlyle, Lady Carmichael, Lady Carstain The Rev. G. Carter, Edward Clark Cassels, Mrs. Sylvia Castor, Lieut. Col. R. H. Chand, Sakhi, Rai Bahadur Chand, Rai Bahadur Laia Tara Chandrasekhara Ayyar, M. R. Ry., P.S.A. Chapman, R. A. B. Chatterton, The Rt. Rev. Eyre, D D. Chatterton, Sir Alfred Chatterton, Mrs. L. Chaudhuri, Raja Sarat Chandra Ray Chattiyar, M. C. S. Chetty, Dewan Bahadur Sir K. P. Puttanna Chitnavis. Sir Shankar Madho Chitty, Mrs. Audrey Chute, Mrs. Coldstraam, William Comley, Mrs. Alice Commissariat, (Miss) Sherin Hormuzshaw Coppel, Right Rev. Bishop Francis Stephen Corbett, Capt. J. E. (Retd.)

M. * . ** * * 2 %

Cotesworth, Mrs. B. Cousens, Henry Cox, Arthur Frederick Cox, R. J. H., Esq. Crawford, Francis Colomb Creighton, Deaconess Beatrice. Cresthwaite, The Rev. C. A. Crouch, H. N. Cullen, Mrs. E. J. Dane, Lady Darbyshire, Miss Ruth Das, Ram Saran Das, Sri Gadadhar Ramanuj Das, Rai Bahadur Lala Mathra (with gold bar) Davies, Arthur Davies, Rev. Can. A. W. Davis, Caleb Davies, Mrs. Edwin Davis, The Rev. C. Davis, Miss Gertrude Davys, Mrs. Dawson, Brevet-Colonel Charles Hutton Deane, Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Edward Devi, Msharani Parbati deLotbiniere, Lieutenant-Colonel Alain C. Joly Deodhar, G. K. Desika Achariyar, D. B. Sir T. Dhar, Her Highness the Rani Sahiba Luxmibai Puar of Divingra, Dr. Behari Lal Dobson, Mrs. Margaret Dodson, Miss E. I. Douglas, Dr. E. Drysdale, Rev. J. A. DuBern, Amades George DuBern, Amedee George DuBern, Jules Emile Duggan, Mrs. Jeenabai. Dyson, Colonel Thomas Edwards Earle, Sir Archdale Edgley, N. G. A.
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Guyer, H. C. lwyther, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Hahn, The Rev. Ferdinand dalg, Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Balfcur Uall, Harold-Fielding Patrick flamilton, Lieut.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald. Archibaio.
ifankin, E. H.
Hanson, The Rev. O.
Harper, Dr. R.
Hart, Dr. Louisa Helena
Harvest, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert de Vero
Harvey, Miss R. Hatch, Miss Sarah Isabel Haughton, S. G. S. Hawker, Miss A. M. Heald, Lady Edith. Helen, J., Mrs. Tasker Helen, Ludy Macpherson. Henderson, Mr. A. H. Henrietta, Mother Hey, Miss D. C. de La Hibberd, Miss J. F. Hickint otham The Rev. J. H. Higgin botham, 8. Hildesley, The Rev. Alfred Herbert Hodgson, Edward Marsden
Hodgson, (Miss) F. A.
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Hogan, W. J. Alexander
Holderness, Sir Thomas William
Holliday, Mrs. E. M.
Holmes, Major J. A. H. Homes, Major J. A. H.
Home, Walter
Hope, Mrs. L. M.
Hopkins, Mrs. Jessie
Hormueji, Dr. S. C.
Houlton, Dr. (Miss) Charlotte, M.D.
Howard, Mrs. Gabrielle Louise Caroline
Hoyland, John Somer well
Hulson, Sister L. E. M. Hume, The Rev. R. A. Hunan, Mr W. Husband, Lieut.-Col. James Hutchinson, Lieut.-Col. William Gordon Hutchinson, Sir Sydney Hutton Cooper Hutchison, J. Hutwa, The Maharani Jnan Manjari Kuari Hydari, Mrs. Amina Inglis, Mrs. Ellen Innes, Lady Agatha Rosalie. Irvine, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Waer Irving, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas war.
Irving, Lady.
Isabelle, D , Mrs. Norman Walker.
Ives, Harry William Maclean
Iyer, Diwan Bahadur C. S.
Jackson, Lady Mathleen Anna Dorothy.
Jackson, Rev. James Chadwick
James, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry
Jamiet Rai, Diwan Bahadur Jankibai Janvier, Rov. C. A. B. Jassawala, J. S.
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Jehangir (Senior), Lady Dhanbai Cowasji
Jerwood, Miss H. D.
Jones, F. T.
Josephine, Sister (Bombay)
Kamribai, Shri Rani Saheba of Jasdan Kaye, G. B.
Keane, Miss H.
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Kerr, Mrs. Isabel
Kerr, Rev. George McGlashan
Keyes, Lady E. B.
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Khan, Khan Bahadur Moghal Baz
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Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy
Ling, Miss Catharine Frances
Littlewood, Miss G. E.
Longmire, Miss Mary
Loubiere, Rev. Father E. F. A.
Lovett, The Hon'ble Mr. Harrington Verney
Lowe, Miss Ireno Helen
Love Miss Ireno Helen Luck, Wilfred Henry Lukis, Lady Lyall, Frank Frederick Lyons, Surgeon-General Robert William Steele MacLean, Rev. J. H. Macnaghten, Mr. F. M. Macwatt, Major-General Sir Charles McCullough, Miss Rosa Adaline Madhav Rao Vishwanath Patankar Mahant, Puran Nath Malegaon, Raja of Malvi, Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Maneckchand, Seth Motilal Mann, Dr. Harold Manners-Smith, Mr. Francis St. George Marwood, Sidney Lionel, Esq. Marar, K. W. P., Esq. Mary of St. Pauls, Rev, Mother Matthews, Rev. Father Mayes, Herbert Frederick McCarrison, Major Robert McCloghry, Colonel James McCullough, Miss R. A. McCougali, Miss E, McGayden, The Rev. Joseph Ferguson, D.D., Nagpur Magpur McKenzie, Mrs. A. F. McKenzie, The Rev. J. R. McNeel, The Rev. John McReddie, Miss J. A. Mehta, Dr. D. H. Mehta, Mrs. Iravati Meiklejohn, Miss W. J. Melklejohn, miss w. J.
Meston, Rev. W.
Millard, Waiter Samuel
Sinto, Dowager, Countess of, C. I.
Moolgaokar, Dr. S. E.
Monahan, Mrs. Ida
Monahan, Mrs. Olive
Morrison, F. E.
Morgan, George
Mohamad Avoob alias U. Shwe Yu Mohamed Ayoob alias U. Shwe Yun Muazzfi Hussain Muhammad Farokh, Mudliar, S. C. Mr. Muir, Rev. E. (also bar.)

Muir Mackenzie, Lady Therese Muir, Mrs. G. H. M. Mulye, V. Krishnarao Murphy, The Rev Mother Xavier Nariman, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Narsinghgarh, Her Highness the Rani Shiv Kunwar Sahiba of Neve, Dr. Earnest Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustur Nisbet. John Nisbet. John Norman-Walker, Mrs. D. I. Noyce, William Florey Oakley, Rev. E. S. Oakley, F. H. O'Byrne, Gerald John Evangelist O'Donnell, Doctor J. P. O'Donnel, Dr. Thomas Joseph Oh, Maung Ba (atas) Ahmedullah Oldham, Charles Evelyn Arbuthnot William O'Meara, Major Eugene John Padileld, The Rev W. H. G. Page, Lady M. Parakh, Dr. N. N. Paranjpye, Dr. Raghunath Parshottam Parmanand, Rum Krishna Narayan Parukutti Netyar, Ammal, V. K. Paterson, Miss M. M. Pauline, Lady Griffith Pears S D. Pelly, The Rev. A. C. Pennell, Mrs. A. M.
Perfumi, The Rev. L. C.
Petigara, Kh.n Bahadur Kavasji Jamshedji
Phelps, Edwin Ashby
Plekkord, Alfred Donald
Piggot, Viss E.
Pitcher, Colonel Duncin George Pittendrigh, Rev. G. Plamonden, Rev. Mother S. C. Plant, Captain William Charles Trew Giay Gambler Platt, Dr. Kate Posnett, Rev. C. W. Poynder, Lieut.-Colonel John Leopold Prasad, Pandit Sukhdeo Price, John Dodds Purser, Reverend, W. C. Ramchandrarao Pantulu, D. B Ramanuja Achariyar, D. B. V. K. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, M.R.Ry. T. S. A. Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, Rao Sahib. Ray, Rao Jogendra Narayan, Raja Bahad :r Roed, Miss M. Rees, O. M. Reid, Frederick David Reid, R. N. Reynolds, Leonard William Richmond, Thomas Rivington, The Rev. Canon. C. s. Roberts, Dr. H. G. Robson, Dr. Robert George Rost, Lt.-Col. Ernest Reinbold Now, Dr. Raghavendra Roy, Babu Harendra Lal Ruddle, Mrs. M. I. Sackett, The Revd. F. C. Samthar, Maharaja of Sangli, Her Higher Rad Mrs. Sahib of Sangli, Her Higher Rad Mrs. Bal Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Padma Bal Sarabhai Ambalal dawday, Rev. G. W.

Schofield, Miss M. T. Schueren, Rev. Father T. T. Vander Schuyler, Mrs. Elsie Harris Scott, Doctor A.
Scott, Mary H. Harriot
Scott, Rev. Dr. H. B.
Scott, Rev. W.
Scott Rev. W.
Scudder, Rev. Dr. Lewis Rousseau Scudder, Miss Ida Sell, The Rev. Canon Edward Sellos, Rev. Father Auguste Semple, Lleut.-Colonel Sir David Seshagiri Rao Pantulu, D. B. D. Shah Nawaz, Begum Sharp, Sir Henry Sharpe, Rev. E. D. Sharpe, Walter Samuel Sheard, E. Sheppard, Mrs. Adeline B. Sheppard, William Didsbury Sherratt, The Rev. W. Shillidy The Rev. John Shore, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Shoubridge, Lieut.-Col. C. A. G. Shroff, S. P. Singh, Munshi Ajit Singh, Raja Bhagwan Bakhah Simpson, Miss Jessie Phandora Skinner, The Rev. Dr. William Skrefarud, The Rev. Larsorsen Smith, Miss A. C. Smith, Lieut,-Colonel Henry Smith, S. Solomon, Captain W. E. Sorabji, Miss Cornelia (also bar.) Southon, Major Charles Souza, Dr. A Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes Spicer, Miss Stait, Dr. Mrs. St. Lucie, Reverend Mother Stampo, William Leonard Stanes, Sir Robert Starr, Mrs. L. A. (with bar) Stephens, The Rev. E. C. Stephenson, Lady Mary Daphne. Stokes, Dr. William Stokes, Lady A. H. Stratford, Miss L. M. Strutton, H. H. Stuart, Miss E. G Stursberg, The Rev. O. H. Suhrawardy, Dr. Hassan. Sullivan, Rev. Mother Mary Columba. Sutherland, Rev. W. S. Sykes, Lady I. Symons, Mrs. M. L. Talati, Edalji Dorabji Taylor, The Rev. George Pritchard Taylor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere Teichmann, G. O. Tha, U. Shwe Thakrai, Laia Mu! Chund Thomas, The Rev. Thompson, Miss E. Thurston, Edgar Tilly, Harry Lindsay Tindail, Christian Todd, Mrs. B. G. Todhunter, Lady Alice Tonkinson, Mrs. E.

Tucker, Lieut,-Col. William Hancock Tunstall, Mrs. L. G. Tweddle, Miss B. M. Tydeman, E.
Tyndale-Biscoe, The Rev. Cecil Eark (with gold Tyrrell, Lieut.-Col. Jasper Robert Joly Vall, Mr. C. E. Vandyke, Frederick Reginald Vaughar, Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Charles Stolke Venkataratnam Nayudu, D. B., Sir Raghupati Vernon, Mrs. Margaret Victoria Sister Mary Wake, Lt.-Col. E. A. (also bar.)
Wakefield, George Edward Campbell
Walker, Lady Fanny Walter, Major Albert Elijah Wanless, Mr. W. J. Ward, Lieut-Col. Eliacott Leamon Waterhouse, Miss Agnes May
Watt, Rev. J.
Watt, Rev. J.,
Webb, Miss M. V. (also gold bar.)
Weir, Mrs. Thyra. Westcott, The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foss.
Whipham, Miss F.
Whitehead, Mrs. J.
Whitley, The Venerable Archdeacon, E. H.
Whitley, Rt. Hon. John Henry Wilkinson, Lieut,-Colonel Edmund Willingdon, The Lady Wilson-Johnston, Joseph Wilson, Lady Winter, Edgar Francis Latimer Wood, Arthur Robert Woodard, Miss A. Wright, Lady B. Younghusband, Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Edward

Recipients of the 2nd Class.

Abdul Aziz, Khan Bahadur Haji Hakim Muhammad Abdul Ghant Abdul Kadir Abdul Majid Khan Abdur Razzak Khan, Subadar Abram , Miss M. E. Abul Hussain Achariyar, C. R. V. Agha Mohamed Khalil-Bin-Mohamed Karim Albuquergue, Miss M. C. Alexander, Miss J.
Alexander, Mrs. S.
Alfred, Miss A.
Ajudhia Parshad, Rai Bahadur. Ali Shabash Khan Sahib Shaikh Allen, Mirs Fannie Allen, Mrs. M. O. Allen, Miss Maud Amar Nath, Lala Amar Singh Amelia, Rev. Mother Anestesie, Sister Anderson, Miss Emma Deane Anstie-Smith, Rev. G. Antia, Jamshedji Merwanji Antia, J. D. Appaswami, Mrs. S. E. Arndt, Mrs. Phylis Evelyn

Askwith, The Revd. F. N. Atkinson, John William Atkinson, Lady Constance Atkinson, Mrs. Ada. Augusta, Sister Jeane. Augustin, The Rev. Father Aung, Mrs. Ala Avargal, M.R.Ry. T. K. M. Avargal, M.R.Ry. Tanjore Ekambaram Pillai Aziz Husain, Khan Sahib Mir Ba, San Baird, San Ba Miss E. E. Baker, Miss F. A. Baker, Honorary Major Thomas Bacon, Miss Edna Gertrude, Barellly. Bala Krishna Shetty, M.R.Ry. A. Balbhadra Dass Mirhoutra Ball, Miss Marguerite Dorothy Ballantine, W. J. H. Banerjee, Abinash Chandra Bspat, Risaldar Sadashiva Krishna Espat, Rissidar Sadashiva Krich Barbara, Mother Barclay, Mrs. Edith Martha Bardsley, Miss Jane Blissett Barkail All, Maulvi Barnabas, Thomas Cunningham Baraet, Mrs. A. M. Barnett, Miss Maude Barstow, Mrs. Melaine Barton, Miss E. G. Barton Mrs. Sybil. Batra, G. L. Baw, U. San Baziley, Miss M. Beadon, Dr. M. ()'Brien Beatson-Bell. The Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. Beaumont, T. C. Beddy, Miss L. Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg Faridun Beg, Mirza Kalich Beg F Benjamin, Joseph Bennett, The Rev. J. G. Berry, Miss H. M. Bertle, Albert Clifford Best, James Theodore Dest., James Theodore
Bhagwandas, Bai Zaoerbai
Bhan, Lala Udhai
Bhanot, Mrs. E.
Bhatia, Biharilai
Bhatt, Mrs. Janki Bai.
Bhaya, B. R. Khan Bahadur.
Bhide, Raoji Janardhan
Bhutt, Chhotelai Goverdhan
Bidikas Shankas Vithal Bidikar, Shankar Vithal Bigge, Mrs. Violet Evelyn Bihari Lal Binns, Miss H. C. Birj Behari Lal Bird, Mrs. D. M. Birla Rai Bahadur Baldeo Das Birney, Mrs. S. D. Bisheshwar Nath, Lala Biswas, Babu Annoda Mohan Biswas, Miss S. Biackham, Colonei Robert James Blackmore, Hugh Blackwood, John Ross Blair, Mrs. S. M. Blair, The Rev. J. C. Blenkinsop, Edward Robert Kaye Bolster, Miss Anna Booth, Miss Mary Warburton

Booth-Gravely, Mrs. Artha. Bose, Miss Mona (also bar.) Bose, Mrs. Sharnolota Bose, Vivian Botting, W. E. Bowen, Griffith Brahmachari, B. B. Brahuspathy, Dr. R. Brander, Mrs. Isabel Bray, Lady Bremner, Lt.-Col Artl.ur Grant Brentnall, Miss Nina Tillotson Bridget, Mother Mary. Bridget, Mother Mary.
Brock, Miss Lilan Winifred
Prough, The Rev. Anthony Watson
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Buck, Mr. H. C.
Buck, Mrs. M.
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Buckley, The Revd. A. W.
Buckley, Miss Margaret Elizabeth (also Bar)
Bucklanl, Mrs. Mary
Buell. T. Buell, T. Bunston, Sister I. Bunter, J. P. Burrows, Mrs. Olive Burt, Bryce Chudleigh Burton, Miss Burton, Mrs. D. Butt, Miss L. Cain, Mrs. Sarab (also Bar) Cain, Mrs. Sarar (also Bar)
Caleb, Mrs. M.
Callaghan, H. W
Cama, Dr. Miss Preany.
Cama, Miss T. J. H.
Campbell, Miss Gertrude Jane.
Campbell, Miss Kate
Campbell, Miss Susan
Campbell, Miss Busan
Campbell, Miss Mary Jane
Campbell, Miss Mery Jane
Campbell, The Rev. Thomas Vincent Carmichael, Miss Amy Wilson Cardow, The Rev Louis Carey, Miss B. B. Carr, Miss Emma Carr, Thomas Case, The Revd. B. C Cashmore, The Revd. T. H. Cassels, Mrs. Laura Mary Elizabeth Catherine, Sister Cattell, Major Gilbert Landale
Cecilia, Sister Fannie
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Chakravarti, Rai Bahadur Birendra Nath
Chakravarti, Mr. G. K.
Chalmars, T.
Chambarte, The Boy William Jacob Chamberlain, The Rev. William Isaac Chandler, The Rev. John Scudder Chatterii, Anadi Nath Chatterjee, Mrs. Onila Bala Chetty, Mrs. A. A. Chirag Din, Seth Chitale, Ganesh Krishna Chogmal, Karnldhan Clancey, John Charles Clark, Herbert George Clark, Miss M. Clarke, Miss Flora Claypole, Miss Henrietta Clerke, Honorary Major Louis Arthur Henry Cleur, A. F. Clutterbuck, Peter Henry

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D'Albuquerque, Cajetaniuho Francis
Dalrymple-Hay, Charles Vernon
Daniel, J.
Daniels, Miss
Dann, Rev. George James
Das, Nitanjan
Das, Ram Lala
Das The Roy. Andrew Prabhu Das, The Rev. Andrew Prabhu Dass, Malik Narain Dastoor, P. S. Datta, Dr. Dina Nath Pritha Davare, Miss Anandibal. Davidson, Captain D. J. Davies, Miss Harriet Davis, Miss B. E. Davis, Miss M. K. Dawson, Alexander Thomas Dawson, Mrs. Charles Hutton Deane, George Archibald Deane, Mrs. M. DeLa Croix, Sister Paul De La Croix, Sister Faul
De Penning, Capt. H. F.
Derasarl, D. P.
Desmond, J.
Devi, Bibi Kashmiri
Dew, Lady
DeWachter, Father Francis Xavier (also Bar) Dewes, Lieut.-Colonel Frederick Joseph Dexter, T. Dhanpat Rai, Rai Sahib Dharm Chand, Lala Dickenson, Miss Ida Dilshad Begum Dockrell, Major Morgan Dockrell, Major Morgan
Doren, Miss A. B. V.
Dotiwala, K. B. Merwanji Cooverji.
Drake, Miss Joan
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Dryadale, Mrs. Christiana Mary
Dube, Bhagwati Charan
Dun, Miss L. R.
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Edward, R.
Edwards, Miss C. M.
Eilliot, Mrs. I. B.
Elmes, Miss F. S.
Elwes, Mrs. A.
Emily, Sister Edith
Ennis, Miss E. J.
Esch, Dr. O. D.
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Fernandez, A. P.
Fernand s, L. P.
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 Bar-at-Law, Kt., C.I.F. o.B.E., Chief Minister,
 Kapurthala State. b. 15 October 1831. m. a
 daughter of Khan Sahib Shelkh Amir-ud-Din,
 retired Extra Asstt. Commissioner in the
 Punjab. Educ.: Government College, Lahore.
 and Lincolns inu, London Judge, 1909,
 and Lincolns inu, London Judge, 1909,
 Secretary 1909 to 1999. Chief Minister 1894. daughter of Khan Sahlb Shelkh Amir-ud-Dln, retired Extra Asstt. Commissioner in the Punjab. Educ.: Government College, Lahore. and Lincolns Inn, London Judge, 1909, Superintendent of the Census Operations 1911; Head of the Executive and Revenue Depts. as Mashir Mal; Fellow of the Punjab University; Lately Member, Punjab Legislative Council; Chief Secretary, March 1915; Chief Minister, 1920. Khan Bahadur (1915), O.B.E., (1918), C.I.E. (1923)—Knighted, 3rd June 1933. Appointed by the Government of India Chairman of the Banking Enouiry of India Chairman of the Banking Enquiry Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30. Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931. Address: Kapurthala.
- BDUL KARIM, MAULAVI, BA., M.L.C. Government pensioner; Ex-Member, Council of State: Member, Bengal Legislative Council ABDUL KARIM, of state; memor, Bengal Regarders since 1926, President, Bengal Presidency Muslim League; Hon, Fellow of the Calcuta University, b. 20 August, 1863 m. Avesha Khatum of Calcutta, Educ; Sylhet and Calcutta, Calcutta, Educ; Sylhet and Calcutta, Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrasah, Assistant Inspector of Schools for Mahomedan Assistant inspector of Schools for manometain Education for about 15 years; inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, for about five years, Publications: History of India for Beginners in English, Bengall, Hindia and Urdu; Students' History of India. The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengall, Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English, Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English), and Islam's Contribution to Science and Civili-ation (English) Address, 18-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta.
- ABDUL. QAIYUM, Nawab Sir Sahibzada, K.C.I.E (1917), b. 1866; formerly in Foreign and Political Department; Government of India and Pol. Agent. Khyber Black Mountain Expedition 1888; (despatches), Samana Expedition 1891, Tirah Expedition 1897-8 (despatches, Khan Bahadur), Zakka-Khel Expedition 1908 (C'I.E); on Indo-Afghan Boundary Communs 1894-5; has been an M.I.A. since 1923; received title Nawab 1915; and Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1929. 1915; and Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal 1929. One of the founders of and Life Hony. Secretary, Islamia College, Peshawar, Member, Indian Round Table Conference; First Minister, N. W. F. P. Government. Address: Peshawar.
- ABDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, Sir, Kt. (1934). BIDURRAHMAN, Muhammad, Sir, Kt. (1934). Doctorate in Laws (1934). Khan Bahadur 1928, b. 5 Oct. 1888. Educ St Stephen's College, Delhi, graduated in Arts 1907, in Law 1910 Advocate of the High Court of Lahore. Senior Vice-President, Delhi Municipal Committee, 1925-28; Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University 1927-34. Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi 1930-34. Address. 26, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi Delhi.

- to His late Highness 1894 to 1900; Chier Secretary 1900 to 1930; Chief Minister 1930 onwards; was deputed as an Adviser to Indian States Delegation; Round Table Conference, August 1931; Imperial Econo-mic Conference, Ottawa, May 1932 and Delegate on behalf of Indian States to the Assembly of League of Nations, 1933 Address: The Mall, Rampur (State), U.P.
- BERCROMBIE, SIR JOHN ROBERTSON, Rt (1935), Merchant, Director, Wilson Latham & Co., Ltd., b. June 11, 1888. m. Elsic Maude d of E. W. Collin late I.C.S. Educ: Cheltenham Coll. Came to India as Assistant in 1910; joined I. A. R. O. Feb. 1915. Joined 18th K.G.O. Lancers in France, May 1916; active service in France, May 1916—March 1918 and in Palestine March 1918—Feb. 1919. Military in Palestine March 1918—Feb. 1919. Military Cross and mentioned in despatches. Vice-President, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1930; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1925-26 and 1930-31 Address: Hongkong Bank Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
- ABHEDANANDA, HIS HOIINESS SREEMAT SWAMI, Ph.D. (New York); President, Ramakrishna Vedanta Society, Calcutta, Spiritual Teacher, Lecturer and Author. b. Oct 2, 1866. Educ Calcutta University. Dis-ciple of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa and a spiritual brother of Swami Vivekananda, a Trustee of the Belur Math and Ramakrishna Mission. Went to London in 1896 to lecture on Hindu Philosophy (Vedanta). In 1897 went to New York, U. S. A., and organised the Vedanta Society of New York. Lectured before educational institutions, societies and universities for twenty-five years in England, America and Canada. Returned to Calcutta in 1921 and established the Ramakrishna Vedanta Society of which he has since been President and also of Ramakrishna Vedanta Ashrama at Darjeeling, of Ramakrishna Ashram at Salkea, Dt. Howah and of Rama-krishna Vivekananda Ashram at Muzzafar-pur of Chatra Bhaktashram, Dist. Serampur pur of Chatra Bhaktashram, Dist. Serampur as well as of "Abhedananda Acres." Calif, U.S.A Publications: Reincarnation Spiritual Unfoldment: Philosophy of work How to be a Yogi, Divine Heritage of Man; Self-Knowledge (Atma-Jnan), Indiand her People; Gospel of Ramakrishna Sayings of Ramakrishna Human Affection and Divine Love; Great Saviours of the World, "The Doctrine of Karma"; "The Religion of the Twentieth Contury; "Lecture and Addresses in India;" and a number of mamphlets in English and Bengali; Found pamphlets in English and Bengali; Foundand Editor of Bisson-Bani, an illustrated Bengal monthly Magazine of the R. K. V. Societ Address: Ramakrishna Vedanta Societ 19/B, Raja Raj Kissen Street, Calcutt

ACLAND, RICHARD DYKE, The Right Rev. M.A., Bishop of Bombay, (1929). b. 1881. Educ. Bedford and Oxford. Deacon 1905; Priest 1906; Curate, St. Mary's, Slough 1905-10; S. P. G. Missions, Ahmednegar, Kolhapur, Dapoli, Bombay, 1911-1929. Address: Rishop's Lodge, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

ADDISON, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE HENRY, M. A. (Camb.), M.I. Mech. E., D.S.O. (1915), C.M.G. (1917), C.B. (1933); Engmeer-in-Chiet, Army Headquarters, India, since May 1932. b. 13 May 1876. m. Margaret Henderson, 1905. Educ. Wellington College, R. M. Academy, Woolwich; King's College, Cambridge (Fellow Commoner). First Commission in R. E. 1895. served throughout S. African War, 1899-1902; Great War, 1914-1918; Promoted to Major-General in 1931 Address: Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simila.

Alddison, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice (Sir) James, Ma., B Sc., (Kr. 1935) Pulsae Judge, High Court, Lahore b 13 Nov 1879 m. Vera Mary Delphine Cones. Educ: Bauff Academy and Aberdeen University 1896-01. Passed into Indian Civil Service in 1902, studied at University College, London, during year of probation, District Judge, Delhi, 1909-11; Special Land Acquistion Officer, New Delhi, 1912-15; Judge, Small Causes Court, Simla, 1917-20; District and Sessions Judge, Rawalpindi, 1920-24, Additional Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1925, Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, 1927. Ag Chief Justice, Lahore High Court, 1935 Address. High Court, Lahore

ADVANI, MOTIRAM SHOWKIRAM, Kalsar-l-Hind Gold Medal (1919); President, Hyderabad Educational Society. b. 12 October 1868. m. Margaret Annesley, d. of the late Itov. Charles Voysey. Educ The Albert School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Barrister (Inner Temple), 1892; Practised in Karachi, 1892-1904; Assistant Judge, Hyderabad, 1904; Acted as District Judge, Hyderabad, 1905, Permanent District Judge, 1911. Served in Thana, Surat. District Judge, Bloach, 1217-1922 and District Judge, Nasik, until June 1924. Address: No. 6, Bungalow, Cantonnent, Hyderabad, Sind.

AGA KHAN, AGA SULTAN MAHOMED SHAH, P. C. (1934); G.O.I.E. (1902); G.C.S.I. (1911); G.C.V. O. (1923); K.C.I.E. (1902); G.C.S.I. (1911); G.C.V. D. (1923); K.C.I.E. (1998); LL.D., Hon. Camb b. 1875; Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1900, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head of Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War. Publication: India in Transition. Address: Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWALA, LALA GIRDHARILAL, B.A., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, Member, First Legislative Assembly. b. 16th Feb. 1878, Educ: Agra College, B.S M., London Was Director, Moradabad Spinning and Weaving Mills and of Barbrala Cotton Gm and Press Co., Ltd., orginal member, U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Secry., U. P. Hindu Sabha. Elected Member of the first Bar Council, Agra Province, President, Agarwal Seva Samiti (Social Service and Scouting). Member, Hindu Law Research Society, Member of Court, Benares Hindu University, President, Defenceless Prisoners' Aid Society; Secretary, All-India Bankers' Chamber. Address: 33, George Town, Allahabad.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahaduar (1923), b. 1874, eldest s of Aga Akbar Shah; g.s. of H. H. the First Aga Khan, m. e. d. of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah (1897). Educ.: English and Perslan. Hon. A.D.C. to H. E H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, 1918; Hon. Private Secretary to H. H. the Aga Khan, 1900; M.L. C., ex-President, Poona Suburban Municipality, 1925 to 1931; Founder and Pesident, Servants of Islam Society, Poona, 1926; ex-Director, Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Kirkee, 1923; Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts (London) since 1927; President, Poons District Muslim Educational Society, Poona, since 1928, etc. Address: 13, Connaught Road, Poona,

AGORI-BARHAR RAJ RAJA SHARDA MAHESH PRASAD SINGH SHAH of (MIZZADULY) He comes of the ancient ruling family of

the comes of the ancient Chandels Rajputs of Mahoba, who conquered and ruled over the territories of Agon Baihar, from the commencement of the 13th century until 1744 A D, b 8th Dec 1902 Ascended 20th April 1918. Educ 'Privately, m July 1919 Four daughters and two sons Well



known for his many phiranthropic acts of public utility, takes keen interest in the progress of education and agriculture, opened the Marris Farm as a model for the agriculturists of the cetate, a charitable hospital, a Pathshala and a school, since accession. Created Special Magistrate in 1933 Herr apparent Yuvarai Shri Anand Binahma Ji, bolin 31st Oct. 1928 Address. Raj Pur. Mirzapur District, (U.P.)

AHMAD, Dr. ZIA-UDDIN, C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph D., D.Sc., M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, 1920-28, re-elected 1935. b 1878. Educ: Aligarh Trin. Coll, Cambridge. (Sir Isaac Newton Scholar). Paris, Bologna, Hazbe (Cairo), Gottingen (Ph D.) and Allahabad (D Sc.), Member of Calcutta University Commn Address Member, Legislative Assembly, New Delhi

AHMED, KABBERUD-DIN, Bar-at-Law and Advocate, Calcutta High Court; Landholder. b. 1888. Edus: Malda Govt. High English School and Magdalene College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1910; Member, University Court, Dacca. Elected member, Bengai Legislative Council in 1920; elected member, Legislative Assembly, and 1921-34; Founder of Parliamentary Muslim Party in Indian Legislative Assembly 1924-26, and its Chief Whip Member, Central National Mahomedan Assoc. Calcutta; Member, Democratic Party in Indian Legislature, 1921-23; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1929-31. Founder of Bengal Jotedars and Ralyata' Association and its Hon. Secretary; takes great interest in agriculture; was clected Presdt., Bengal Agricultural Conference In 1917; Organiser, Founder and President, Indian Seamen's Union, Calcutta, 1922-27; elected its Patron, 1929. Publications: Handbook of Equity, Roman Law, etc. Address: 10, Hastings Street, Calcutta; Bishwanathpur, Kansant P.O. Malda (Bengal).

AINSCOUGH SIR THOMAS MARTLAND, KT. (1932), C.B.E. (1925), M. Com., F.R.G.S. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon. b. 1886. m. Mabel, d. of the late W. Lincolne of Ely, Cambs. two s. one d. Educ.: Manchester Gr. School, Switzerland and Manchester University. In business in China, 1907-12; Spl. Commissioner to the Board of Trade in China, 1914; Sec., Board of Trade Textile Committee, 1916; Sec., Empire Cotton Growing Committee, 1917; Expert Assist. to Persian Tariff Revision Commission, 1920. Member of the U. K. Delegation to the Ottawa Imperial Conference 1932; Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

AIYANGAR, CHETLURU DURAISWAMI, B.A., B.L., Advocate, Madras and Mysore High Courts and Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly. b. 1873. Educ: Madras College and Law Vakil from July 1899; occupied offices of President, District Congress Committee, Dist. Conference, etc. President, Taluk Board and Chairman, Municipal Council, Chittoor, for some years. President, Andhra Provincial Conference, 1928; President, Postal, and R.M. S. Union, Madras Province, 1929; Publications. Estates Land Act in Telugu; Sri Venketesa or the First Archa; lessons from Sri Bhagavad Gita: Hinduism in the light of Visishta dvaitam, Gandhi Unveiled. Address Chittoor.

ALI, A.F.M. ABDUL, F.R S.L., M.A. b. 1884. Son of Nawab Bahadur Abdul Latif Khan, C.T. E. Educ: St. Xavier's, Doveton College, Calcutta Founder of Moslem Institute, Calcutta Founder and Editor of the Journal of the Moslem Institute. Joined Bengal Civil Service, 1906; placed on special duty, Political Department, Bengal, as Special Press Censor, Sept. 1918 to March 1919; Police Magte, Allpore, September 1921 to March 1922; Appt. Keeper of the Records of the Govt. of India, April 1922. Secretary to the Govt of India, April 1922. Secretary to the Indian Historical Records Commission; Trustee and Honorary Secretary of the Indian Museum, Fellow, Calcutta University; Member of the Court of the Daccs University; Member Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Past President, Rotary Club of Calcutta. Member of the Executive Committee, District Charitable Society; Governor of the Calcutta Blind School; President of the Bengal Olympic Association; Member of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Flying Club; Secretary, Calcutta Historical Society; Vice-President, Calcutta Mahomedan Orphanage. President of the Refuge for the Homeless and Helpless and Governor of the Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention, Member of the Hon. Committee of Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta Address. 3, Turner Street, Calcutta.

LI, KHAN BAHADUR MIR ASAD, Merchant Jagirdar b. August 1879 m. to Leakut-Anisa Begum, d. of Nawab Ali Yaver Jung, Bahadur of Hyderabad (Deccan). Educ.: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad (Deccan). Educ.: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad (Deccan). Educ.: Nizam Coll., 1913-20, Member, Legislative Council, 1913-20, Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23: Fresdi Elect of Ali-India Unani Confee., Delhi, 1917-President, Unani-Ayurvedic Confee., Hyderabad, 1922. Publications: "Massharat," Urdu translation of the Use of Life by Lord Avebury; "Iraq-wo-Iran" Member, Cosmo-politan Club and Nizam Club, retired from Public Life, 1927, visited holy places in Palestine, Syria, Egypt and Hedjaz in Arabia in 1932. Address: Banganapalle.

ALIKHAN, KUNWER HAJEE ISMAIEL,
O.B E., Rais of Asrauli Estate, (Bulandshahr)
b. Dec. 1897. m. d. of late Kunwer Abdul
Shakur Khan, Chief of Dharampur Estate
Educ.: Persian and Arabic
at home, English St. Peter's

at home, English St. Peter's College, Agra. Elected member, City Board, Mussoorie 1922; Junior Vice-Chairman a year later; (Senior Vice - Chairman (1929-1931); Actang Chairman(1931); Attended Wembly (1924); Fellow of the British - Empire Exhibition; Toured

European Countries, Western Asia and Northern Africa (1924-25); Hony Treasurer All-India Muslim Rajput Conference (1918-19 General Secretary, Reception Committee All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference (1925) Vice-President of All-India Muslim-Rajput Conference. Elected Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from the

in the Legislative Assembly; Member, Standing Haj Committee of Government of India (1931-34); Member, Labour and Industry Committee of Government of India, (1931-34); Member, Standing Finance Committee of Govt. of India, (1934); President, Committee of Govt. of India, (Muslim Postal Union, Mussoorie (1932-33); Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim Member, Executive Board, All-India Muslim Conference (1930-34); Member, Council of All-India Muslim League; One of the Founders National Agriculturist Party, United Provinces Hereditary Darbarl of the Government, O.B.E., (1933) Publications: Tahme-Niswan Muslim Rajputan-i-Hind; Presidential Address of Mussoorie Tanzeem; Assembly Work. Address: Summer—Devonshire Address: Summer—Devonshire Mussoorie; Winter—Asrauli Estate, House, Bulandshahr, (U.P.)

ALI, SHAUKAT, M.L.A. b. Rampur State, 10th March 1873. Educ.: M.A.O. Coll., Aliganh (Capt. Cricket XI). In Govt. Opium Dept. (Capt. Cricket XI). In GOVt. Opum Depo-for 17 years. Sec. and Organiser, Aligarh Old Boys' Assoc. Trustee, M.A.O. Coll. Organised collection of funds for Aligarh University. Interned during the war. Prominent leader of the Khilafat movement, 1919-20, and of Non-co-operation movement. Sec., Central Khilafat Committee. Founder and Society of Kkuddam-i-Kaaba Secretary Appointed Member, Round Table Conference Appointed Member, touch I able to represent Moslems; travelled in Moslem lands and helped in organizing the World Moslem Conference; visited Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Irak, Zemen and Hojaz. Invited to Syria, Irak, Zemen and Hejaz. Invited to America to deliver lectures about India and Islam in 1938. Address Khilafat House, Love Lane, Bombay, 10. Rampur State, U.P.

ALWAR, HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT DHARAM PRABHARAR SEWAI MAHARAJ RAJ RISHI SHRI JEY SINGHJI DEV VERENDRA SHIRO-MANI, G.C.S.I. (1924), G.C.I.E. (1919), K.C.I.E. (1919), K.C.I.E. (1919), K.C.I.E. (1919), K.C.S.I. (1911) Col. in British Army, 1919; General in Chief of the Alwar State Forces; b. 1882; B. father, His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Mangal Sighii Dev Veerendra Shiromani, G.C.S.I., 1892; maintains two regiments of infantry and one Garrison force. The infantry participated in operation for relief of Pekin, 1900; infantry and cavalry both served at front in European War; State has area of 3,185 square miles, and population in round figures of 7,50,000, nar; scare has area or 3,180 square miles, and population in round figures of 7,50,000, salute, seventeen guns. Recreations: Racquets; shooting; fishing; polo (his Polo team won the Open Cup at the Delhi Durbar, 1903); motoring; tennis. Address: The Palace, Alwar, Rajputana India, T.A. Alwarandra, Alwar, rendra, Alwar.

Bulandshahr District (1926); Member, Public Accounts Committee (1923); Member, Governing Body, the School of Agriculture, Bulandshahr (1926-27); Secretary, Ghananand Memorial Aided High School, Mussoorie (1927-29); President, Anjuman Islamia, Mussoorie (1928-29); Manager-in-Charge, Islamia School, Mussoorie (1929-35); President, Tilak Memorial Library, Mussoorie, 1925-30); Elected Member, Indian Legislative Assembly from Meerut Division (1930); Chief Whip and Founder, United India Party in the Legislative Assembly; Member, in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Committee for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency 1926; Member of the Round Table Conference, London; 1930-32 and Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1932, Publications The Problem of the Rupee, Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India; Caste in India, Small Holdings and their Remedies, and several pamphlets.

Address: Raj Griha, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

> ANANTA KRISHNA AYYAR, Rao Bahadur Sir C. V., BA., B.L., Retired Judge of the Madras High Court. b, 1874. Educ: Madras Christian College and the Madras Law College ; Carmichael and Innes Prizeman in Law. Apprenticed to the late Justice P.R. Sundara Ayyar. Enrolled as a Vakil of the Madras High Court, in 1898; Election Commissioner, Government Pleader, 1921-23. 1923-27. Acted as a Judge of the Madras High Court in 1927. Appointed Advocate-General, Madras, in March 1928; Elevated to the Bench as a permanent Judge in December 1928; Member of the Law College Council from 1921-1931; First Chairman of the Madras Bar Council. Knighted 1934. Address: Ananta Sadan-the Luz, Mylapore, Madras and Chittur, Cochm, S. Malabar.

ANDERSON. THE RT. HON. SIR JOHN, P.C.. G.C.B. (1923). G.C.I.E. Governor of Bengal (1932). b. 8 July, 1882. m. Christina (d. 1920) 3rd d. of the late Andrew Mackenzle of Edinburgh: one s. one d. Educ.: George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh and Leipzig. Universities Entered the Colonial Office in 1905. Secretary of the Northern Office in 1905. Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909; Secretary of the West African Currency Committee, 1911; the West African Currency Committee, 1911; Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance Commissioners, 1912; Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19; Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board, April 1919; Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22; Joint Under-Secretary to the Local Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920. Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, 1922 to 1932. Commander of the Legion of Honour; Order of St. Anne; Commander of the Crown of Italy. Address: Government House, Calcutta. House, Calcutta.

ANDREWS, CHARLES FREER, Professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore at Santiniketan, Bengal, b. 12 February 1871. Edwa.: King Edward's School, Birmingham and Pembroke College, Cambridge, Fellow and Lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge, 1899. Professor in St. Stephen's College, Delhi, and member of Cambridge University Brotherhood, Fellow and some time member of Syndicate Punjai University from 1004 to 1913; since that date at Santiniketan, Bengal. Publications: "Christianity and the Labour Problem", "North India", "Christ and Labour ", "The Indian Problem", "Indians in South Africa". "To the Students," "The Drink and Drug Evil". "Mahatma Gandhi's own Story," "Mahatma Gandhi Sundar Singh, a Memoir," "What I owe to Christ," "Christ in the Silence." "The Indian Earthquake" and "India and Britain—A Moral Challenge "Correspondent Manchester Guardum Cape Argus, Natal Advertiser. Address: Santiniketan, Bolpur, Bongal

ANEY, MADHAO SHRIHARI, B.A., B.L. (('al.); M. L.A. Pleader b 29 August 1880. m. Yamuna (died 1925) Educ Morris College, Nagpur Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07, joined bar 1908 at Yootmal; Vice-President, Indian Home Rule League; President, Borar Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1930. Joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag President, Indian National Congress, 1933, Member, Legislative Assembly for Berar, 1924-1926, 1927-1930 and 1935; Member, Congress Working Committee, 1924-25 and 1931-34, founded Yeotmal District Association, 1916; Member, Nehru Committee, vice-President, Responsivist Party; General Secretary, Congress Nationalist Party, 1934; Leader, Congress Nationalist Assembly Group. 1935; General Secretary, Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Committee, 1935. Publications. Collection of writings and speeches (in Marathi). Address: Yeotmal (Berar).

ANNA RAO, CHALIKANI, B.A. (Chemistry); Landholder and Director of Luxmi Rangum Copper Mines. b. 1 January 1900. m. to Anasuyadevi, d. of Rajah of Panagal. Educ: Presidency College, Madras. Address: Bobbili, Vizagapatam District.

ARCOT, PRINCE OF, HIS HIGHNESS SIE GHULAM MAROMED ALI KHAN BARADUR, G.C.I.E. (1917), K.C.I.E. (1909). b. 22 Feb. 1882. s. father, 1903. Premier Mahomedan nobleman of Southern-India, being the direct male descendant and representative of the Sovereign Ruler of the Karnatic. Educ: Newington Court of Wards Institutions, Madras under C. Morrison, M. A.; Member of Madras Legislative Council, 1901-6; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council (Mahomedan Electorate) of the Madras Legislative Council by nomination, 1916; President, All-India Muslim Association, Lahore; President, South India Islamiah League.

Madras. Presided All-India Muslim League 1910, Life Member, Lawley Institute, Ooty Life Member, South Indian Athletic Association, Club, Gymkhana Madras. Address Amir Mahal Palace, Madras.

ARUNDALE, GEORGE SYDNEY, M.A., LL B. (Cantab), D. Litt. (Madras), F. R. Hist S. (Lond.). President of the Theosophical Society since June 1934. b. Surrey, England 1 Dec. 1878. m Rukmini, daughter of Pandit Nilakantha Sastri, Madras, 1920. Educ Cambridge University and Continent of Europe Came to India, 1903 and became Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, affiliated with the University of Allahabad, and was Examiner both to University and to Govern ment Inspected and reported on Kashmi educational system. For some years Organis-ing Secretary for the All-India Home Rule League. In 1917 was interned with Dr Besant under Defence of India Act In 1917 appointed Principal of National University. Madras, which conterred upon him honorary degree of D. Litt., his diploma being signed by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was Chancellor 10. 1820 became Head of the Education Department of the Holkar State. In 1925 travelled extensively in Europe. In 1926 consecrated Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church, visited Australia, elected General Secretary Theosymbical Society and threw Secretary, Theosophical Society, and threw himself into various activities for Australia's development, founding the journal Advance Australia and becoming chairman of directors of Theosophical Broadcasting Station, 2GB, an office held till 1935. In 1929 was a power in the Who's for Australia League, uncompromisingly devoted to Australia's political well being; in a public address designated Australia, "The Land of the Larger Hope Australia, "The Land of the Larger Hope Visited Europe and America every year from 1931 to 1934 on lecture tours Deeply interested in Internationalism, the place of Nations in Evolution, and works for the national re-generation, and freedom of India within the generation and freedom of India within the Empire. Publications: Nireana, Mount Ererest, Bedroit of Education, Thoughts of the Great, You, Freedom and Friendship and Gods in the Becoming is a Freeman of the City of London, and a member of the Worshipful Society of Pewterers. Address Adyar, Madras, 10, Gloucester Place, London William 1988. W 1.

ASH, HERBERT DUDLEY, A.M.I.E.E., Director Turner Hoare & Co., Ltd. b.1879, m. Madeline Edith Ash. Educ: Haileybury College. Attached 29th Lancers, 1915-17; Staff Captan Indian Cav. Brigade, 1917-19. Twice mentioned in despatches. Address. C/o Turner Hoare and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

AZIZ, SYED ABDUL, Barrister-at-Law, Minister of Education, Bihar and Orissa. b. 188 Educ.: Patna Collegiate School, Patna College and B. N. College. Called to the Bain 1911 by the Middle Temple. Enrolled Advocate of Calcutta High Court, 1918 and o' Patna High Court, 1916. Founded the Anjuman Islamia Urdu Public Library and the Patna Club; President, Anjuman Islamia and Patna Muslim Orphanage; interested in the development of Urdu language; presided over

Several Literary Conferences; returned to Provincial Legislature in 1926 from Patha Division and again 1930; leader of the Ahrar Party in the Council; Minister of Education from January 15, 1934. Addr (25: "Dilkusha," Patha, E. I. Ry. (Bihar and Orissa).

AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KAZI SIR, KT (1931); C.I.E., (1925); Ö.B.E. (1919); I S.O. (1917); Khan Bahadur (1906), b 7th April, (1861); Served in U.P. Civil 8 er vice (1885-1910), Retired from British Service



Service (1885-1910), Retired from British Service (1911); Revenue Member Council of Regency, Bharatpur State (1910-13), Judicial Minister, Dholpur State (1912-1921); Chief Minister, Datia State (1922), Fellow, Allahabad University (1905-1921); Attache to Amir of Afghanistan during hs

University (1905-1921). Attache to Amir of Afghanistan during his Indian Tour (1906-1907). Officer-in-charge Press Camp, Delhi, during Duke of Connaught's visit (1921). Recruiting Medal (1919). Has rendered valuable services to the Hritsh Government during the Great War (mentioned in Despatches) and also in Non-Co-operation Days (1922-23), and (1930-31): Member, Court of Delhi University (1925). Member, Indian States Opium Committee (1927-28). Serving Brother of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1928); Member, Royal Asiatic Society, London; Court of Muslim University Aligarh, Senate, Agra University and Board of Intermediate Education, Rajputana and C I. Ajmer, Trustee, Agra College, Agra; Scout Commissioner, Datia State; Vice-President, Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, Datia, Nawab by the Maharaja of Datia, Granted Jagir by His Highness Datia worth Rs. 5,000 a year on the occasion of his Silver Jubilee (1933). Publications Thirty-four books in Urdu including the Life of King George V, and the Account of Delhi Darbar (1903). Address. Datia, Central India Clubs: Chelmsford Reform, Simla, Jhansi Club and Cricket Club of India, Delhi

BABER, SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADOOR RANA, COMDG General of the Nepalese Army, G.B.E. (Hon. Mil) or 1919; K C S I (Hon.) or. (1919), K.C.I E. (Hon.) or (1916); Hon Colonel, British Army,

1927). Order of the Gurkha Right Hand, 1st class (1935); b. 27 Jan. 1888, 2nd s of His late Highness Hon. General Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., of Nepal and Her late Highness Bada Maharani Chandra Lokabbata Laxmi Devi



attached to the Army Headquarters, India (March 1915 to February 1919) as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingents in India during the Great War (Despatches, specially; thanks of Commanders-n-Chief in India; k.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., for Meritorious Service; received the 1st Class Order of the Star of Nepal with the tatle of Supradipts Manyabara, (1918), the thanks of the Nepalese Government and a Sword of Honour); European War (Wazinstan Field Force, 1917) Despatches, special mention by Commander-Inchief in India and Governor-General in Council, the Nepalese Military Decoration for bravery, the British War and Victory Medais, at Army Headquarters, India, as Inspector-General of Nepalese Contingent during Afghan War, 1919 (Despatches G.B.E., India General Service Medal with Clasp) Represented Nepal at the Northern Command Mancauvres (Attock, Nov. 1925). In memory of his son Bala Shum Sheie supplied, (1921) Pokhara, a hill-station in Nepal, with pipe dilinking water at a cost of over Rs 1,00,000. Address. Baber Mahal, Katmandu, Nepal

BADENOCH, ALEXANDER CAMERON, MA, C.I E (1931), Deputy Auditor General in India, b. 2nd July 1889 m. Joss Greg Mackenna, 1914 Educ: Dunfermline High School, Edinburgh and Oxford Universities. Joined Punjab Commission as Assistant Commissioner 1912; various posts in the Punjab 1912-18, Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1918, Accountant General, Central Provinces 1919; Posts and Telegraphs 1923; Central Revenues 1928, Director of Railway Audit 1930, Deputy Auditor-General in India 1932 Publications Official Reports. Address. 4, York Place, New Delhi

BADLEY, BRENTON THOBURN (BISHOP), M. A., D.D., J.L. D., Fellow of the American Geographical Society; Member, Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity; Member, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity; Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bombay Area. b May 20 1876. m. Mary Putnam Stearns of Boston University, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Educ. Philander Smith College, Naini Tal (High School); Ohlo Wesleyan Univ., Delaware Ohlo, B. A., D.D.; Columbia Univ., New York City, M.A.; Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa (LL.D.) Professor of English Literature, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow, 1900-1909; Gen. Secretary, Epworth League, India and Burma, 1910-17, Associate Secretary, Board of Foreign Missions, New York, 1918-19; Executive Secretary, Centenary Movement, India and Burma, 1920-22; Consecrated Bishop (American Methodist Episcopal Church) May 1924. Publications: "The Making of a Christian College in India" (Calcutta) 1906; "God's Heroes; Our Examples" (Mysore City) 1913; "New Etchings of Old India" (New York) 1917; "India, Beloved of Heaven" (New York) 1918; "Hindian Church Problems" (Calcutta) 1923; "Indian Church Problems" (Calcutta) 1930; "The Solitary Throne" (Madras) 1931; "Visions and Victories in Hindustan" (Madras) 1932. Address: "Robinson Memorial", Byculla, Bombay.

BAGCHI, SATESCHAEDRA, B.A., LL.D., Barristerat-Law; Principal, University Law College,
Calcutta. b. Jan. 1882. Bdue.: Santirur Municipal School, Calcutta; St. John's College,
Cambridge, B. A., Calcutta University, 1901,
B.A., LL.B., Cambridge Dublin, LL.D.,
Trinity College, Dublin, 1907; Fellow, Calcutta University, 1909; Tagore Frofessor of
Law, 1915; Member of the Faculty of Law,
Dacca Uni, 1981; head of the department
of Law, Allahabad Univ., 1981-82; Dean of the
Faculty of Law, Allahabad Univ., 1981-82; Asutosh Mukerji Lecturer in Law, Calcutta
Univ., 1931, called to Bar, Gray's Inn, 1907.
Address: Principal's Quarters, Darbhanga
Buildings, University Law College, Calcutta.

BAILEY, ARTHUR CHARLES JOHN, King's Police Medal (1920), C. I. E. (1931). Deputy Inspector-General of Police. b; 2nd October 1886. m. to Heather M. H. Hickle. Educ: St. Andrew's College and King's Hospital, Dublin. Joined Indian Police, 1906. Address: Belgaum, M. & S. M. Rily.

M. HIY.

BAIRD, LIELT.-GENERAL SIR HARRY BEAU-CHAMI DOUGLAS, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Croix de guerr (France) with palms; General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command. b. 4th April, 1877. m. Mary, d. of Captain A. Caldecott. Educ.: Clifton and R.M.C. Sandhurst. 12th Bengal Cavalry; Brigade Major, I.G.C.; A.D.C. to G.O.C. in Chief, Aldershot; A.D.C. to G.O.C. ist Corps, B.E.F.; G.S.O. (Ind.), Cav. Corps.; O.C. 8th Argylishire Highlanders; G.O.C. 75th Imp. Brigade, B.E.F., B.G.G.S., Baluchistan Corps, Third Afghan War; G.O.C. Zoo Brigade; Commandant S.O.S. Belgaum; D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern Command, G.O.C. Kohat District; G.O.C. Deccan District; Tirsh, 1897-1898, Great War, France 1914-18; Third Afghan War, Waziristan Operations 1921. Address: Naini Tal.

BAJPAI, Sir GIRJA SHARRAR, B.A. (Oxon.),

BAJPAI, Sie Girja Shankar, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.B.E. (1935), C.B.E. (Civil), 1922, C.I.E., 5 July 1926, I.C.S.; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands. b. 3 April 1891. Educ.; Muir Central College, Allahabad and Merton College, Oxford. Appointed to the I.C.S. in November 1915; Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, United Provinces, 1915-1919; Under-Sectretary to Government, United Provinces, 1920-21; Private Secretary to the Rt. Hon.V. B. Srinivasa Sastri and Secretary for India at Imperial Conference, 1921; and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the dominions of Canada Australia, and New Zesland to investigate the status of Indian residents in those territories, 1922; Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands 1923; official Callada, 1924; Secretary to the Indian deputation to South Africa, 1925-25; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1927-29; Private Secretary to the Leaders of Indian Delegations to Geneva, 1929 and 1930; Joint Secretary to British Indian

Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1930-31; Secretary to Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands Temporary Member of the Executive Council of H. E. The Governon General, September 1935. Address: 2, King George's Avenue, New Delhi.

BAJPAI, PANDIT SANKATA PRASADA, Rai Bahadur, Bya, Zemindar and Banker / Nov. 18, 1886. m. Shrimati Sumitra Devi Educ; Canning College, Lucknow; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad

Christian College, Allahabad and University School of Law, Allahabad. Elected Member, Benares Hindu University in 1917; Elected Hon. Secy.. Kherl Dist. Board, 1918; appointed Hon. Magistrate, 1918; Elected (hairman, Lakhimpur Municipality, 1919, and Memier of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, 1920;



pur Municipality, 1919, and Memier of the Imperial Legislative Assembly, 1920; Elected Member. U.P. Legislative Council 1926; Elected Chairman. Education Committee, District Board, Kheri, 1929; Elected Chairman District Board, Kheri, March 1933 ElectedChairman MunicipalBoard, Lakhimpure on January, 12, 1936. Address: Lakhimpure, Kheri (Oudh).

BALKRISHNA, DR. M. A., PH.D., F.S.S. F.R. E.S., F.R. Hist. S., Principal and Profo of Economics, Rajaram College and Inspector of Secondary Education, Kolhapun b. 22nd December 1882. M. Miss. Dayaba Malsey, B.P.N.A. Educ: Govt. High School. Multan, D.A.V. College and Government College, Lahore; School of Economics and Politics, London. Was Principal and Governor of Gurukula University, Haradwar, iof one year, Vice-Principal for six year and Professor of History and Economics for 11 years. Became Principal, Rajaram College, 1922. Chairman, Secondar Teachers' Association; President Technical School; Col. Woodehouse Orphanage, Shahu D. Free High School; Member. State Panchayat. In company with Mrs. Balkrishna he took part in the World Fellowship of Faiths hold at Chicago in 1933 and visited Holland, Germany, Switzerland and Italy to study their educational systems and economic conditions. Publications.—(In English) Commercial Relations between India and England (1921) The Industrial decline in India; Demands of Democracy (1925); Hindu Philosophers on Evolution; Shivaji the Great; Indian Constitution (In Hindi); seven books on History of India (In Marathi). Address: Shahuput Kolhapur.

BALBAMPUB, MAHARAJA PATESHWARD PRASAD SINGH SAHEB, inder guardian ship of the Court of Wards, United Provinces 5. 2 Jan. 1914. m. Nov. 1932, d. of H. H. th late Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamaher Jung Bahadur Bana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M. G. G.C.V.O., D.C.L. (Oxon); F.E.G.S., Primminister and Commander-in-Chief of Nepal Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer 1930-3: Address: Balrampur, Oudh.

ANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR, Kt. (1925)
I.C.S., C.S.I. (1921), C.I.E. (1911), b. Bristol,
10 Oct. 1871, m. 1898, d. of Sir Krishna
Gupta. Rdue.: Calcutta University, Balliol
College, Oxford; M.A., 1892. Ratered
I.C.S. 1895; served as district officer in
the Madras Presidency: Diwan to H. H. the
Maharajs of Cochim, 1907-14; reverted to
British service, 1915; Collector and District
Magistrate, Cuddapah; services placed at the
disposal of Government of India, Foreign Department, for employment as Member of the
Executive Council of H. H. the Maharaja of
Mysore, 1919. Retired from the I.C.S.
Diwan of Mysore, 1922-26. Foreign Minister,
Kashmir, 1927-29. Awarded I Class title "Rajamantradhurina" of Gandabherunda Order,
with Khilliste by H. H. The Maharaja in open
Durber, Oct. 1923. Publications: The
"Indian Tangle" (Published by Hutchinson
& Co.) "An Indian Pathfinder" (Published by
Kemp Hall Press, Itd). Address: c/o Coutts
and Co., 440, Strand, London, W. C. 2.
ANERJI, Bhabo Nath, M.Sc. (Allahabad) Ph ANERJI, SIR ALBION RAJEUMAR, Kt. (1925)

BANERJI, BHABO NATH, M.Sc. (Allahabad) Ph D. (Cantab.); Meteorologist (Retired). b. 15 August 1895. m. Renuka Devi. Educ. Allahabad University, Central Hindu College, Benares, 1912-16 and Canning College, Lucknow, 1916-18, Research Scholar and Assistant Palit Professor of Physics, University Assistant Palit Professor of Physics, University Post-graduate College of Science, Calcutta, 1918-20, with Sir C. V. Raman, Government of India University State Scholar from Allahabad Univ. at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, with Sir J. J. Thomson, 1920-22. Joined Indian Meteorological Service January 1923; Meteorologist, Simia, 1923-26, As Meteorologist, Karachi Deer, 1926 to Nov. 1932 (ounded and expensed on international lines) Meteorologist, Karachi Decr. 1927 to Nov. 1932 founded and organised on international lines the first aeroplane and airship meteorological centre at Karachi including a first class Observatory equipped with all self-recording meteorological instruments and investigational installations at the Airship Base, Drigh Road. On deputation to England, Scotland, Norway, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt Oct. 1927 to August 1928 in connection with Oct. 1927 to August 1928 in connection with aviation meterology with particular reference to Airships. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society, London, 1928. Made special study of the Meteorology of the uninvestigated international air route from Persian Gulf to Karachi writing a book 'Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran' the first of its kind for that region. Under London Air Ministry recognitions for the expected Air leads to the contract of the expected t kind for that region. Under London Air Ministry programme for the expected trial Ministry programme for the expected trial Ministry programme for the expected trial Ministry programme for the expected trial flight of the airship E. 101 being responsible for the section Basra to Karachi set up a complete temporary organisation for all the detailed requirements of the airship. Honorary member, Karachi Aero Club. Member from India on the "Commission de l'application India on the "Commission de l'application de la Meteorologie à la Navigation Aérienne" Permanent member, Indian Science Congress. Meteorologiet, Bombay, November 1982. Publications: The book "Meteorology of the Persian Gulf and Mekran" and other original contributions in Physics and Meteorology published in various Indian and European Journals. Address: Bengal.

ANERJI Surmar RAI BAHADUR BA.

BANERJI, SUKUMAE, RAI BAHADUR, BA., Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

b. 5 October 1880. m. to Subasini, eldest d. of late Kumar Satyeswar Ghosal of Bhukallas Raj. Educ: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, Law class, Government College, Krishnagar; Bengal Police Training School; obtained First prize in Law in the Final examination of the Police Training School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; School. Joined Calcutta Police in 1902; has been on several occasions especially mentioned in the Annual Administration Reports of the Calcutta Police. Title of Ral Sahib conferred by Government, January 1931. Appointed Justice of the Peace, promoted to Ag. Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, temporarily in 1935, retired in 1936. Address: Police Headquarters, Lal Bazaar, Calcutta.

BAPNA, WAZIR-UD-DOWLA, BAI BAHADUR Sir S.M., Kt., C.I.E., B.A., B.So., LL.B., Prime Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, b. 24th April 1882. m. Shreemati Anand Kumari, d. of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan

of Udaipur, Educ. at Maharana High School, Udaipur, Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central Ajmer and the Muir Central College, Allahabad. For about a year practised law in Ajmer-Merwara; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer, appointed District



Officer, appointed District and Sessions Judge in the Indore State in Jan. 1907; in 1903, Law Tutor to H.H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, His Highness's Second Secretary in (1911) and First Secretary in (1913); Home Minister in 1915; retired on special pension in April, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister, in 1923; some effer approinted Deputy Prime Minister. State Service as Home Minister, in 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Committee of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and President of the Cabinet, 1926; Rai Bahadur, in 1914; and C.I. E. in 1931; A substitute Delegate to the Ledian Record Table Conference. the Indian Round Table Conference in 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1935. Created Knight in January 1936 Clubs: Residency and State Officers' Clubs Indore. Address: Baxibag, Indore, (Central India).

(Central India).

BARIA, MAJOR (HOM.) HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWA, SHEI SIR RANJITSINBJI, RAJA OF:
K.C.S.I. (1922). b. 10 July 1886; one s. one
d. Educe: Rajkumar College, Rajkot;
Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, and in
England. Served in European War, 1914-15
and in the Afghan War, 1919. Receives a
salute of eleven guns. Address: Devgad
Baria (Baria State Rly.)

ARLEE, KENERTH WILLIAM, B.A. (Dublin). The Hon, Mr. Justice, Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Judge, Bombay High Court. b. 29 Nov. 1877. Educ.: at Warwick School and Dublin Univ.; served in Bombay as Asst. Coll. and Magt. and Forest Settlement Officer; Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge, Aug. 1906; Under Secretary to Govt. Political, Judical, etc., Departments, 1911-13; Judical Asst. to Agent to Government Kathiawar, 1919; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1919; Member,

Legislative Council, 1925; Offg. Addl. Judicial Commissioner of Sind, 1926; Offg. Judge, Bombay High Court, 1930, confirmed May 1931, Address: "Crissmill", Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay.

Dabholkar Road, Domosy.

BARNE, THE RT. REV. GEORGE DUNSFORD, M.A.

100 N O R E. (1919), V.D. ARNE, THE RT. REV. GEORGE DURSFORD, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1923), O.B.E. (1919), V.D. (1923); Elected Bishop of Lahore, April, 1932. b. May 6, 1879. m. Dorothy Kate Akerman. Educ: Clitton College and Oriel Coll., Oxford, Asstt. Master, Summerfields, Oxford, 1902-08; Curate of Christ Church, Simia, 1908-10; Chaplain of Slalkot, 1910; Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, 1911; and Asstt. Chaplain of Karachi, 1911-12. Principal, Lawrence R. Military School, Sanawar. Address: Lahore. Address: Lahore.

BARODAWALLA, SALEBHOY KARIMJI, Sheriff of Bombay, 1926-27, Landlord and Business-man. Charman, Improvements Committee, man. Churman, Improvements Committee, Municipal Corporation, Bombay. b 1884 Partner and Financier to the firm of contractors who constructed the Victoria Terminus, Bombay Municipality, Falak Numa Palace in Hyderabad (Deccan). Bezwada Railway and other big tenstructions, etc Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1907, Member, Standing Committee of the Corporation for more than 9 years and the Corporation for more than 9 years and its Chairman, 1916-1917 Was made J P and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, 1908 Was more than once Chairman of the War Loan Committees Chairman, Entertainment Committee for Brit sh and Indian Wounded Was awarded cerufficate of merit and War Medal for voluntary services Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors Since, 1919 Ch. Irman, Markets and Garden Committee, 1932-34. Nominated Member, Bombay Legislative Council 1916-1921 Bombay Legislitive Council 1910-1921. Elected Member, Legislitive Assembly 1920-1923. Vice-President, All India Muslim Federation, 1928 Pr. sident All-India Muslim Hedjaz Conference 1926 Address mont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

mont Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

BARRY, CHARLES HAROLD, M.A. (Cantab.)

Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore. b. 17

Feb. 1905. m. Miss Maclachlan of Lanark

Educ. at R. N. C. Osborne, Bradfield College,

Trinity Hall, Cambridge Assistant Master,

Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1926-31; In
spector of Schools, Rawalpindi Division,

Punjab, 1932-33; appointed Principal,

Aitchison College, 1933. Publications

"Gleaming Arches", 1929; "White Sails,"

1930; "Bridges of Song", 1935 (For the

University of the Punjab). Address: Attchi
son College, Lahore. son College, Lahore.

BARTHE, Rr. Rev. JEAN MARIE; Bishop of Paralais since 1914. b. Lesignan, Tarbe. 1849. Educ.: %t. Pc. Seminary. Bishop of Trichinopoly, 1890 1914. A Idress: Shem-baganur, Madras Presidency.

BARTHOLOMEW, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM HERRY, K.C.B. (1934), C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.O. (1917). A.D.C. to the King, 1926, Chief of the General Staff. b. 16 March 1877, s. of J.S. Bartholomew, Devizes, Wiltshire. m. Vlolet Alice, d. of Major-General H. E. Penton (late) Indian Army, one s. one d. Educ.: Newton College and R. Military Academy. Entered Royal

Artillery, 1897; European War, 1914-18. Commanded 6th Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, Commandant Imperial Defence College, Director of Operations and Intelligence, War Office; Major-General, 1926; Lieut General, 1933; Chief of the General Staff, India; Legion of Honour, Crown of Belgium, Croix de Guerre, Order of the Nile, Second Class Order of Sacred Tressure. Address. Army Headquarters Delbi and Simja Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla.

ARIN READUR DEVICERARM, B.A., B.I., M.L.A., Tea Planter. b. 1884. Educ.: City College, Presidency College and the General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta. Joined the Barin 1888 and taking to tea plantation and having acquired 3 tea gardens at Jorhat retired from the Bar in 1917; Secretary, Jorhat Sarvajanik Sabha for nearly 17 years since 1890. Elected member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921; Hon. Magistrate, Jorhat Bench. Address: Jorhat, Assam.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M.A., M.L.C., Solicitor b. 7 Feb 1872, m. Sarala Basu (nee Ghosh). Educ. Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, Has been a member of the Bengal Legis Council for twelve years between 1920-1935 Formerly President and now Vice-President of the National Liberal Federation of India and of the Indian Association. tion of India and of the Indian Association. Calcutta; leader of People's Party, Bengal Legis Council; a Delegate from Bengal to the Round Table Conferences in England, President, Incorporated Law Society, Calcutta; is connected with several Educational and Social service organizations. Address 14, Balaram Ghose Street, Calcutta.

BATLEY, CLAUDE, A.R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture, Bombay School of Art, also Partner of Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Architects. b. Oct. 1879. Educ.: at Queen Elizabeth's School, Ipswich. Articled in Ipswich, Practised in Kettering. Northants and in London up to 1913 and in Bombay thereafter Publications: The "Design Development of Indian Architecture" (In these volumes) and Sundry are the sevel (in three volumes) and Sundry ar itles and papers both in England and India on architectural subjects. *Address* School of Art, or Chartered Bank Building, Bombay

BATLIWALA, SORABJI HORMUSJI, (B.A. English Literature and Latin) b. 21 March, 1878 Educ: St. Xavier's School and College. Connected with the Cotton industry; Technical Adviser to the Court Receiver of the Petit Group of Mills in Liquidation (1931). Has travelled extensively and studied the economic systems of various countries. Publications systems of various countries. Publications. Contributions on financial and economic subjects. Address: Green's Mansion, Apollo Bandar, Bombay.

BEASLEY, SIR HORACE OWEN COMPTON.
Kt. cr. 1930, O.B.E., Hon, Mr. Justice Beasley.
Chief Justice of Madras since 1929. b. 2nd
July 1877. m. 1909, Evelyn Augusta Atherton
two s. Educ: Westminster School; JesuCollege, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inne:
Temple, 1902; Puisne Judge, High Court
of Burma, 1923-24; a Judge in the High
Court of Madras, 1924-29; served EuropeanWar, 1914-19; Western Front 1916-19 (Major
O.B.E., despatches); Major Regular Arm;

Reserve of Officers. Address: High Court, Madras.

MAGRAS.

BEAUMONT, THE HON. SIR JOHN WILLIAM FIBHER, M.A. (Cambridge); King's Counsel, 1930; Chief Justice of Bombay b. 4th September 1877. m. Mabel Edith. d. of William Wallace (deceased). Educ.: Winchester and Fembroke College, Cambridge, First Class Historical Tripos, 1899. Called to Bar Chancery Division. Lieut. R. G. A. 1916-1918. Address: "Coleherne Court," Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Road, Maibbar Hill, Bomdey.
BEDFORD, Rear-Ammiral, Arthur Edward
Frederick, C.B. (1934); Royal Navy; Flag
Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy
since 1934. b. 1881. m 1914, Gladys, d. of
William Edye Mort, Sydney. One s. Educ
H.M.S. Britannia, Joined R. N. 1895, RearAdmiral 1931, served European War 19141918; A.D.C. to the King, 1931. Address:
Admiral's House, Bombay.

BEDI BAJA, SIR BABA GURBURBH SINGH, Kt. cr. 1916; K.B.E. (1920), C.I.E., 1911; Hon. Extra Asst. Commissioner in the Punjab. b. 1862. A linel descendant and of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikh religion, now head of Snatan Sikhis of N. W. F. Province, Punjab and Afghanistan. A Fellow of the Punjab and Hindu Universities, was a delegate to the Indo-Afghan Peace Conference in 1919. Address: Kallar, Punjab.

BELL, Sir ROBERT DUNCAN, K C S I (1935), C.I.E. (1919), Member of Council of the Government of Bombay. Educ. Heriot's School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University and Trinity College, Cambridge. m. Jessie, d. D. Spence, Esq. d 1934. Appointed I.C.S. Bombay, 1902. Secretary, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-17, Controller, Industrial Intelligence, 1917-18, Controller, Industrial Intelligence, 1917-18, Controller, Olis and Paints, 1918-19; Director of Industries, Bombay, 1919-24. Secretary to Government, Development Department and Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, 1924-30. Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 1930-32. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

BELVALKAR, SHRIPAD KRISHNA, M.A. Ph D. (Harvard Univ.), I E.S., late Professor of Sanskrit, Deccan College, Poona, at present Univ. Professor of Sanskrit and head of the Sanskrit Dept., Benares Hindu University b 11 Dec. 1881; Education Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona and at Harvard, U. S. A. Joined Bombay Educational Department. 1907 Prot., Deccan College since 1914, one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute and for several years its Hon. Secretary, Also Hon. Secretary, Poona Sanskrit College Association and General Secretary, All-India Oriental Conference. Recipient of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal. Publications History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar Beditor of Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal and Silver Jubilee Medal. Publications History of Systems of Sanskrit Grammar; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's Later History of Rama" in the Herdvard Oriental Series; English translation of Kavyadarsa; Critical edition of Brahmasutrabhashya with Notes and translation; Basu Mallik Lectures on Vedanta Philosophy, Calcutta University, 1925, and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) History of

Indian Philosophy, Vol. 2 (out of the 8 projected); several papers contributed to Oriental Journals or presented to the Oriental Conferences, and other learned Societies. Address: "Bilvakunja," Bhamburda, Poona, No. 4.

BENJAMIN, VEN. T. KURUVILLA, B.A., Archdeacon of Kottayam since July 1922. Formerly Incumbent of Pro-Cathedral, Kottayam. 1895-1922; Acting Principal, C.N.I., Kottayam, 1912-13, Surrogate, 1922, Bishop's Commissary, 1923. Publications: (in Malayalam) Notes on the Epistles to the Hebrews; Notes on the Epistles to the Thesalonians: Devotional Study of the Bible. Editor of Treasury of Knowledge and Family Friend. Address: Rottayam

Addreas: Kottayam

BENNETT, GEORGE ERNEST, M.SC, M. Inst.
C.E., M.I.M.E., J.P., Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust. b. 1884. m. Frances
Sophila Bennett. Educ.: Stockport Grammar
School, Manchester University. Assistant
Engineer (Bridges), G.I.P., 1910-1916
Port Engineer, Chittagong, 1916-1919; Ex:
Engineer, Calcutta Port Trust, 1919-24:
Senior Executive Engineer, Calcutta Port
Trust, 1924-28; Deputy Chief Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer,
Bombay Port Trust, 1926-30; Chief Engineer,
1930. Address: Bombay Port Trust, Bombay
BENTHALI, SIR EDWARD CHARLES, KT., Sonior
Partner, Bird & Co., Calcutta and F. W. Heligers & Co., Calcutta and F. W. Heligers & Co., Calcutta and Enthall b. 26th November
1893 m 1918 Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable,
daughter of first Baron Cable of Ideford; one
son; Educ: Eton (King's Scholar), King's
College, Cambridge. Served European War
1914-19, India 1914-15, Mesopotamia 1916-18
(wounded), Staff War Office 1918-19. Director of numerous Companies, Director, Imperial
Bank of India, 1916-32, Governor, 1928-30.
President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
1932, Vice-President, 1934 President,
Associated Chambers of Commerce of India
and Ceylon, 1932, Delegate, Indian Round
Table Conference, 1931-32, Indian Army
Retrenchment Committee, 1931. Address.
37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.

BENZIGER, THE MOST REV. ALOYSIUS MARY, O.C.D., b. Einsoedeln, Switzerland, 1864. Educ: Frankfort, Brussels; Downside. Came to India, 1890: Rishop of Tabe, 1900; Assistant to the Pont. Throne, Roman Count, 1925. Retired as Bishop of Quilon in August 1931 & nominated Titular Archibishop of Antinoe (Antinopolis) in recognition of his merits Address: Carmel Hill Monastery, Trivandrum, Travancore.

BERKELEY-HILL, Lt-Col. OWEN ALFRED ROWLAND, M.A., M.D., Ch. B. (Oxon.), M.R. C.S. (Eng.), L.B.C.P. (Lon.), I.M.S., b. 22 Dec. 1879. m. Kunhimanny d. of Nellary Ramotti. Educ. at Rugby School, Universities of Oxford and Gottingen and University College Hospital, London. Entered Indian Medical Service in 1907. Served throughout Great War (East Africa Campaign); Mentioned in Despatches. President, Indian Psychological Association; President, Indian Association for Mental Hygiene; Member of Indian Branch of the International Association of Psycho-Analysis. Publications: Numerous articles in scientific

journals. Address: Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

BETTRAM, RRV. FRANCIS, S.J. (or BERTRAND),
B.A., D.D., Kaiser-I-Hind (I class, 1921),
Principal, Loyola College, Madras. b. 28 July
1870, at Montigny-les-Metz, Lorraine. Educ:
in the Society of Josus. Entered Society of
Josus, Aug. 1888; came to India 1888; Principal, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, 1909-25;
Principal, Loyola College, 1925-1935 Member
of Senate, Madras University since 1910;
Member of Syndicate, since 1916; Member,
Academic Council, since 1923; offg. ViceChancellor, Madras University, April to
September 1931, and again February to May
1934. Address: Loyola College, Cathedral
P. O., Madras.

P. U., MAGIES.

BEWOOR, GUBUNATH VENKATESH, B.A. (Bom.),
B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E., I.C.S., Director-General
of Posts and Telegraphs. b. 20 Nov. 1888. m.
Miss Tingatai Mudholkar. Educ.: Deccan
Coll., Poons, and Sydney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Under Secretary to Govt., C. P. Dy
Commissioner, Chanda; Postmaster-General,
Bihar and Orissa and Central Circles: Dy.
Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs,
Delmi, and Postmaster-General, Bombay
Circle; Indian Delegate to the Air Mail
Congress at the Hague, 1927 and to the
Universal Postal Congress, London, 1920.
Address: Delhi and Simla, "Shri Krishna
Niwas," Poona 4.

BHABHA, HORMASJI JEHANGIR, M.A., D. Litt.
J.P., C.I.E., Hon. Pres. Magte., Director of
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co.;
Fellow of the Indian Institute of
Science, Bangalore, deputed as a delegate
to the Congress of Imperial Universities 1926
by the Universities of Bombay and Mysore.
b. 27 June 1852. m. Miss Jerbal Edaljee Batiwala. Educ. Elphinstone College and in England. Asstt. Professor, Elphinstone College,
1874-76; Vice-Principal and Professor of Logic
and Ethics, Central College, Bangalore, 1876.
Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1884;
Education Secretary to Government, Mysore,
1890; Inspector-General of Education in
Mysore, 1895-1909; Munirul-Talim (Mysore)
1909. Pub.: Special Report on Manual
Training in Schools of General Education;
Report on the Education of Parsi Boys, 1920,
a Visit to Australian Universities, 1923, a Visit
to British Universities, 1928; Modern Cremation and Parsees, 1922. Address: Malakofi
Lodge, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill,
Bombay 6.

BHAIRUN SINGHJI BAHADUR, COLONEL MARAHAJA SHI SIR, K.C.S.T., Prime Minister, Bikaner. b. 15th September 1879. Education Mayo College Ajmer, Appointment Companion to H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner. 1895 and accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896. Appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness. Senior Member of Council and Secretary for Foreign and Political Department, Mahkma Khas; Foreign Member of Council, Political Member; Vice-President of State Council and the last Cabinet. Also acted as President of Council during H. H's visits to Europe, Now in charge of the portfolio consisting of Bikaner Fort, Fort Palace. Badakarkhana

Devasthan and Government General Records and copying dept., Bikaner State. Is Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry and Personal A. D. C. to the Maharaja. Publications Bhairavbinas, Bhairubbined and Rasikbined Son and heir: Heroji Sri Ajit Sinhji Sahibeling educated at Mayo College, Ajmen Address: Bikaner.

Address Bikaner,
BHANDARI JAGAN NATH, Rai Bahadur,
Rai Ratan, M.A., Ll.B., Dewan, Idar State
b. Jan. 1882. m. Shrimati Ved Kunwarji
Educ: Government College, Lahore, and Law
College, Lahore. Practised at Ferozepur till
1914; joined Idar State as Private Secretary,
1914; served there till 1922 as Political Secretary and Officiating Dewan; lett Service and
resumed practice at High Court, Lahore,
appointed Dewan, Idar State, 1931. Address
Himmatnagar, Idar State,

BHARAT SINGH SAHIB, RAI BAHADUR, (1913); Rai (hereditary), O B.E., (1919), Raja, (1927). b. 15th October, 1884. A prominent Zemindar of

prominent Zemindar of the Rohlikhand Division having about 104 square miles of the best zemindari Forests in Rohlikhand with other properties in Bulandshahar, Mecrut Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar and Moradabad Districts. A great Shikari and Sportsman and a very popular figure of the



popular figure of the District, now living a retired life. The Estate is being ably managed by his worthy

BHARGAVA, RAI BAHADUR, PANDIT JAWAHAR
LAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lihore, b. 1st Oct. 1870. m. d. of L. Madau Lal,
Bhargava of Rewarl. Educ. Sirsa M.B. School,
Rewari M. B. School, Lahore Mission Coll,
Lahore. Government Coll. and Law School,
President, Bar Assoon, Hissar; got Durban
Medal and War Loan Sanad; acted as Secretary, India War Relief Fund, The Aoroplane
Fleet Fund, King Edward Memorial Fund,
was elected member, Punjab Legislative
Council, 1916-20; and Lexislative Assembly,
1921-23. Life momber, St. John Ambulance
Association and Vice-Chairman, District
Centre at Hissar. Granted Silver Jublice
Medal in 1935. Address: Hissar (Punjab)

Medal in 1935. Address: Hissar (Punjab)
BHATE, GOVIND CHIMNAJI, M.A. (Bom),
b. 19 Sept. 1870. Widower. Educ: Deccan
College. Professor in Fergusson College, Poons,
from 1895, 1918 and from 1931 to 1933
Principal and Professor, Willingdon College
Sangli, from 1919 to 1928; retired in 1933
Publications: Principles of Economics, Travell
Series in 10 Volumes; Lectures on Sociology.
Carlyle, Three Philosophers, Philosophy of
the Pine Arts. (All in Marathi). Speechand Essaya (in English); Kant and Shan
karacherya, Sir Walter Scott (in Marathi)
Address: Willingdon College Post, DisSatara.

BHATIA, MAJOR SOHAR LAL, M.A., M. D., P. Ch. (Cantab)., M.B.C.P. (London), F.B.S (1932) F.C.P.S. (Bombay), M. C. (1918), I.N. B., Dean and Prof. of Physiology, Grant Medical College, Bombay, b. 5 Aug. 1891, m. Rakishorle. Educ: Cambridge Univ., (Peterhous)

and St. Thomas' Hospital, London. Casualty Officer and Besident Amesthetist, St. Thomas Hospital, London, Clinical Assist. Children's Department; House Surgeon, Ophthalmic House Surgeon. Joined I.M.S. 1917; as active service with Egyptian Expeditionary Force (105th Mahratta Light Infantry), 1918; appointed Professor of Physiology, Grant Medical College in 1920 and Dean in 1925. Publications: A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Medical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. Address: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Médical College in 1920 and Dean in 1925.
Publications: A number of scientific papers in the Indian Journal of Médical Research and Indian Medical Gazette. Address: "Two Gables", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BHAYNAGAR, H. II. MAHARAJA KRISHNA KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA OF; b. 19th May 1912, s. father Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtasinhji, K.O.S.I., July 1919. Educ.: Harrow, England. Installed with full powers, 1931; married 1931. Address: Bhavnagar, Kathlawar.

BHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAR

BHOPAL, H. H. SIKANDER SAULAT NAWAB
IFITHHARUL-MULK SIR MOHAMMAD HAMIDUILAH KHAN, NAWABOT, G.C.S.I. (1932) G.C.I.E.
(1929), C.S.I. (1921), C.V.O. (1922), b. 9th Sept.
1894: is the Ruler of the second most important Mohammadan State of India, m. 1905 Her
Highness Malmoona Sultan Shah Bano Begam
Sahiba; succeeded in 1926 mother, Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jahan Begam, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., C.I., G.B.E. Has three daughters,
the eldest of whom Nawab Gauhar-e-TajAbida Sultan Begam is the helress-presumptive.
Address: Bhopal, Central India.

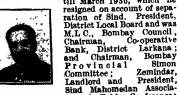
Address: Bhopal, Central India.

FHORE, SR JOSEPH WILLIAM, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
(1920), C.I.E. (1923), K.C.S.T., I.C.S.,

6. 6th April 1878, m. to Margaret Wilkie Stott,

M.B., Ch. B. (St. Andrews), M.B.E. Educ.:
Decoan College, Poona, and University
College, London, Under Secy., Govt. of Madras,
1910; Dewan of Cochin State, 1914-1919;
Dy. Director of Civil Supplies, 1910; Secretary to the High Commsr. for India, London,
1920; Ag. High Commsr. for India, London,
1920; Ag. High Commsr. for India in the
United Kingdom, 1922-1923; Secretary to
Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1924; and Ag. Member,
Viceroy's Executive Council, November 1926
to July 1927; Secretary to Govt. of India,
Dept. of Education, Health and Land Records
(on deputation with the Statutory Commission on Indian Reforms, 1928-30. Member
Viceroy's Executive Council, in charge of
Department of Commerce and Railways.
Address: National Bank of India, Madras.

BHUTTO, SIR SHAH NAWAZ, O B.E. (1919); KI.H (1924); C.I.E. (1925); KI. (1930), b. 1st March, 1888. Educ.: Sind Madressah and St. Patrick High School, Karachi; was Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombas till March 1930, which he



Round Table Conference;

tion : Delegate.

Member old Imperial Council; Leader, Muslim Party in Bombay Council; President, Sind Azad Conference. Address: Muslim Colony, Britto Road, Karachi.

ILIMORIA, ARDASHIR JAMSHTJAH, B.A., b. 18 September 1864. Educ. Chandanwady High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined Messrs. Tata in 1884. Retired 1921. Address: C/o Dr. Modi, Cooperage, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIMORTA, DR. RUSTOMJI BOMONJI, B.A. (1902). M.D. (1909), J.P. ' Educ. Bombay University and Grant Medical College. Was awarded Gold Medal in Surgery in 1907 and a Prize in Midwifery; awarded Grey's Medal for Anatomy. Appointed Tutor in Bacteriology at Grant Medical College, 1907; resigned 1910; Lord Reay Lecturer at Grant Medical College, 1910-1913; has been Hon. Bacteriologist to the Parsee General Hospital from its beginning and has for years been Hon. Physician of the Hospital; acted as Hon. Consulting Visiting Physician to Dr Bahadurji's Sanatorium at Deolali from 1910 till he resigned; Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tojpal Hospital; has been Examiner, Bombay University, in Bacteriology and in Medicine; founded 24 years ago at Poona a Sanatorium for consumptives whence it was subsequently removed to Danchgani Address . amal Building, Grant Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorder Bomonjer, KT. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner in the firm of S. B. Billimoria & Co., Accountants and Auditors and Sheriff for 1935. b. 27 July 1877. m. Jerbai, d of Bhicaji N. Dalai (1968). Educ. St. Xavier's College. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Member, Auditors' Council, Bombay, Member of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1922-27; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1927-28; Member, Government of India Back Bay Inquiry Committee, 1927-28. President, Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29. Member, Indian Accountancy Board; Trustee, N. M. Wadla Charities, The Parsi Panchayat Funds and Properties, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds and an number of the Rombay to be a member of the Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Member of the Advisory Board of the Sdenham College of Commerce, Bombay, co-opted in 1934 by the Government of Bombay to the Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; held the rank of Dist. Grand Warden of the Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Pace, (E.C.); appointed Sheriff for 1935. Address: 13, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BINDA SARAN, B.A., RAI BAHADUR, Divisional Durbari, (Rais) and Landlord, Lahore. b. 7th March 1893. Head of the firm of Messrs Dinanath Sheopershad



Treasury Contractor to
(1) The Government Postal
Department, Punjab,
Delhi, Kashmir, United
Provinces, Sind and Baluchilstan, (2) North Western
Railway; (3) Imperial
Bank of India; Chairman
of the Northern India
Chamber of Commerce;
Financial Secretary to

Society; Vice-President, Sunatun Dharma College President, Sunatun Dharma Pritinidhi Sabha; Member, Provincial Hindu Sabha. Address: 8, Napier Road, Lahore.

BIRLA, GHANSHYAM DASS, Millowner, Merchant and Zamindar b. 1891; Managing Director of Birla Brothers Ltd, Member of Council, Benares Hindu University; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce. Calcutta, 1924, President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, 1929; Member, Indian Fiscal Commission, Member, Bengal Legislative Council, Member, Royal Commission on Labour, 1930, Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference at Geneva. 1927, Member, Second Round Table Conference, 1930 Address Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BIRLAY FRANK, D.C.M. (1915), M.L.C. Director, Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, b. 6th July 1883, m. Evelyn Clefton of Perth, W. A. Joined Best & Co., Ltd., Madras in 1909 Address. C/o Best & Co., Ltd., Madras

BISWAS, CHARU CHANDRA, CIE. (1931) y.s of late Asutosh Biswas, Public Prosecutor, 24 Parganas; M.A., B L., Advocate, Calcutta High Court. b. April 21, 1888.m Sm. Suhasini Biswas d. of Mr. S. C. Mallick. Edac. Hindu School, Presidency College, Ripon Law College, Earolled Vakil, High Court, April 18, 1910, Advocate, November, 1924, Vice-President Bar-Association, Calcutta High Court. Ordinary Fellow, Calcutta University, and Member of the Syndicate, 1917-22, again from 1926, member of Dacca Board of Secondary Elucrition, 1921-22, 1928-29 and 1934-35; Examiner and Paper-Setter, Arts and Law, Calcutta Corporation, 1921-24, and Again, Councillor, Calcutta Corporation Since 1925; Member, Calcutta Improvement Trust. Since 1926; Secy. Bhowanipore Rate-payer's Association, Founder Secretary, South Surburban (now Asutosh) College, 1916-21, Vice-President, South Subroban School, Main and Branch Secretary, Sir Romesh Mitter Girls' School, Member of Governing Bodies of Presidency College, Ripon College, Asutosh College, Vidyasagar College, Deaf and Dumb School, Member of Committee of Indian Association, and of Council of National Liberal Federation; Elected Member of Lega, Assembly from Calcutte of Edected Member of Lega, Assembly from Calcutte Member of College, Member of Lega, Assembly from Calcutte Member of Lega, Assembly from Calcutte Member of Lega, Assembly from Calcutte.

Urban Non-Mahomedan Constituency 1980-1934. Was a delegate to Reserve Bank Committee in London at the invitation of His Maj-sty's Government, June-August, 1933 Address: 58, Puddopukur Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta.

anipore, Calcutta.

BLACKWELL, THE HON. Mr. JUSTICE, CECIL
PATRICK, M.B.E. (Mil. Div. 1919); High
Court Judge, Bombay. b. 8 November 1881.
m. to Marguerite Frances, eidest d. of the
late J. A. Tilleard, M. V. O. Educ: Blackheath
Proprietary School and City of London
School; Hollier Greek Scholar, Univ. College
London, 1901; Classical Exhibition, Wadham
College, Oxford 1901; 1st Class Classical
Honour Moderations 1903, 2nd Class Litt.
Hum 1905; B. A. 1905; Secretary of
Oxford Union Society, 1904; President, Wadham College Athletic Club, Bobbill,
1903. Called to Bar at Inner Temple 1907,
and went to Northern Circuit; Lieut T. F.
Reserve and on Recrutting Staff and in
Ministry of National Service during European
War. Was Liberal candidate for Hastings
in 1914, but resigned on the outbreak of war,
contested Kingswinford Division of Staffordshire (Lib.), December 1923; appointed a
Pulsne Judge of High Court of Bombay, 1926
Address: "Rylstone" Pedder Road, Bombay

BLAKISTON, JOHN FRANCIS, Director-General of Archæology. b. 21 March 1882. Educ Wellington College, England. Architect entered Archæological Survey of India, March 1911; Military Service 1915-1919; France 1917-18 Address New Delhi and Simla

BLANDY, EDMOND NIOLLS, B.A. (Oxon.). Boden Scholar of Sanskrit, Secretary, Finance, Commerce and Marine Departments, Bengal, b. 31st July, 1886. m Dorothy Kathleen (nee Marshall). Educ: Clifton and Balliol. Asst. Magte. and Collr., Dacca., 1912; Sub-Div Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca., 1912; Sub-Div Officer, Munshiganj, Dacca., 1912; Secretary to Bengal District Administration Committee, 1918; Under Secretary, Finance Dept. Govt. of Bengal, 1914 in addition Controller of Hostile Firms and Custodian of Enemy Property, 1916, Addl. Dist and Sessions Judge, Jessore, 1917, Secretary, Provincial Recruiting Board, 1917, and later in addition Controller of Hostile Firms, etc., and Jt. Secretary, Publicity Board, Under-Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, 1919; Collector of IncomeTax, Calcutta, 1921; Commissioner of IncomeTax, Bengal, 1922; Magte. and Collr., 24 Parganas, 1928; Deputy Commissioner, Darjeeling, 1928; Secretary to Government of Bengal, Finance Department. 1930. Commissioner, Chittagong Division, 1933. Address Bengal Club, Calcutta.

BLASCHECK, ARTHUR DAVID, Fellow of Coopers Hill, (1900); D. Occ. Munich, (1910) Inspector-General of Forests to the Govt. of India. b. 16th Jan. 1879. m. Helen 2nd d of the late C. Usborne of Berkshire. Educ Felsted School; Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, Indian Forest Service. Punjab, 1900; Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1929; Inspector-General of Forest to the Govt. of India and President, Forest Research Institute and College, 1930 Address: Dehra Dun, U.P.

- BLUNT, LESLIE, Solicitor. b. 29 Dec. 1876. m. Kathleen, 2nd d. of the late Dr. Thornton of Margate. Educ.: Rugby. Senior partner in Craigie Blunt and Caroe. Address: 40, Pedder Road, Bombay.
- BOAG, GEORGE TOWNSEND, M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1928), I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Madras. b November 12, 1884, Educ Westminster (1897 to 1903), and Trinity College, Cambridge, (1903 to 1907). Passed into the I.C.S. in 1907 and joined the Service in Madras in 1908. Address: Madras Club, Madras.
- BOBBALI, RAJAH SIR SWETACHALAPATHI RAMAKRISHNA RANGA RAO BAHADUR, K.C.I.E. M.L.C., Sri Rajah Ravu, Rajah of bon 20th February 1901. Educ at Bobbili privately Ascended Gadi in 1920, Member Council of State 1925-27; Member Madras Legislative Council since 1930, Hony A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from January 1930; Pro-Chancellor Andhra University from 1931, Chief Minister to the Government of Madras November 1932. Address. Bobbili. Madras Presidency.
- BOILEAU, COLONEL COMMANDANT GUY HAMILTON, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1917), D.S.C. (1915), Chief Engmeer, Western Command. b. 27 Sep. 1870, m. Violet Mary (Fergusson.) Educ. Christ's Hospital, R.M.A. Woolwich Active Service W. Africa, 1892; Chitral Relief 1895; China, 1899; Great War France, 1911-19; Afghan War, 1919. Address: Quetta.
- BOMON-BEHRAM, SIR JEHANGIR BOMONJI, KT. (1934), B.A., LL.B., J.P. (Solicitor), Bombay. Merchant. b. July 1868. Educ St. Xavier's and Elphinstone College Jurisprudence Prizeman and Narayan Vasudev Scholar. Practised as an Attorney for about 20 years, then became partner in C. Macdonald & Co., and was there for 5 years. Gave up business to do public service. Became member of Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919, member of Standing Committee, 1921-22 to 1926-27 and 1928-29; Chairman, Schools Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Schools Committee, Jan. to March 1928 and January to December 1929; Chairman of Law, Procedure and Elections Committee, 1930-31; Chairman, Advisory Committee, J. J. and other Hospitals, Representative of Bombay Municipal Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubile Technical Institute and on G i P. Advisory Committee and President of Corporation. President of Corporation, and First Mayor of Bombay, 1931-32. Honorary Presidency Single sitting Mayistrate, Delegate, Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, Director of several Joint Stock Companies Address "Behistan," opposite Colaba P. O. Colaba, Bombay
- BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.
- ROSE, SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA, Kt. cr. 1917 C.I.E., 1903; C.S.I., 1911; M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Lond.); LL.D., F.R.S., Corresponding Member, Academy of Science, Vienna; Founder Director of Bose Research Institute. b. 30 Nov. 1858; Educ.: Calcutta; Christ's College, Cambridge; Delegate to International

- Scientific Congress, Paris, 1900; scientific member of deputation to Europe and America, 1907, 1914 and 1919. Published series of papers on Electric waves and other electric phenomena. (Proc. Roy. Society.) Former Member, Committee of Intellectual Co-operation, League of Nations. Publications: Response in the Living and Non-living; Plant Response, Electro-physiology of Plants, Irritability of Plants, Life Movements of Plants, Vols. I and II; Life Movements in Plants, Vols. I and II; Life Movements in Plants, Vols. III and IV; The Ascent of Sap; The Physiology of Photosynthesis. Nervous Mechanism of Plants, Motor Mechanism of Plants, Plant Autographs and thoir Revolations, Tropic Movement and Growth of Plants. Address: Bose Institute, Calcutta.
- BRABOURNE, 5th Baron and 14th Baronet (MICHAEL HERBERT RUDOLPH KNATCHBULL). G C I E., M C., Governor of Bombay since 1933, K.G of St. J. b. 8th May, 1895. S. Father 1933. m. 1919 Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne y d. of 6th Marquess of Sligo. Educ Wellington Coll. and R.M.A. Woolwich Served Buropean War 1915-18 in R. A. and R.A.F. (M.C. Despatches thrice). M. P. (U) Ashford Division Kent. 1931-33. Parhamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for findia. 1932-33. Heir. S. Hon Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull. b. 11 Feb. 1922. Address. Government House, Bombay.
- BRADFIELD, ERNEST WILLIAM CHARLES, M B. M S., F R C S., O B E. (1918). C. I E. (1928), Surgeon-General, Government of Bombuy b. Asy 28. 1880 m. Margaret Annie Barnard. Educ: King Edward's School, Birmingham; St. Mary's Hospital and St. Bartholomew's Hospital London. Address. Poona.
- BRAHMACHARI, Sir Upendra Nath, Kt, Cr 1934, Rvi Bahadur, cr 1911, Kalser-i-Hind (Gold), 1924, M.A. M.D., Ph. D. F.A.S.B. Professor of Tropical Medicine, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Physician, Chitaranjan Hospital, Cilcutta, Consulting Physician; Research Worker; President, Indian Committee, International Society for Microbiology, Vice-President, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Hony Vice-President, Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science; President, Society of Biological Chemists, India; Chairman, Board of Industries, Bengal, Founder, Brahmachari Research Institute, Calcutta; Hony, Vice-President, Indian Red Cross Society, Vice-Chairman, Council of the Imperial Library, Calcutta, Member, Court of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Fellow, University of Calcutta; Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, London; Fellow, Royal Society of Medicine, London; Fellow, Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London, Hony, Fellow, Indian Chemical Society, b. 7th June 1875, m. 1898, Nani Bala Devi, two s., two d. Educ: Hughli College, Bengal, Presidency College and Medical College, Calcutta, Teacher or Materia Medica, Dacca Medical School, Calcutta (1905-23); Research Worker under Indian Research Fund

Association (1920-26); Discoverer of an organic antimonial for the treatment and game antimonial for the treatment and prophylaxis of kala-azar; Physician, Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta (1923-27); Presi-dent, Asiatic Society of Bengal (1928-29); Secretary, Medical Section, Asiatic Society of Bengal for several years; President, Me-dical and Veterinary Section, Indian Science (1920). Congress (1930); Member, Council of Tropical Medicine, International Congress of Medicine, London (1913); President, Indian Provincial Medical services Association (1929-32); For-merly member, Provincial Malaria Committee, meriy memoer, Provincial Maisris Committee, Bengal: Formerly Member, of the Council of Medical Registration of Bengal, Formerly Member, Governing Body of the State Medical Faculty of Bengal: Late Hony. Assistant Surgeon to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Has made valuable contributions to medical literature. Address: 8213, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta

WAIIIS STREET, CAICULTE
BEAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., cr. 1917;
Senior Partner, Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce;
Member of Imperial Legislative Council
Controller of Contracts, Army Headquarters
b. 15 Apr. 1874; m. 1912, Constance, d. of
Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. Edua: Charter-Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. Rduc.: Charter-house; Trinity College, Cambridge Address: Gillander House, Calcutta. Rduc. : Charter-

Gillander House, Calcutta.

RAYNE, ALBERT FREDERIC LUCAS, M.A. (Glas.), B.A. (Oxon), C.I E. 1923, Indian Civil Service, b. 1 April 1884. m. 1909, Mary, e.d. of James Thomson, M. D. Irvine, Ayrshire Educ.: Irvine, Royal Academy, Glasgow University, Oxford (Trinity College). Appointed I.C.S., Bombay, 1908; Assistant Collector. Satara. 1903-1918; Superintendent, Land Records, 1913-1916; Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, 1916-20. Subsequently Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India and in 1922-23 attached to the Incheape Committee on Retrenchrent. Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, 1923-24; Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs, 1923-24; Financial Adviser, Military Finance, 1924-29. Offg. Secretary, Military Finance, 1924-29. Thanclal Adviser, Military Finance, 1924-29. Offg. Secretary, Finance Department, 1926-27, and again in 1931-32; also Army Department, 1928, Retrenchment Officer, Government of India 1981; Chairman, Sind Conference and on special duty in the India Office, 1932; Secretary to Indian Delegation to Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933. Address. Indla Office, London.

BRAYNE, FRANK LUGARD, M.C. (1918), Commissioner, Rural Reconstruction Punjab. b. Jan. 6, 1882. m. Iris Goodeve Gobie, 1920. Educ: Monkton Combe School and Pembroke caue: MORKON COMDS SCHOOL AND Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1905; Mili-tary Service, France, Palestine, etc., 1915-19. M.C. 1918. Publications: Village Uplittin India (1928); Socrates in an Indian Village Conford Univ. Press); The Bemaking of Village India Challe the second edition of Village. Univ. Press): The Remaking of Village India being the second edition of Village Uplift), 1929, (Oxford Univ. Press.): The Boy Scout in the village; Pits; A scheme of Rural Reconstruction; (Utar Chand Kapur Lahore 1931), Socrates persists in India and The Indian and the English village (Oxford University Press): 1932. Village Dynamo (R. S. M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Lahore) 1934; Bundl, Rajputana.

Bural Reconstruction—A Note, Government Press (Lahore, 1934); Socrates at School (Oxford Press) 1935. Address: Lahore Pun jab; and The Glebe Ashill Norfolk.

Jab; and The Glebe Ashill Norfolk,
BkAYSHAY, SR MAURICE WILLIAM, KT. (1934)
M.Sc., (Leeds). A.M. Inst. C.E. M. I. E.
(India) Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry. b. 7 March.
1883. Educ.: Ripon Grammar School.
1895-1900, and Leeds University, 1900-1903
Training in Royal Dockyard Chatham,
1903-5; Apptd. Asstt. Engineer, Indian
P.W.D. (Railways) 1905; Asst. Engineer,
Eastern Bengal Railway, 1905-09; Assistant
and Executive Engineer under Bir Robert
Gales on the construction of the Sara
Bridge over the Ganges, 1909-15; Assistant
Agent, North-Western Railway, 1915-17,
Dy. Controller, Indian Munitions Board,
1917-18 'Assistant Secretary Railway Board,
1918-24; Dy. Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway,
1924. Member, Railway Board, 1929
Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1932; Offig
Chief Commissioner, Railway Board, 1923
and 1935. Address. Bombarci, Altamont and 1935. Address. Bombarci, Altamout Road. Bombay.

BROOMFIELD, ROBERT STONEHOUSE, MI JUSTICE, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law; Judge, High Court, Bombay, b. 1 Dec. 1882. m Mabel Louisa nee Linton. Educ: City of London School and Christ's College, Cambridge, Lawbridge, Lawbridge, Lawbridge, Lawbridge, Louis Sewices, 1995. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, 1905, Judge, High Court, November 1929. Address. Murrayfield, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Murrayneid, Maisoar Hill, Bonnay.

BROWN, THE REV. ARTHUE ERNEST, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (London), C.I.E. (1926)
Missionary (Wesleyan Methodist). b. 17
May 1882. m. E. Gertrude Parsons, M.A.
d. of T. L. Parsons, Esq., Four Oaks, Warwickshire in 1908. Educ.: Statloner's Company's School, London; Kingswood School, Bath (1895-1901) Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Scholar). Entered Wesleyan College, Bankura in January 1905; became Principal in 1917; Nominated Fellow of Calcutta University, 1921; General Superintendent, Wesleyan Mission in Bengal, 1924-29. Charman, Bankura Municipality, 1934 Publication; Translation from Bengali of "The Cage of Gold" by Sita Devi. Address Wesleyan College, Bankura, B. N. Ry.

BUCK, SIE EDWARD JOHN, O.B. E. (1918), C.B. E. (1918) Kt. (June 1929) late Reuter's Agent with Government of India now adviser to with Government of India now adviser to Associated Press of India; Chairman, Associated Hotels of India, Pelman Institute (India), and Director, Borooah Timber Co. b. 1862; m Annie Margaret, d. of late General Sir R. M Jennings, K.C.B. Educ.: St. John's College-Hurstplerpoint. Was in business in Australia Assistant and Joint Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund for 28 years. Hon. Sec. Executive Committee "Our Day" in India 1917-28. Publication: "Simla, Past and Present" (two Editions). Address: Simla.

BURDON, SIR ERNEST, B.A., Oxon; K.C.I.E., (1984) C.I.E. (1921); C.S.I. (1926) Knighthood (1931); Auditor-General in India, b. 27 Jan. 1881. m. Mary (died 1934) d. of Rev. W. Fairweather, D. D. Dunnikler, Manse, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Educ: Edinburgh Academy; University College Oxford (Scholar). Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Financial Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1911, and to Government of India, 1914; Financial Adviser, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1918-19; Financial Adviser, Military Finance, Govt. of India; Member of Indian Munitions Board, and of Imperial Legis. Council, India, 1919; Secretary to Government of India, Army Department and Member of Legislative Assembly, 1922-26; Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, and Member of Council of State, 1927-29. Address: Simila and New Delhi.

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MAHAZJADHIRAJA BAHADUR OF, G.C.I.E., cr. 1924, K.C.S.I. cr. 1911, K.C.I.E. cr. 1909, I.O.M., cr. 1909; F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.B.A., M.R.A.S.; Hon. LL D. Camb. and Edin. 1928. b. 19 Oct. 1881; a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Ledin. College of Medical Computations Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Overtoun Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov. 1908; adopted by late Mahara-jadhiraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge jadhıraja and succeeded, 1887, assuming charge of zemindari, 1903, two s. two d. Biurdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great Bengal zemindaris. Has travelled much in India; made a tour through Central Europe, and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward; a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal L gislative Council, 1907-18; temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council. 1918; Member of the Bengal Executive Council. 1918; Member of the Bengal Executive Council. 1918-21: Vice-President. Bengal Executive 1918; Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-21: Vice-President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924; M mber of the Indian Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; Member of the Indian T xation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25; a n n inated member of the Council of 25; a n n nated member of the Council of State, 1926; Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V; Received the Freedom of the Citles of Manchester, Edinburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926, Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908. President, Agri-Horticultural Scolety of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-18; again from 1925 to 1927; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta ince 1914: Chairman, Calcutta Imperial to 1927; Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Cal-cutta since 1914; Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King-Emperor George V. and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12; President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengalee Regiment Commit-tees during the War. Publications: Vijaya Gittia, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, Studies Impressions (the Diary of a European Tour). Meditations: Diary of a European Tour); Meditations; The Indian Horizon; etc. Heir: Maharaja-dhiraja Kumar Saheb Uday Chand Mahiab, B.A., Dewani Raj of the Burdwan Raj since 1927; Manager of the Burdwan Raj since 1927; Manager of the Burdwan Raj the Burdwan Raj Since 1927; Trivate Secretary to the Maharajadhiraja Bahadur at the Imperial Conference, London, 1926 b. 14 July 1905. Address: The Palace, Burdwan Bijay Manzil, Alipore, Calcutta; The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal; Rosebank, Darjeeling; Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U. P., etc.

BURLEY, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh. Ex.; 1906; B.Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921; D.Sc. (London), 1927; M.I.MechE., 1923; M.I.MechE., 1923; M.I.E., 1923; M.A.S. Mech.E., 1926; M.R.S. T. (1929), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, b. 1885. M. Elle Elizabeth. ed., Harry Turton. Educ.: Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department). Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College, Publication. (Books) Lathes, their construction & Operation; The Testing of Machine Tools: Machine and Fitting Shop Practice; Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting, (Papers): On Machine Tool Design before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists; on Cutting Tools before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; and on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production before the Institution of Engineers (India), Technical Articles: Upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. Address: V.J.T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

BURNS, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. b. July 6, 1884. m. Margaret Fornest Attchison, 1912. Educ.: Edmburgh University. Reading College, Assistant Lecturer in Botany 1907-s. Indian Agricultural Service, Economic Botanist to Bombay Government 1908-1933 Principal, Poona Agricultural College (in addition) 1922-1933. Joint Director of Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature Study papers. Address: Poona.

BURT, SIR BRICE CHULRIGH, KT., (1936) C.I.E., M.B.E., B.Sc. (Lond.), I.A.S., Agricultural Expert, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Since 1929 A.G. Vice-Chairman, b. April 29, 1881. m. 1906. Educ. Univ. Coll, London, Assistant Lecturer, Liverpool University, 1902-4; Trinidad, British West Indies, 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908; Dy. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, (in addition), 1912-15. Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1921-28 Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, 1928-29. Official Adviser to Indian Delegation, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May to September 1932. Officiated as Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, June 1933. Aug. 1933, Octr. to Decr. 1934 and from Octr. 1, 1935. Address 1, York Road, New Delhi and Middle Lands, Simla.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEBHOY, 81R, Kt. (1928), eldest son of Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, large landed proprietor owning 9,000 acres in Salsette, b. 28th Feb. 1881. m. Jerbai Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. Educ.: 8t. Xavier's School and College, Bombay, J.P. (1908), Hon. Pres. Magte., 1908-1915: Delegate Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court, (1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1924); Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914, Member, Bombay Board of Film Censors from 1924; Member, Govt. of India Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners 1924. Chairman, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution President, 32nd Bombay Parsi Ploneers Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Aid Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 for the foundation of an Hospital for Children, it being the first of its kind in India Chairman of the Governor's Hospital Fund, Bombay Sherilf of Bombay for 1927. President, Landlords' Association, Bombay; and Vice-President, Society for the Protection of Children in Western India President, Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association Address 'The Chilf, Itidge Road, Bombay.

BYRT, ALBERT HENRY, Special Correspondent for Times of India, Daily Mail and Moning Post, in Delhi and Sinila. b. 18 March 1881, m. Porothy Meriel, only d of Mr and Mrs. Stafford Thorne. Kimston-on-Thames; one s. two d Educ. Privately; Articled to editor, Bath Chronicle and afterwards went to Surrey Advertuer Joined editorial staff of Times of India 11 June 1904. Assistant Editor 1911, Correspondent at Government of India healquarters since 1923, Acting Editor October 1026-February 1927 Address. Imperial Delhi Gynkhana Club, New Delhi and United Service Club, Simila.

CAIRNS, JAMES, O.B.E., M.A., MB., Ch.B. (Glas.), D.F.H. (Camb.), D.T.M & H. (Eng.), Chief Medical and Health Officer, North Western Railway. b. 12th July 1885. Educ.: University of Glasgow House Surgeon, House Physician, Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Victoria Infirmary, Glasgow; Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow; Asst. to Professor of Anatomy, Glasgow University, Resident Physician, Ruchill and Knightswood Hospitals, Glasgow; Sanitary Officer, 34th General Hospital; Major R.A.M.C. (Temp.); Dy. Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division; Senior Assistant Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G.I.P. Railway and Major, Auxiliary Force Medical Corps. Address: C/o The Agent, North-Western Railway, Headquarters Office, Empress Road, Lahore.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF, MOST REV. FOSS WEST-COTT, D.D. b. 23 October 1863, s. of the Rt. Rev. B. F. Westcott (late Bishop of Durham). Educ.: Cheltenham and Peterhouse, Cambridge. Joined the S. P. G. Mission, Cawnpore, 1889. Bishop of Chota Nagpore, 1905. Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon, 1919. Address Bishop's House, Calcutta.

CALDER, CHARLES CUMMING, B.Sc. (A F.L.S. Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Superintendent, Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal; and Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta. b. 3 Dec. 1884. m. Lilian Margaret Reid, d. ot James Reid, Esq., Aberdeen, Scotland. Educ.: Logic School Morayshire Gordons College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; North of Scotland College of Agriculture, University of Berlin; Botanisches Institute, Dhalem, Germany; Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule, Borlin Curator, Herbarium, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Secretary, Board of Scientific Advice for India; Superintendent, Gardens and Plantations in Bengal and Burma; and Director, Botanical Survey of India. Publications Various Reports and Records; Editor, Report of Board of Scientific Advice; Annals, Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta; Records of the Botanical Survey of India. Address Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

CAMBATA, SHAVAN CAWASDER, J P., Justic of Peace and Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Bombay. Honorary Magnstrate, Andherl. Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee President Society of Honorary Magistrates of the Bombay Suburban District. Delegate to the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Bombay Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and several other public bodies and commercial associations Managing Director of Shiavax. C. Cambata & Co., 1rd., Bombay. Director of the Hirdagrah Collieries, Ltd., Director of several other wellknown commercial firmsets. Merchant, Government and Railway Contractor A pioneer in the Central Provinces Coal Industry Member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Colporation. Addiress. Cook's Building 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CAMPBELL, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ARCHIBALD B.A., Pulsne Judge, High Court, Lahore. b 18 Jan. 1877. m. Violet, youngest d. of the late Sir Cecil Readon, K.C.S.I., Lt -Governor of Bengal. Educ: Harrow and Pembroke Coll. Cambridge. Entered 1.C.S. (Punjab), 1901. Asstt. Commr., Registrar, Chnef Court, 1912. Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1918; Add Judge, High Court, 1921; Permanent Judg., 1925. Address: Lahore.

CAROE, CECIL NIELS, B.A. (Oxon.), Solicitor. b 23 Aug. 1878. Educ.: Private and Univ College, Oxford. Address: 4, Pall Hill Bandra.

CASSELS, GENERAL SIR ROBERT AROHI BALD, G.C.B. (1933), ('S.I. D.S.O. Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India since Nov. 1935 b 15 March 1876. m. Miss F. I. Jackson (1904) Served in the European wai including Egypt and Mesopotamia. Commanded Peshawar District, 1923-1927. Adjutant-General in India, 1928-29, G. O. C. in-C., Northern Command, India, 1930-1934. Address. Simla and New Delhi

CATRY, DR. HEOTOR, O. C., Catholic Bisho of Lahere, since March 1928. b. 188' Belgum. Educ.: Scraphic School, Brug Joined the Capuchin Order at Enghlen, 1907 ordained priest, 1914; came to India, 192' Address: 1, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

CHAIN SINGH, RAO BAHADUR, M.A., LL.B., F.R. E.S., Thakur of Pokaran in Jodhpur State and Taluqdar of Ralpur (District Rae Barell) Oudh. b 5th February 1889 Educ. Canning College, Lucknow and Muit Central College, Allahabad, Was awarded the Victoria Jubilee Medal as best man of the year at the M. A. Evanimation of the Allahabad University. Emolled Allahabad High Court Bai, 1911. Jomed Jodhpur State service as Judge, Court of Sandars, 1911-1922 Pulsne Judge, Chief Court, 1922-1927 Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1922-1927 Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1922-1927 Chief Judge, Chief Court, 1927-1929 Minister in charge of Justice and Education Government of Jodhpur since 1929 Acting Chief Minister, Government of Jodhpur Batte Soldjers' Board and Jodhpur Branch of the Rod Cooss Society Member, Governing Bodies of the Agia & Benares Hindu Univergites Presidedo ver the Tenth All India Education Conference held in Delhin December 1934 Leader of the Indian Delegation to the World Education Conference held in Oxford in August 1935 Made an extensive tour of the European Continent during 1935 Vice-Chalrman of the Servants of India Insurance Company, New Delhi Title of Rao Sahub conferred in 1922, Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in 1928, Has four sons, Address "Pokaran House, Jodhpur" and "The Fort, Pokaran,"

CHAMAN LALL, DIWAN, ex-M.LA. b
1892. Educ. at Convent Murce; Gordon
Mission College, Rawalpindi, Joined the
Middle Temple in 1910, finished his Bai
Final in 1914, took Honouis Degree, in Junispindence from Jesus College, Oxford, 1917.
1eturned to India in 1920, Joined the staff
of the Bombay Chronicle as Assit, Editor,
iounded the All-India Trade Union Congress
in 1920 Member, Legislative Assembly,
1923-30 Founder of the defunct the Daily and
Weekly Nation (Newspaper); Adviser, Labour
Delegate, International Lab. Confee, Geneva,
1925; Labour Delegate, International Labour
Confee, Geneva, 1928; Parliamentary Delegate,
Indian Delegation to Canada, 1928; Member,
Royal Commission on Labour in India, 19291931 on Tariff issue; President, various
Unions of railway men, postnen and telegraph men, seeded from All-India Trade
Union Congress and as Chairman of secessionists helped to found All-India Trade Union
Federation Labour Delegate, International
Labour Conference Bureau, 1932 Publication
"Coolie: or the Story of Capital and Labour
in India." Address: Labore (Punjab).

'HAMNRY, LT.-COL. HENRY, C.M.G., 1900, Principal, Police Training College Surdah. b. Shillelagh, co. Wicklow. m. 1st., 1907, Hon Cecilia Mary Barnewall (d. 1908); sister of 18th Lord Trimieston; 2nd, 1913, Alice, d. of Col. W. E. Bellingham of Castle. Bellingham, co. London. Educ.: Monaghan Diocesan School. Served South Africa 1900, first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse, and later with South African Constabulary; joined Indian Police, 1909; accompanied the relief column to Manipur in 1891. Address: Police Training College, Surdah, Rajshahi, Bengal.

CHANDAVARKAB, VITHAL NARAYAN, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University, eldest s. of the late Sir Narayan Ganesii Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab); Maths. Trip. Pt. I. (1909), Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I. (1911); Hist. Trip. Pt. II (1912); Barristor-at-Law of Iancoln's Inn, 1913; Assistant, N. Sirur & Co. Cotton Mull Agents b. 26 Nov. 1887 m. Vatsalabal, 3rd d of Rao Saheb M. V. Kalkini of Karwar (N Kanara,) Educ: Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School; Elphinstone Collego, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone College, Bombay, July to October 1915; joined the firm of N. Sirur & Co., 1920; Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926; reelected, 1929 and 1932; Chairman, Law Committee, 1928-29; Chairman, Standing (Finance) Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1929-30; Chairman, Revenue Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay since April 1933 Elected Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Association, Bombay, March 1935 Chairman in 1038. Address. 41, Pedder Road, Malbar Hill, Bombay.

CHARANJIT SINGH, THE HON'BLE RAJA (1932), Chief of Punjab and Member, Kapurthala Ruling Family; Member Council of State. Durbar, 1903; Coronation, 1911; Durbar, 1911. b. 1883. s. of Kanwar Sochel Singh Educ Jullunder, Chief's College, Lahorc, Govt College, Lahorc, Address, Charanjit Castle, Jullunder City; Chadwick; Siunia, S. W., 5 Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

CHARKHARI, H. H. MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ, SIPAHDAR-UL-MULK MAHARAJA ARIMARDAN SINGH JU DEO. BAHADUR, b. Jan. 1903, s. 1920. Educ.: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; invested with full Ruling Powers on December 6th, 1924. Address: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.

Address: Charkhari State, Bundelkhand.
CHATTERJEE, SIR ATUL CHANDRA, G.C.I.E. (1923). K.C.I.E. (1925). Member of the India Council 1931-1936 b 24 Nov. 1874 m. 1 Vina Mookerjee (deceased) (2) Gladys M. Broughton, O.B.E., M.A., D. Sc. Educ.: Here School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta, and King's Coll., Cambridge; First in list Calcutta B.A., B.A. with Honours (Cambridge); Hon. Ll.D. (Edinburgh); First in list I.C.S. Open Competition. Entered I.C.S., 1897; served in U.P. Special inquiry into industries in U.P., 1907-08; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P., 1912-16; Revenue Sec., U.P. Govt., 1917-18; Ch. Sec., U.P. Govt., 1919; Govt. of India delegate to International Labour Confee., Washington, 1919 and Geneva, 1921, 1924-1933; (President, International Labour Confeence, 1927) and to League of Nations Assembly, 1925; President, Governing Body, International Labour Office, 1933; Vice-President of the Economic Consultative Committee of the League of Nations; Member, Permanent Oplum Board of League of Nations; has been Member of Imperial Economic Committee, 1925-1931; Indian Government Delegate to London Naval Conference, 1930; Mcmber, Munitions and Industries Board, 1920; Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries, 1921; Member of the

Viceroy's Executive Council in Charge of Industries and Labour; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-24. High Commissioner for India in London, 1925-31. Leader of Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932. Publications: Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909). Address: The Athenseum, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1.

CHATTERJEE, SISIR CHANDRA, M. D. (Edin), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Univ. Edin.); Chief Medical Officer, E. B. Railway. b. 4 Dec. 1886. m. Nance MacDonald, Educ.: Calcutta and D. Edinburgh. Temp. Commission in the I. M. S. during Great War; District Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway, 1918-28; Dy. Chief Medical and Health Officer, N. W. Rly., 1929-31; Principal Medical and Health Officer, G. I. P. Railway, 1931, 1933-34. Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Calcutta.

CHAUDHABI, JOGES CHANDRA, B.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.), Bar.at-Law. b. 28 June 1863. M. Sarashlala Devi, 3rd d. of Sir Surcadranath Banerjea. Educ.:Krishnaghar Collegiate School, Presidency College, Calcutta, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta and New College, Oxford. For some time Lecturer of Physics and Chemistry at Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Editor, Calcutta Weekly Notes since 1896; Organising Secry., Indian Industrial Exhibitions in Calcutta in 1901-1902 and 1908-7; Member, Bengal Council, 1904-7; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; Fellow of the Calcutta University, 1927-1931 Chairman, National Insurance Co., Hon. Treasurer, National Council of Education, Bengal; Secretary, Ripon College Council, President, Jagahlandhu Institute, Calcutta Publications: Calcutta Weekly Notes. Address 8, Hastings Street, and "Devadwar," 34, Baligunge, Circular Road, Calcutta.

Baliguage, Circular Road, Calcutta.
CHAUDHR! LAL CHAND, Hon. CAPTAIN THE Hon. RAO BAUADUB, B.A., LL.B., O.B.E., M.L.A. (Nominated). b. 1882. m. Shrimati Sushila Devi, belonging to a Sikh Jat Family of Ferozopur Dist. Educ: St. Stephin's College, Delhi. Joined Revenue Department, 1904; took LL.B. degree, 1912 and practised as lawyer at Rohtak; elected Vice-Chairman, District Board, 1914-17; elected Punjab Council, 1916; nominated Council of State, 1922; President All-India Jat Maha Sabha, 1918 (elected) Manager of High School for Sons of Soldiers; hon. recruiting officer during War. Minister, Punjab Government, 1924; Revenue Member, Bharatpur State, 1924 and President, State Council, 1926-1927. Has taken to practice as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court at Rohtak. President All-India Jat Maha Sabha. Granted a jagir by Government for two generations, and 5; squares of land in Punjab Colonies. Address: Rohtak.
CHERRY, Sir. JOHN ARNOLD, KT. (1934)

CHERRY, Sir John Arnold, Kt. (1934), C.I.E. (1919); Bar-at-Law, M. Inst. T.M.L.C. (Burma); Chairman, Rangoon Port Commissioners. b. 13 Feb. 1879. m. Doreen Gertrude, d. of the late W. T. Wiley of Cape Town. Bombay Port Trust, 1908-1920; Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon since 1921. Address: 15, Windermere Park, Rangoon. CHETTY, SIR SHANNUKHAM, K.C.I.E (1933), R.A., B. L. Lawyer and Dewan, Cochia State. 5. 17 Oct. 1892. Educ The Madras Christian College. Elected as a member of the Madras Legis. Council in 1920; was appointed Council Secretar to the Development Minister in 1922. In Oct. 1922 was deputed by the Madras Govt. to report about measures of Temperance Reform in Bombay, Rengal and the United Provinces. Elected in 1923 as member, Legislative Assembly. Visited England in May 1924 as one of the members of the Deputation sent by the National Convention of India; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Association in September 1926 was re-elected uncontested to Legis. Assembly in the General Election of 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly, was nominated by the Government of India as Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegate at the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in June 1928, Again in 1929 was nominated a second time to represent the Indian Employers in the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva; was appointed a member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Relected to the Assembly in 1930 without contest; was elected Dy. President, Legislative Assembly January 1931. Attended International Labour Conference at Geneva in April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian employers; was one of its representatives at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August 1932. Elected unanimously as President of the Legislative Assembly in March 1933, Address: "Hawarden' Race Course Coimbatore; Ernakulam, Cochin State.

CHHATARI, CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN, K.C.S.I. (1938), K.O.I. E. (1928), M.B.E. (1918); b. 12th December 1888. m. to d of his uncle Nawab Bahadur Abdus Samad Khan of Talibnagar (Allgarh), U.P. Educ: M.A.O. College, Allgarh), President, All-India Muslim Rajput Conference, 1923; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1920-25; First elected non-offical Chairman, District Board, Bulandshah, 1922-23; Minister of Industries, U.P., 1923-25, Home Member, U.P., 1928-1933; Ag. Governor U.P., June 1928-August 1928, Member, 1st and 2nd London Round Table Conferences, 1930 and 1931; appointed Governor of United Provinces, 6th April, 1933. Address Secretariat, United Provinces.

CHICHELE-PLOWDEN, THE HON, LIEUT-COLONEL CHARLES TRENORS, CI.E. (1983). Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg since May 1938. b. 6th February 1885. s. of late Lt.-Col. Trevor John Chichell-Plowdon, C.I.E., of Punjab Commission. Beatrice Stretton, d. of the late Lieut. B. Elston, West India Regiment. Educ. Cheitenham College and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. First commission, August 1901. Indian Army, 1904; entered Political Department of Government of India, 1908; Political Officer, North West Frontier Provinc. Central India and Bajputana, 1908-11.

Great War, 1914-18; Secretary to the Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, 1919-22. Vice-President, Council of Regency, Cooch Behar States, 1928-26; Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1928; Political Agent, Kalat, 1929-1932. Address: Residency, Bangalore.

CHIDAMBARAM CHETTAR, M. Ct. M., Banker. b. 2nd August 1908. m. C. Valliammal. Educ.: Madras Christian Coll., President, Sir M. C. T. Muthiah Chettyar's High School, Purasawalkum, Madras. Director, The Indian Bank Ltd., Madras. Oriental Baim and Pharmæcials, Ltd., Madras; Chairman, United Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Madras; Trustee: Monegar Choultry and other connected Trusts: Madras Port Trust Board, Hindu High School Triplicane; Hindu Theological High School Triplicane; Hindu Theological High School, Madras; Member, South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras; Member, Rotary Club, Madras; Member, Madras Flying Club, Gymkhana Club, National Liberal Club, London Automobile Association of Southern India, Madras. Address: "Bedford House," Vepery, Madras.

CHINOY, SULTAN MEHERALLY, J.P., and Hon. Magistrate, Merchant, Managing Director in the firm of F.M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., b. 16th February 1885, m. Miss Sherbanoo Ludhabhoy Ebrahim. Educ.: Bharda New High School and Elphiestone College. Founded the well-known firm of Automobile Distributors and Engineers, the Bombay Garage, now situated at Meher Buildings, Bandstand, Chowpatty. Mainly responsible for the Wireless Industry in India; Director of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd. Address: Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CHINTAMANI, CHIRRAVOORI YAJNESWARA, Chief Editor of The Leader of Allahabad.

b. 10 April 1880, m. Srimaji Krishnavenemma, Educ: Maharaja's Colleye, Vizianagram, Editor of The Leader, Allahabad, 1909-20; Member, U. P. Legislative Council. 1916-1923; and again since 1927: Delegate of the Liberal Party to England 1919: General Secretary. National Luberal Federation of India, 1918-20 and 1923-29, Prosident, ibid, 1920 and 1931; Minister of Education and Industries, U. P., 1921-23; Member, Indian Round Table. Conference, and Indian Franchise Committee; President, U. P. Liberal Association; President, Second Anti-Communal A ward Conference, 1935. Publications. Indian Social Reform, 1901, Speeches and writings of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, 1904. Address: Gauri Nivas, 17, Hamilton Road, Allahabad.

CHITRE, ATWARAW ANAUT LI, B., Advocate

(HITRE, ATMARAM ANANT, LL.B., Advocate (O.S.); J.P., Chief Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay. b. 17 May 1877 Educ.: Wilson College and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as an Advocate on the Original Side of the High Court from 1907 to 1916; acted as Chief Judge 1916-17; confirmed as Chief Judge Dec. 1928, Ag. Judge of

His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1935. Address: Laburnum Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay.

CHOKSY, THE HON'BLE SIE NASAEVANJI HOEMASJI, Kt. (1929); C.I.E., 1922; Member; Council of State, 1933; Khan Bahadur (1897); Chevalier of the Orown of Italy (1899); Medaliste des Epidemies Republique Francaise (1906); M.D. (Hon. Causa), Freiburg, F.G.P.S. (Bombay), B. M. & S. (Bombay 1884); Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1912-1932; ex-President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, and; Bombay Medical Union Hon. Secretary, Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay and the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association', Bombay Presidency Branch. Chairman, Sanitary Committee, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. b. 7 Oct. 1861; m. Serenbai Maneckjee Jhaveri, Educ.: Elplinistone High School and Grant Medical College, Medical Superintendent, A cworth Leper Asylum. 1890-97; Medical Superintendent of Arthur Road, Plague and Infectious Diseases Hospital (1902-1921), and Maratha Plague Hospital (1902-1921), publications: Numerous publications on Plague, Cholera. Relapsing Fever, Leprosy, Special reports connected with these subjects, etc. Address: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CLARKE, WALTER DOUGLAS MONTGOMERY,
H. M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay. b.
3rd March, 1890, m. Jocelyn, d. of late J. E.
Baker, Esq., Christ Church, N.Z. two daughters.
Educ: High School, Kelso and Trinity College,
Glenalmond. In business in Burma and
India, 1911-1921; joined Indian Army
Reserve of Officers, 1915; served with
38th Dogrus, Mohmand campaign, 1915-16;
appointed Asstt. Cable Censor, Madras, 1916;
and Deputy Controller (Hides), Indian Munitions Board, Bombay, 1918-19; Hon. Secretary,
Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Member,
Cochin Harbour 'ad hoo' Committee, 1921.
Address: Somerset Cottage, Warden Road,
Bombay.

CLAY, JOSEPH MILES, B.A. (Oxon), CSI. (1934), C.I.E. (1925), OBE. (1918), I.C.S., Member of the Executive Council, United Provinces Government. b. 6 September 1881, m. Edith Marguerite Florence, d. of E. T. Hall, F.R.I.B.A., of Dulwich. Educ. Winchester College, New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. in 1905; Under-Secretary to Government, 1911-13; Dy. Commissioner, Garhwal, 1913-20; Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore, 1921-25; Dy. Commissioner, Naini Tal, 1925-28; Secretary to Government, 1929-31; Chiof Secretary since 1931. Address: Luckrow.

CLAYTON, HUGH BYARD, C.I.E. (1924); I.C.S. Commissioner, Southern Division, Belgaum. b. 24 Dec. 1877. m. Annie Blanch Nepean. Educ. St. Paul's School, Wadham College. Oxford, 1st Class Hon. Mods. 1st Class Lit. Hum Came to India. 1901; served in Bombay Presidency; employed in Military Intelligence Branch of War Office, 1914-19. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1913-14 and 1918-1928. Chairman, Haj Enquiry Committee, 1929-30; Member, Council of State, 1929-30. Address; Hulme Park, Belgaum,

CLOW, ANDREW GOURLAY, M.A., J.P., F.S.S., C.S.I. (1935) C.J.E. (1928); Indian Civil Service, Joint Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Industries and Labour (1931). b. 29th April 1890, m. Ariadne Mavis Dunderdale 1925. Educ: Merchiston Castle School. Edinburgh, St. John's College, Cambridge. Served in U. P. as Asstt. Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer and Settlement Officer, 1914-20; Controller, Labour Bureau, Govt. of India, 1920-23, Chairman, Seamen's Recruitment Committee, 1922; Secretary, Workmen's Compensation Committee, 1922, Under-Secretary to Government of India, 1923-21; Adviser and delegate, International Labour Conferences, Geneva, 1921, 1923, 1929, 1931 and 1934; Dy. Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, 1924-27; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923, 1925-27, 1932-35; Member, Royal Commission on Labour in India, 1929-31. Publications: The Indian Workmen's Compensation Act (1924); Indian Factory Legislation, a Historical Survey (1927), The State and Industry, (1928), etc. Address: 2, York Place, New Delhi.

COCHRANE, The Hon Commander Archibald Douglas, D.S.O. (1915); Governor of Burna b. 8 January 1885, 2nd s of 1st Baron Cochrane of Cults m. 1926 Julia Dorothy, c.d. of Baron Cornwallis, one s, one d Entered R N 1901; served European War, 1914-18, (despatches thrice, D.S.O. and bar), retried list, 1922, M P. U East Fife, 1924-29, Dumbartonshire 1932-36, Address Government House, Rangoon.

COLLINS, GODFREY FERDINANDO STRATFORD, M.A., O.B.E. (1919); C.I E. (1931); I.C.S., Acting Commissioner in Sind, b. 3rd November 1888. m. Joyce, d. of G. Turville Brown, Esq. Educ.: Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Asstt. Collector, 1912; on Military Duty, 1916-18; Dy. Director of Civil Supplies 1919, Forest Settlement Officer, 1920-22; Revenue Settlement Officer, 1924-26; Registrar Co-operative Societies, 1926-27; Collector and District Magistrate, 1925-1926, 1928-1929 and 1932-34, Home Secretary, 1928-31 Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1934-35. Officiating Commissioner in Sind 1935 Address: Karachi.

COLSON, LIONEL HEWITT, C.I.E. (1934), King's Police Me.lal (1916); Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. b. May 24, 1887. m. Isabel A. Denham. d. of T. Denham, Esq., Indian Educational service (retired). Educ. Victoria College, Jersey. Address: 2, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

COLVIN, GEORGE LETHBRIDGE, C.B. (1919); C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1916); Commendators of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Jazarus (Italy), 1920; A. D. C. to H. M. King (1928); Agent, East Indian Railway. b. 27 March 1878. M. Katherine Mylne, d. of James Mylne of Edinburgh. Educ. Westminster. Joined E. 1. Railway, 1898; served in Army (France and Italy) during war, 1914-1919; Hon. Brigadier-General in Arm Director of Development

Ministry of Transport, London, from 1919 to 1921. Rejoined E. I. Rly. in 1921 as Agent. Address: Bengel Club, Calcutta.

CONNOR, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANK POWELL, Kt. (1926), D.S.O., F.R.C.S, K.H.S., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras, Late Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta.b 1877, m Grace Ellen Lees, d. of late, C. C. Lees, Educ. St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Indian Army, Civil in Bengal; War service in France and Mesopotamia (mentioned in Despatches four times, D.S.O., Brevet Lieut.-Colonel); Consulting Surgeon, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force Publications: Surgery in the Tropics "in (1) Rose and Carless, Marnal of Surgery and (2) Nelson's Loose-Leaf Surgery; and various surgical articles in Medical Journals. Address. Surgeon-General's Office, Teynampet, Madras.

CONTRACTOR, MISS NAVAJBAI DORABJI, B. A., J P., Hon Presidency Magistrate; Member of the Committee of Visitors for the Cama and Allble's Hospitals; Lady Superintendent, Chanda Ramij High Girls' School, Bomlay, Educ. Wilson College, Bombay, First Indian Lady Fellow in Arts in the Bombay University (1922); an extensive traveller throughout India, Burma and Ceylon; and in China, Japan, and United States of America, and Educational touis in 1921 and 1933 through principal Cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria and Norway Publications: Contributions on topical, educational and social subjects in English and Gujarati in periodicals and newspapers published in Bombay. Address: Hardinge House, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.

COOPER, THE HON KHAN BAHADUR DHAN-JISHAH BOMANJI, Finance Member, Government of Bombay b 1878. Member, Statia Municipality since 1914, Vice-President 1920-23, President, 1923, Vice-President Satula District Local Board 1922-25, Chanman, School Board 1925-28, President 1929-32; Member, Bombay Legis, Council Sinc 1920, Minister Local Self-Government 1932-34, Chairman, Executive Committee Silver Jubilee Celebrations, Bombay Address Secretariat, Bombay.

COSGRAVE, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, BA (Dublin), CIE. (1931); Indian Civil Service Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands (1935). b. 6 April 1879. m Maude Elizabeth, d. of late C. 1 Gale, Esq., of theltenham. Educ: Shrewbury and Tinnty College, Dublin, Came to India, 1903 and served in Bibar. Eastern Bengal and Assam; transferred to Assam, 1912; Political Agent in Manipur 1917-20; Deputy Commissioner, I akhimpur 1920-24; Official representative of Government of Assam on Indian Legislative Assembly of Secretary to Government of Assam, 1930-1 and 1932-33; Commissioner, Assam Valladian Division, 1933; Officiating Member, Public Service Commission, India (April-October) 1934, Address: Government House, Pert Blair, Andaman Islands,

COUBBOUGH, ANTHONY CATHOART, C.B.E. (1918); M.A., B.Sc., C.E., M.I. E.E., M.I. MECH. E., M.I. E. (Ind.); Director, Messrs. Mather and Platt, Ltd. b. 10th Feb. 1877. Educ.: Glasgow University. Joined Mather and Platt, Ltd. in 1898 as apprertice, subsequently became General Manager, Electrical Department and in that capacity travelled widely on the Continent went to India and South Africa and eventually returned to India to establish Mather and Platt's own office in Calcutta, Bombay and other centres for the control of their business from Mesopotamia to the Straits; has travelled in China, Japan, United States of America, Australia and Egypt. During war services were lent to Govt. of India; under Munitions Board, was Controller of Priority and latterly Controller of Munitions Manufacture. Publications: Pamphlets on Technical and Economic subjects. Address: 7, Hare Street, Calcutta.

COUCHMAN, BRIGADIER HAROLD JOHN, D S O. (1918); M C. (1918); Surveyor-General of India, b. 29 July 1882. m. Evelyn Beatrice, d. of late Col Baddeley, R E Educ: Halleybury College, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 2nd Lieut. Royal Engineers, 1900, posted to India, October 1902, appointed to Survey of India, 1906; Great War, 1914-18 in France, Reverted to Survey of India 1919, Deputy Master, Security Printing, India, 1926-29; Survey of India since 1929, Surveyor-General, 1933. Address. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta.

COUSINS, JAMES HENRY, Doctor of Literature of Kelogijuku University, Japan (1922), m Margaret E. Cousins, B. Mus. J. P. (1903) Educ.; at various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin (Teachers Course). Private Secretary to Lord Mayor of Belfast; Asstt. Master, Belfast Mercantile Academy; Asstt. Master, High School, Dublin; Academy; Asstt. Master, High School, Dublin; Reporter to Royal Academy of Modicine in Ireland; Demonstrator in Geography and Geology, Summer Course, Royal Col. of Science, Ireland; Asstt. Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-1921; Fellow and Prof. of English, National University, Adyar Principal Brahmavidya Ashrama (School of International Culture), Adyar, Madras, 1922-1928, University Extension and Post Graduate Lecturer, Madras University. Calcutta University, Calculate University, University, Lecturer, Madras University, Benarcs Hindu University, Benarcs Hindu Wysore University, Visiting Tagore's Visva-Bharati, Bengal ling Lectures, America, 1928-31, Foolish Poetry in the Company of the Compa Lecturei, Bengal, Travel-Special inig Lectures, America, 1928-31, Special Lecturer in English Poetry in the College of the City of New York, 1931-32; again Principal Theosophical College, Madanapalle, Madras, 1933, Organiser of the Maharaja's Indian Art Gallery, Mysore (1924) and of the State Picture Gallery, Trivandium (1935), a co-tounder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival (1960 etc.) root diamates. tic Revival (1900, etc.), poet, diamatist, cutic educationist, philosopher Publications, (Prose) A Text book of Modern Geography, The Wisdom of the West, The Renaissance in India, The Kingdom of Youth, Footsteps of reedom, New Ways in English Literature, The Cultural Unity of As a, The Play of Brahma, Work and Worship, The New Japan, The Philosophy of Beauty, Heathen Essays, Samadarsana; The Work Promethean, (Poetry) Ben Madighan, Sung by Six The Blemished King, The Voice of Oue, The Awakening, The Bell Branch, Evain the Beloved, Straight and Crooked, The Garland of Life, Ode to Truth, Moulted Feathers, The King's Wife (drama), Scachange, Surya Gita, Torest Meditation, Above the Rainbew, A Tibetan Banner, The Shrine, The Girdle, A Wandering Hary (Collected Edition), A Bartic Pilgrimage (Second Collection) Address: Madanapalle College, Madanapalle, Madras Presidency.

COYAJEE, SIR JEHANGIR COOVERJEE, KT., Professor of Political Economy and Philosophy Andhra University, b. 11 Septr. 1875; s of late Cooverjee Coyajee, Rajkot. Educ. Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Cains College, Cambridge, Lately Member, Royal Commissions on the Indian Tariff and Indian Currency; Member of Council of State, 1930; Delegate to the Assembly of League of Nations, Geneva, 1930; 1932; Principal, Presidency College, 1930-31; Correspondent, Royal Economic Society, Publications: The Indian Fiscal Problem, Indian Currency System "India and the League of Nations"; "The Economic Depression." Address Ridge Road, Bombay, 6

CRAIK, SIR HENRY DUFFIELD, Bt., B.A. (Oxon.), C.S.I (1924), K.C.S.I. (1933). Home Member, Government of India. b. 2nd January 1876. Educ Eton and Pembroke Coll., Oxford. Jomed I.C. S., 1899 and served in the Punjab and with the Government of India in various capacities since then. Succeeded to baronetov, 1929 Finance Member, Govt of the Punjab, 1930, appointed Home Member, Govt. of India, April 1934 Address. Simla and Delhi.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR CHARLES BANKS, Kt., 1933, Police Medal (Jan 1929), C.S. I., Jan. 1931. King's Inspector-General of Police, Madras, b. 8 May 1884. m Grace Macnish, d of Hugh Macnish, 1912. Educ: Campbeltown Grammar School Asst. Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency, 1904; Supdt. of Police, Madras Presidency, 1904; Supdt. of Police, Madras, 1910., Commissioner of Police, Madras, 1915-1921; Dy. Inspector-Geni of Police, Jan. 1928; Commissioner of Police, Madras, May 1928, Inspector-General of Police, Madras, May 1930. Address: 25, Sterling Road, Madras.

CUNNINGHAM, SIR GRORGE, B.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I E (1935), C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S., Home Member, Executive Council, N. W. F. Province b 23 March 1888 m K. M. Adair. Educ. Fettes Coll., Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford. I.C.S., 1911; Political Department, since 1914. Served on N.W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-6, Private Socretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31. Address. Poshawar.

CUTTRISS, C. A., M.B.E., Landlord. Hon. Magistrate, Rangoon. b. Lanneston, 28 Nov. 1862, m. Janet, d. of Dr. Hayter, M.D.; was Hon Sec., Burma, "Our Day" Fund, Burma War Fund, Rangoon Impressment of Shipping Committee during the war. Publications: Essays on Commercial Subjects. Address: No. 80, University Avenue, Rangoon and "Riverside," Kalaw, Burma.

DADABHOY, SIR MANECKJI BYRAMJEE, C.I.E. (1911); Kt. (1921); K.C.I E. (1925); K.C.S.I. (1936); President, Council of State since 1933; b. Bombay, 30th July 1865. m. 1884, Bai Jerbanco, O.B.E. Educ.: Proprietary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined

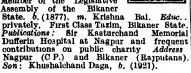


School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, Provincial Industrial Conference,

Raipur, 1907; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17; a Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32). Elected to the Council of State, 1921; Member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept. 1921; Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26, Member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; Member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 39 years Publications: Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. Address: Nagpur, C.P.

DAGA, RAI BAHADUR (1901), SETH SIR BISESERDAS, Kt. (1921); KCI.E. (1934); Senior Proprietor of the firm of Rai Bahadur Bansilal Abeerchaud, Banker, Government Treasurer, Landlord.

Treasurer, Millowner and Minowner, Millowner and Millowner and Minowner, Director of Model Mills, Nagpur, and of Berar Company, Badnera, Chairman, Nagpur Electric Light and Power Company, Life Member of the Countess of Dufferin Fund and Member of the Legislative Assembly of the Bikaner



DALAL, ARDESHIR RUSTOMJI, B.A. (Bombay); M.A. (Cambridge), I.C.S., (retd.) Director, Tata Sons & Co., Ltd. b. 24 April 1884. m. to Manackbai Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia. Educ: Elphinstone College, Bombay. St., John's

College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector, Dharmat, Colaba, Bijapur Superintendent, LandRecorus, Beigaum; Ollector, Ratnagiri and Panch Mahals; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Revenue Department; Acting Secretary, Govt. of Bombay, Finance Department; Ag. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education, Health and Land Departments and Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. Address: C/o Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd. 100, Clive Street, Calcutta.

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DAI.AL, SIR BARJOR JAMSHEDJI, Kt. (1930).
B.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice,
Kashmir State. b. 21 Jan. 1871, m. to
Avee, d. of the late Naoroji Vakil of
Surat. Educ.: at home, Elphinstone College,
Bombay; Exeter Coll., Oxford. Entered
I.C.S., Asst. Magte., Allahabad, 1894; Dist.
and Sessions Judge, 1899; Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow, 1921; Judge, High Court,
1925-1931; Member of every Commission
appointed in U. P. under the Defence of
India Act; Chief Justice, Kashmir, 1931.
Address: C/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Bombay.

DALAL, SIR DADIBA MERWANJER, Kt. (1924), C.I.E. (1921), Stock and Finance Broker, b. 12 Dec. 1870. m. 1890; one s. three d. Educ.: in Bombay. Gave evidence before the Chamberlain Currency Commission (1913); Member of the Committee on Indian Exchange and Currency (1919) and wrote minority report; Chairman, Government Securities Rehabilitation Committee, Bombay (1921); Member of Council of the Secretary of State for India, 19 Nov. 1921 to 25th Jan. 1923; Delegate for India at International Economic Confece, Genoa, and representative for India at the Hagne (1922) Member of the Incheape Committee, 1922-23, Delegate for India at the Imperial Economic Conference (1923). High Commissioner for India in the U.K.; 1922-24. Address: 1, New Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

DARLEY, SIR BERNARD D'OLIER, KT. (1928). C. I. E. (1919), M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer, Bahawalpur State. b. 24 August 1880. Educ.: T. O., Dublin and Cooper's Hill. Irrigation work in P. W. D. United Provinces, 1903-31. Chief Engineer 1924-31. Address: Bahawalpur, Punjab.

DARLING, MALCOLM LYALL, BA. (Cambridge), C.I.E. (June 1934), I.C.S., Finance Department, Government of India. b. 10 Dec. 1880 m the late Jessica Low, d. of Lord Low Educ: Eton and King's College, Cambridge Joned Indian Civil Service, 1904; Unduscretary to Punjab Govt., 1911-13; Commissioner of Income-tax, Punjab, etc., 1921-27, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab, 1927; Chairman, Punjab Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930; Commissioner, Rawaipind, 1931; on special duty, Finance Department Govt of India, 1934. Publications: Some Aspects of Co-operation in Germany and Italy, 1922; The Punjab Peasant in Property and Debt. 1925; Rusticus Loquinu or the Old Light and the New in the Punjab Village, 1930; Wisdom and Waste in Punjab Village, 1934. Address: Finance Department, New Delhi (or Simla).

- DAS, B., M.I.A., B.E., B.S.C. (Glasgow), A.M.I.C.E., (London); A.M.I.E.E., Cuttack (Orissa). b. 1887. Educ.: Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack; Sibpur Engineering College, Calcutta; and Glasgow University. Consulting Engineer. Elected Member of Indian Legislative Assembly from Urises, Ginee 1994. Founder Momber. Elected Member of Indian Legislative Assembly from Orisea (since 1924) Founder Member and Whip, Independent Party, 1924-27, Chief Whip, The Nationalist Party from 1927-32, Chief Whip of Democratic Party, Member, Congress Party Assembly Executive Committee, Off and on a prominent member of A. I. C. President Utkal All-Parties Conference, 1928; Employers' Adviser to International Labour, Conference, Geneva, 1929; Champion of abortiginal races and against 'Forced Labour' in Assembly, London and Geneva; Member of Empire Parliamentary Society, London, Treasurer to the same in India, Champion of Orlya Movement; Deputed to England by the Oriyas in 1932 to get "Separate Province" for Oriyas declared in 3rd R.T.C.; Deputed in 1933 to get "Separate Province" for Oriyas declared in 3rd R.T.C.; Deputed in 1933 to get "Separate Province" for Oriyas declared in 3rd R.T.C.; Deputed in 1933 to gree evidence on Orissa boundaries before the J. P. C., London, Member, Executive Committee. give evidence on Orissa boundaries before the J. P. C., London. Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Publications Several constitutional publications on "Orissa", "Separation and Finances of Orissa", also in Oriya and English "Salt Manufacture on Orissa Coasts"; "Flood ravages in Orissa and how to prevent [them"; Editor of the "Young Utkal". Address: Chandni Chowk, Cuttack, B. N. R.
- DAS, BRAJA SUNDAR, B.A., Member, Legis. Assembly; Zamindar and Proprietor of a press and cultivation. b. July 1880. m. to Umusundari, 4th d. of Rai Sudam Charn Naik Bahadur. Educ.: Ravenshaw Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Took part in Uthai Union Conference since its beginning in 1904 and Sery. for two years; Vice-President, Utkalsahitya Samaj; President, Oriya Peoples' Association; Vice-President, Orissa Assocn., and Ramkrishna Sevak Samaj; was President of Central Youngmen's Association. was President of Central Youngmen's Association; Member, Sakhigopa Temple Committee; was Member of Cuttack Municipality and District Board; Member, Bihar and Orissa Council, 1916-1920; Fellow of Patna University and member of the Syndicate. Publications: Editor of the Oriya Monthly Muken and of the only English Weekly in Orissa "The Oriya." Address: Cuttack.
- DAS, MAJOR-GEMERAL BAI BAHADUR DEWAN BIBHAN, C.I.E., C.S.I. b. Jan. 1865. Educ. at Punjab Government College, Lahore; Private Secretary to Raja Sir Ramsingh, K.C.B., 1886-1898; Mily. Secy. to the Com.-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir, 1898-1609; Mily. Secry. to H. H. the Maharaja, 1909-14; Home Minister to H. H., the Maharaja, 1914-18; Rev Minister, 1918-1921 and Chief Minister, March 1921. Auft 1929. Patirod from Service Address. 1921-April 1922, Retired from Service. Address: Jammu and Kashmir.

- Scottish Churches College. Calcutta, Founded with Pt. Gopabandhu Das and others the residential open air private school at Satyabedi on a new line; was Resident Head Master there for 8 years; worked in connection with Puri Famine in 1919; appointed by Calcutta University for Post Graduate Professorship in 1920. Started Congress organisation and a National High School at Sambalpur and edited The Scha in 1921; became Dist. Congress Secretary, Puri, and Prov. Congress President. Utkal, 1922. Imprisoned for four months and fined Rs. 200 in 1923; elected to the Assembly from Orissa in 1924, and again in 1927; made Secretary, Utkal Provincial Congress and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; President, Gopabandhu Sebak Samaj. President, Gopabandhu Sebak Samaj. Elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session. Publications: Poems (long and short) in Oriya and Aryan Civilisation; many other books for children.

 Address. P. O. Sakhigopal, Dist. Puri (Orissa).
- DAS, PROFULLA BANJAN, Judge, High Court, Patna, 1919. b. 28 April, 1881. Educ. St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. m. Dorothy Mary Evans, 1904. Address: Patna.
- DASTUR, SIR HORMAZDYAR PHIROZE, KT., (1933); B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay b. 20th March 1878. m. Bachubai Edalji Dastur. Educ: St. Xavier's College. Acted as Taxing Master, Clerk of the Crown, High Court. Address: The Grange, 21, Wodehouse Road. Bombay. Road. Bombay.
- AVE, RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER JE-KRISHNA, Advocate, Bombay High Court; Dewan of Ratlam State b. 9th January 1870. DAVE, Educ at Wadhwan Civil Station, Alfred Educ at Wadhwan Civil Station, Airreu High School, Rajkot and Dajiraj High School, Wadhwan. Passed District Pleader's Examination, 1894 and High Court Pleader's Examination, 1898 standing first in both examinations. Practised as a pleader in Kathiawar, Agency 1894-1900. Served as Chief Vakil for Dirangadhra in 1901 and as Chief Vakil for Dirangadhra in 1901 and as Chief Judge of that State 1902-1911. Served Chief Vakil for Dhrangadhra in 1901 and as Chief Judge of that State, 1902-1911. Served Wankaner State as Naib Dewan, 1914-16 and as Dewan, 1917 to 1929 Conferred the title of Rao Bahadur in 1925. After retiring from Wankaner on pension served as Member, State Council, Rajkot, 1930-31; Dewan of Ratlam State, since 1932. Address: Ratlam.
- DAVISON, DEXTER HARRISON, Doctor of Den-tal Surgery. b. 29 Sept. 1869. m. Margaret St. Clair. Educ: Chicago University. Address: Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
- E, GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, Kt. (1931); C.I.E. (1925); Barrister-at-Law; Governing Director, Rangoon Daily News; Member, Burma Legislative Council. Ex-President, Burma Legislative Council, Address: Rangoon, Burma. DE.
- PAS, PANDIT NILAKANTHA, M.A., writer of books for children on new lines. b. August, 1884. m. Srimsti Radhamani Debi (1905), Educ: Bavenshaw College, Cuttack and College, Cambridge, Registrar of Co-ops-

Magistrate-Collector, Rangpur, 1911; Member of Bengal District Administration Committee. 1913; Press Censor, Bengal, 1914. Secretary Government to Bengal. General Dept, 1915; Commissioner of Chittagong Division 1916-21; Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of India, 1920; Commissioner of Burdwan Division, 1922 Commissioner, Presidency Division, 1923 : Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1924-28; Member of the Council of State, 1928 retired from Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1928; Chairman, Bengal Banking Inquiry Committee from August 1, 1929 to May 1930. Government Manager of the estate of the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad from June 1931 Address: 1, Dumdum Road. Calcutta: Brookside, Shillong,

DEHLAVI, THE HON, SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN, J.P., Kt. (1931), Bar-at-Law (1896). Minister, Govt. of Bombay b. 1875 Educ.: Bombay and London. Practised in Gujarat (1896-1900) and Sind (1900-1908), Started the first Anglo-Sindhi paper called "Al Haq" in Sind in the interests of the Zamindars in 1900, and edited it for three years. Organised the first Muslims Educational Conference in Hyderabad, Sind, in 1902 and was the local Secretary of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference invited to Karachi in 1907 as a result submitted the first non-official report to Government, on Education of Mahomedans in Sind. Was the Chairman of the Reception Committee which launched the All-India Muslim League for the first time in India in 1907 in Karachi. Was Diwan of Mangrol State in Kathiawar (1908-1912); acted as Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay (1913) and Wazir of Palanpur State in Gujarat (1914-21). Was elected to the Bombay. Council from the Northern Division and was appointed Minister for Agriculture (1924-27). Was President of the 10th Presidency Muslim Educational Conference held in Poona. Was President of the first Mahomedan Educational Conference in Konkan held at Ratnagiri in 1926. Was elected again to the Bombay Council in 1927 and was elected as the President of the Council in the same year (1927-1930). Was elected again at the last general election from the same Mahomedan Constituency of Gujarat, and was again reelected unanimously as President of the Council in 1931-1936. Publications: History and Origin of Polo (Article), Mendicancy in Address: Secretariat. India (Brochure). Bombay.

Societies, also Fishery Officer, 1905: | DENHAM-WHITE, ARTHUR, LT.-Col., I.M.S., rate-Collector, Bangpur, 1911; Member gal District Administration Committee, Press Censor, Bengal, 1914. Secretary Sovernment to Bengal. General Dept, | Secretary College and St. Bartho-Jovernment to Bengal. General Dept, | Secretary S Educ.: Malvern lomew Hospital; Entered I.M.S., 1905. Resident Surgeon Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, also Eden Hospital and Presidency General Hospital; active service in Mesopotamia, 1916-18; Offg. Professor of Surgery, Medical Course in 1922; Civil Surgeon, Darjeeling, 1919-1922; Civil Surgeon, Alipore, 1923. Retired 1934. Publications Monograph on delayed Chloroform Poisoning; Monograph on Toxic Effects of Organic Arsenic. Address 4, Asoka Road, Calcutta.

> DERBYSHIRE, SIR HAROLD, M.C., K.C., Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since 1934 b 1886. m. 1915 Dorothea Alice, d. of John Taylor, Crosshill. Blackburn. Blackburn Grammar School; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; 1st Class Natural Science Tripos, MA, LL,B, Barrister, Gray's Inn. 1911; Judge of Appeal, Isle of Man, 1933-34, served European War, 1914-1919 (M. C), Commanded Battery and Brigade of Artillery in France; Liaison Officer between and RA.F; Hon. Major R.A.; Benchel, Gray's Jnn 1931, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, 1934. Address . High Court, Calcutta.

> DESAI, BHULABHAI JIVANJI, MA., LL B M.L.A, Advocate (Original Side), Bombay High Court. b. 13 October 1877. m Ichhaben, Educ' Elphinstone College and Govt . Law College, Bombay Was for some time Professor of History and Economies of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; afterwards taking the LLB, degree enrolled as an Advocate (O S.) of the Bombay High Court , was Ag. Advocate-General of Bombay. now one of the leading lawyers of India Appeared on behalf of the peasants before the Broomfield Committee appointed by the Govt during the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 and again in 1931 before the Bardoli Enquiry. joined the civil disobedience movement started by the Indian National Congress in 1932; was arrested under the Emergenev Powers Ordinance and was subsequently tried and sentenced for a period of one year and Rs. 10,000 fine; after release represented the Indian National Congress in the International Conference on India at Geneva in 19;3. took active part in the formation of the Congress Parliamentary Board; became 118 General Secretary and Now President elected as the Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly and is the pre-nt Leader of the Opposition. Address: 89, Warden Road, Bombay.

DESAI, NICHHABHAI KALLIANJI, BAO SAHEB (1934); B.A., Ll.B. Dewan, Sant State. b. 19 July 1875. m. A. S. Ichhabai. Educ: Anglo-Vernacular School, Bulsar, The New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, and Govt. Law College, Bombay. Mathematics teacher. Cathedral Boys' High School, Bombay; High Court Pleader, Bombay; Nayadhish. Sant State, 1904 to 1912. Dewan, Sant State, 1904 to 1912. Dewan, Sant State, since 1912. Has received certificate of merit for assisting in War Loan of 1917. Publications: Administration reports of Sant State. Received Silver Jubilee Medal 1935, Address. Bulsar and Santrampur, Guigerat.

DESAI, RAMRAO PILAJI, J.P., Hon Presidency Magistrate. b. 18 March 1876, m. to Lambai, eldest d. of the late N. l. Mankar, Chiet Translator, Bombay High Court. Educ. Elphinstone High School and Wilson College Joined the Municipal Commissioner's Office in 1899, subsequently taken up as an Asstt, in the Municipal Corporation Office where he rose to be Municipal Secretary to which post he was appointed in January 1925. Retired from 1st April 1931. Member of F Ward Local Committee of the Schools Committee, Rombay. Address: "The Dawn," South Plot No. 107, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, GOPAL VINAYAK, L. M. & S. (Bom.), F.H.C.S. (Eag.), M.D. (Lond.), M.L.A. Consulting Surgeon and Physician. b. 4th Jan. 1884. m. Annapurnabal, d. of Deshmukh of Wun. Educ.: Morris Coll., Nagpur, Grant Medical College, Bombay, King's College and the London Hospital Medical College, London. House Surgeon to Jordan Lloyd, Professor of Surgery in Univ. of Birmingham at Queen's Hospital, Hon. Major at Lady Hardinge Hospital during war and Surgeon at J. J. Hospital and Professor of Operative Surgery at Grant Medical College (1920); Professor of Surgery at Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College and Hon. Surgeon at King Edward Hospital; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1928; Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City. Publications: Some papers on Abdominal Surgery, publications on Social Reform, Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. Address. Pedder Road, Bombay.

DESHMUKH, RAMRAO MADHAVRAO, B.A., Ll.B., Bar-at-Law, b. 25 November 1892.

m. Shashikala Raje, d. of late Sardar Kadam of Gwaltor. Educ.: at Cambridge. President, All-India Maratha Conference, Belgaum, 1917; practised at Amraoti in 1918 and at Nagpur, 1919-20; elected to C. P. Legislative Council in 1920 for Amraoti West Constituency; elected to All-India Congress Committee in 1921; elected to Legislative Council in 1923; as Swarajist; Member of All-India Congress Committee, 1921-25; President of the Maharashtra Conference at Satara in 1925; elected first non-official Chalrman of District Council, Amraoti, 1925; resigned his membership of the Legislative Council in October 1925, elected to the

Legislative Assembly in February 1926; elected to the C. P. Council for Amraoti Central Constituency as Responsivist in November 1926. Minister to C. P. Government, 1927, was again elected to All-India Congress Committee in 1927 while a minister 1928. Resigned the Ministry in August 1928, took office again in August 1929. Resigned Ministership in July 1930 in consequence of Berar Responsivist Party joining Forest Satyagraha. Lost his seat in 1930 elections owing Congress opposition. Started agitation for constituting Berar as a distinct unit of the Indian Federation in May 1931 President of the Berar Nationalist Party, 1932-35. Witness before Joint Parliamentary Committee with Hindu Mahasabha deputation in charge of Berar question, Delogate to England for Berar-All-Party Committee to represent the Berar case before the Scoretary of State for India, 1933; President, Gicatec Maharashtra Conference, October 1933; Chaiman, Executive Committee of the Democratic Swara Party, 1933-35, Member, Berar Plovincial Congress Committee, 1934-35, Member Berar Plovincial Congress Committee, 1934-35, Member All-India Congress Committee, 1934-35, Member All-India Congress Committee, 1934, Address. Morsi Road, Amraoti (Berar).

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S. M. A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister - at - Law, Minister for Education, Central Provinces, b. December 1898 m. d. of Mr. Jairam Nana Valdya of Bombay. Educ: Fergusson College, Poona, and took M.A. (Hons.) at Edinburgh. Won the Vans Dunlop Research Scholarship in 1923 Called to the Bar in 1925 and took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926 by writing a thesis on the "Origin and Development of Religion in Velic Literature." Was elected Chalrman of District Council, Amraoti, in 1928, increased taxation by 50 per cent, for compulsory education and threw open public wells for untouchables Elected to C.P. Council in 1930, appointed Minister, December 1930 and put in charge of Education and Agriculture. Reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, etc. Established Provincial Village Uphit Board. Resigned Ministry August 1933 and resumed practice. Thesis published by Oxford University Press 1934 price Rs. 15. Elected Chairman Co-operative Central Bank Amraoti, biggest in the province, by an unprecedented majority, July 1934. Recleicted 1935, Chairman, C. P. and Berar Sports and Athletics Board since 1933. Address Amroati, Berar.

DESHPANDE, SHANTARAM RAMKRISHNA, B.A. (Born, 1st Class Honours), B. Litt. (Oxon.); Diploma in Economics and Politics and in Educational Theory and Practice (Oxon.), Assistant Commissioner of Labour. Labour Office, Secretariat, Bombay, b. 14th May 1899, m. Miss Lecla Raje Educ Elephinstone High School and Wilson College, Bombay, and University of Oxford. Appointed Senior Investigator, Labour Office, 1924; officiated as Director, Labour Office, 1925; statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour.

1929. Nominated as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1935. Publication: "Some Village Studies", "Some Vital Problems relating to the Bombay Working Classes" written in collaboration and Published in the Indian Journal of Economics. "A Note on the Cotton of which the famous Dacca Muslins were made" (Published in the Bombay University Journal). Address: 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

DESIKACHARIAR, DIWAN BAHADUR Sir T., B.A., B.L., Kt. (1922), K. I. H. (Gold) 1920; Advocate, Trichy. b. Sept. 1868. Educ.: Pachaiyappa's and Presidency Colleges, Madras. Has been closely identified with Municipal and Local Board Institutions, was elected Chairman of Trichinopoly Municipal Council for one term and nominated President of the District Board for three terms; President of the District Urban Bank, the National College Council, Dt. Health Assn., Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society and Dt. Scout's Council, Trichinopoly Was a nominated Member in the Madras Legislative Council for two terms and took a leading part in amending the legislation in connection with the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act, the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act; was a member of the Civil Justice Committee and the Malabar Tenancy Committee; President, Trichinopoly Hindu Devasthanam Committee and Chalirman of the Trichinopoly Stirangam Electric Corporation. Address: 'Venkata Park,' Reynold's Road, Cantonment, Trichinopoly; and 'Enderley,' Coonoor Railway Station.

DEVADOSS, THE HON. SIR DAVID MUTHIAH, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Bar-at-Law, Inner Temple, Kt. (1932). b. 18 Dec 1868 m. Lady Mosellamoney Chellammal Devadoss. Educ: C. M. S. High School, Palamoottah, Hindu College, Tinnevelly, and Presidency College, Madras Practised as High Court Vakil in Tianevelly District from 1892 to 1908; called to the Bar in 1909 and settled in Madras and practised before High Court till appointed as one of His Majesty's Judges. Address: Sylvan Lodge, Mylapore, Madras.

DHARAM NARAIN KAK Dowan
Bshadur, Pandit, Thakur of Jasnagar,
Marwar and Somana, Mewar. Holds in Jagir
6 villages, Jasnagar,



ana, Mewar.

6 villages, Jasnagar,
Sardargarh and Gole
with 1st class Judicial
powers in Marwar and
soniana, Umand and
Rolian in Mewar Rao
Saheb (1920), Dewan
Bahadur (1931), Born in
1887—educated in Jodhpur
and the Downing College
Cambridge—Barat-1, aw
Middle Temple, London

Middle Temple, London Married 1903; has 3 sons, 6 daughters, Supdt., Court of Wards, Jodhpur, 1911-13, Judge Foxdari Court, Jodhpur, 1914-22; Member Mahendraf Sabha, Udaipur (Mewar) 1922 Senior Member, Mehkmakhas, Udaipur, 1922 S1; Senior Minister, 1931-35; Musahib Ala, Mewar State, 1935. Heir-Kanwar Krishna Prasad, Address:—Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, and also, Udaipur, Mewar.

DHAU BARRSHI BAGHUBIE SINGH, BAO BAHADUR (1912), C.I.E. (1925), C.S.I. Retired President of State Council, Bharatpur. b. 1862. Educ.: Privately. Sardar helding a hereditary jagir, Sardar's allowances, etc., from the State. Entered Bharatpur State service at an early age; promoted a Member of the Council of "Panchayat" of Sardars in the time of His late Highness Maharaja Jaswant Singh Sahib Bahadur; subsequently appointed Dhau and Guardian to His late Highness Maharaja Shri Kishen Singh Sahib Bahadur. Was a member of Indian Students' Advisory Committee for Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara; was also l'resident of a Soldiers' Board in Bharatpur. Address Bharatpur.

DHURANDHAR, RAO BAHADUR MAHADEV VISHWANATH, A.M. b. 4th March 1871. m Gangubai, 4th daughter of Madhavrao T. Rao. Edue: Rajaram High School. Kolhapur, and at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Appointed as a painting master on the staff of the School of Art, then as Head Master in 1909 to 1918. Acted as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency in 1918 and 1919 and again in 1920 and in 1923. Retired as Personal Assistant to the Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay in March 1928 and was reappointed as Visiting Professor of Painting. Acted as Officiating Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art in 1930. Re-appointed as Inspector of Drawing and Craft Work, Bombay Presidency, and retired in December 1931; was selected to decorate the Hon. Law Member's room Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi. Publications: A. Kincaid's (1) "Decean Nursery Tales," (2) "Stories of King Vikram." S. M. Edwardes' (I.C.S.) "By-ways of Bombay." Otto Rothfeld's, (I.C.S.) "Women of India" and several other Marathi, Gujarnthi, Hindi and Mythological books for Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Oxford University Press, Longmans Green & Co., and several other Indian publishing firms Address: "Shree Amba Sadan," Prabhu Nagar, Khar, Bombay, No. 21.

DIGBY-BESTE, HENRY ALOYSIUS B., O B E (1919); C.I.E. (1931); Captain, Superintendent, I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin. 5. November 511, 1883. m. Olave Hume Henderson, d. of Col W. Hume Henderson I. M. S. Educ: Stonyhurst College, Lancs., England. Went to sea in Merchant Service, 1899; joined B I M as Sub-Lieut., Februiry 5th 1903, service afloat till 1914; war service in H. M. S. Lawrence, Mesopotamia; transferred to Staff Central Headquarters, Bombay, and served as Divisional Naval Transport Officer up to 1921; served afloat in command of R.I.M.S. Dufferin and Clive, 1923; Deputation to England, 1924; Deputy Conservator, Madras, 1925-26; Port Officer, Boml 1927; Captain Superintendent, I.M.M. S. Dufferin, since November 1927. Publication Drafted Government of India Sea Transport Regulation. Address: I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin, Mazagon Pier, Bombay 10.

INA NATH, ATMAD-UD-DAULA, RAI RAHADUR, CAPTAIN, DEWAN, Minister of Public Health and Education, Patian Govt. DINA



b. 13th March, (1884). Educ.: Government College, Lahore and Exeter College, Oxford, Bar-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn. Asst. Private Secretary and Hukur Christian Christia Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, the the (1914-20); Judge, High Court, Patiala State, Foreign

(1920-22); Foreign Minister, Patlala Govt., (1923-24); Superintendent, Mandi State, (1924-25), Chief Secretary and Chief Minister, Mandi State, (1925-30); His Highness Maharaja Holkar's First Representative at the Court of His Excellency the Viceroy, (1930-33), Member of the Court of Arbitration appointed to the Viceroy as a Paragaph. by His Excellency the Viceroy as a Representative of Holkar Government, April (1933); Minister of Public Health and Education, Patiala Government, Sept. (1933), Fellow of the Punjab University, (1934). Address. Patiala State.

DINAJPUR, THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT MAHAPAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY BAHADUR. b 1894. s. by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija b 1894. s. by adoption to Maharaja Sir Girija Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. m. 1916. Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta. President, Dinajpur Landholders' Association, late Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Dinajpur; Member, Council of State, British Indian Association, Bengal, Landholders' Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association London, Calcutta Literary Society North Bengal Zamindars' Association, Bangura Sahutya Parishat. Road and Trans-Bangiya Sahitya Parishat, Road and Transport Development Association. Received Viceroy's Commission in Jan. 1924. Address
Dinapur Rajbati, Dinapur; P 2/0 Russa
Road, Calcutta; 3, Council of State, Delhi

DINSHAW, SIR HORMUSJEE COWASJEF, Kt, cr. 1922; O.B.E. 1918; M.V.O. 1912; senior partner in Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros., Merpartner in Cowasjee Dinsnaw & Frox., Merchants, Naval Agents, Shipping Agents, and Ship Owners; Consul for Portugal and Consul for Austrian Republic; b. 4 April 1857; e.s. of late Cowasjee Dinshaw, C.I.E., m. 1875, Bai Maneckbal, d. of Nusserwanjee Cooverjee Erskine: three s. one d. Edwc: Elphinstone High School and Edwc: Called State of College Constants. High School and Elphinstone College; evening classes, King's College, London. Served apprenticeship with James Barber and Son & Co. London, and Leopold Bing Fils and Gans Paris; joined his father's firm, 1879; acted as Trustee of the Port of Aden since 1891; head of the Parsee Community of Aden since 1900; acted as a member to the Aden Port Com-mission, 1901; presented an address from the different communities of Aden to King dieerge and Queen Mary on their way to India; represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at the Fitth International Congress, Boston, 1912. Address: Steamer Point, Aden.

IVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI VAJUBHAI, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay. DIVATIA, HARSIDHBHAI

m. Jolly Ben, d. of Principal A. B. Dhruva, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Benares University. Educ: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Barellly College, 1910-12; Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1933; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-1931; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33. Publications: "Psychology" (in Gujarati Language). Address: "Sams Souca," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Bombay. Hill, Bombay.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; Rr. Rev. ORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; RT. REV. YEDANAYAKAM SAMUEL AZARIAH, 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Cantab.); b. 17 Aug. 1874. Educ.: C. M. S. High School, Mengnanapuram; C. M. S. College, Tinnevelly; Madras Christian College. One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevelly, 1903; Hon. Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11; visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference 1010; Head of visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. Publications: Holy Baptism, Confirmation, First Corinthians, India and the Christian Movement The Acts of the Apostles, The Life of Christ according to St Mark, Christ in the Indian Villages. General Editor of The Pastor and the Pastorate. Dornakal Singareni Address Deccan.

DOW, HUGH, C.I.E. (1932); Joint Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India 1934. b. 1886, m. Ann, d of James Sheffield 1913. Educ Aske's Hatcham School and Univ. Coll., London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served Coll., London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served as Asst. Coll. in Sind. Municipal Commr. for Surat, 1916-18; Asst. Commr. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting, 1918-20, and Deputy Controller of Princes. Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921; Ag. Secretary, Finance Department, 1923; Financial Advisor to P.W.D., 1926; 1927-33 Revenue Officer to Lloyd Barrage Scheme, Sind; Member of Sind Committee, 1932 Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee 1933-34. Address. Delhi and Simla.

DUBEY, DORI LALL, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Professor of Economics, Meerut College, Sept. 1897. Educ.: Agra College (1916-1922) and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1928-1930). Professor of Economics, Meerut College since 1923. Was invited by the U. P. Government in Jan. 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with in Jan. 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Economic organisations for India. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, U.P.; of the Editorial Board of the U.P. Co-operative Journal of the Committee of Courses in Economics of the Board of High Schools and Inter. Education, U.P. and of the Executive Committee of the Indian Economic association. Association. Served as a member of the U.P. Agricultural Debt Committee (1932) and submitted a note on the dangers of Land Allienation Act. Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal. A frequent writer to the press on economic and financial questions. Publications: Indian Economics (1927); Revd. 1932 and The Indian Public Debt. with a foreword by Sir George Schuster (1980). "Some Financial and Economic Problems of India" and "R. T. C. Financial Safeguards" (1931). Address. Moerut College, Meerut.

DUDHORIA, NABA KUMAR SING, qs OF BAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ: Zemindai and Banker b 1904 w. sister of Fatch Chand, present Jagat, Sett



of Murshidabad. Educ privately. Mem be dee privately. Mem be pr. Legislative Assembly, (1930-34). Mem ber. British Indian Association. Calcutta; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. Calcutta; Country Lesque, Delhi and Simla; Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla; Bengal Landholders' Association, Calcutta, Association, Calcutta, C

Bengal Flying Club, Duni-Dum, Carleutta Club, Calcutta, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta, Royal Calcutta Turf Club, Calcutta, Marwari Association, Calcutta, Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha, Calcutta, Automobile Association of Bengal, Calcutta, Murshidabad Silk Association, Benhampore, Bengal, Member, Academy of Fine Art, Calcutta and all Hengal Music Conference Address 74/1, Clive Street, Calcutta and Azimganj, P O, Murshidabad Dist (Bengal).

DUFF, REGINALD JAMES, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; General Manager, New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Bombay. b. 11 July 1886. m. Olive A. Lockie. Educ Whitgift Grammar School. North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., London and Bombay. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

DUGGAN, Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji, Kt., C.I. E., O.B. E., D.O. (Oxon), F.C.P.S., Lt.-Col., A.I. R.O., L.M. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. b. 8 April 1884. m. Miss Parakh. Educ: Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; is Private Ophthalmic Practitioner. Hon. Member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt. Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Publications: A number of papers embodying research and of great scientific value, contributions to various periodicals. Address. The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DUHR, THE REV. JOSEPH, S.J., Ph.D., D.D., Professor. b. March 18, 1885. Educ.: the Gymnasium Echternach Grand Duchy of Luxemburg; St. Joseph's College, Turnhout, Belgium; Manresa House, Rochampton, London; St. Mary's Hall, Stonyhurst; Imperial College, South Kensington; St. Mary's Theological Seminary, Kurseong, India; Gregorian University, Rome; Campion Hall, Oxford, Professor at St. Xavier's College, Oalcutta,

1910-1915; Professor at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1918-1921; Principal of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, from 1924 to 1932. Address St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

DUNI CHAND, LALA, B.A., Licentiate in law Honours in Persian and Literature (1894) Member, Legislative Assembly, Vakalat and Public Work. b. 1873. m. Skrimati Bhagden Educ. Forman Christian College and Oriental Coll., Lahore. Practised at the bar until 1921. Entered public life and took part in various activities of the Arya Samaj since 1899; was Manager of Anglo-Sanskrit High School, Ambala, from 1908-1921; Member, Managng Committee, D.A.V. College; resumed practicin 1923; presided over All-India Sud Conference in 1917; been a member, All-India Congress Committee, since 1920; was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in 1922 under Criminal Law Amendment Act, presided over Punjab Provincial Conference held in Rohtak in 1922; was Swarajist Member of the Second Legislative Assembly Suspended practice in 1930; Nominated Member, Working Committee of All-India Congress Committee, was invited by Government to serve on the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee in 1929 Elected President Punjab Prov. Consuess Committee, Auz. 1930, was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1930, for continuing member of the Congress Working Committee after it had ben declared unlawful. Was elected President district Bar-Association Ambala in 1933 and 1934. Acted as president Punjab Provencial Congress Committee during period of mearceration of Dr Satya Pal in jail Has been local director of Punjab National Bark Anbala City and Cantt. since 1933. Address Kilpa Nivas, Ambala

DUNNICLIFF, HORACE BARRATT, M 4 (Cantab.), M.A., Sc.D. (Dublin); F.I.C., I E.S Vice-Principal, Government College, Lahore, since 1927, Professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Punjab University since 1921; (also Fellow, Dean of the Science Faculty and Syndic Chemical Adviser to the Central Board of Revenue, Finance Department, Government of India, since 1928. b 23 September 1885 m Freda Gladys Burgoyne, eldest d of Frederick William Burgoyne-Wallace (1926) Educ Wilson's Grammar School and Downing College, Cambridge (Foundation Scholar) M.A.O. College, Amritsar, 1914-17; Government College, Lahore, 1917 to date, Indian Munitions Board, 1917, Cordite Factor Aruvankadu, 1918-1921, Delegate to Imperial Education Conference (London), 1927, Special duty with Finance Department Government of India, 1928-29; Member Punjab Agricultural Research Council Punjab Chemical Research Fund Committee of Institute of Chemistry Gettion, Indian Science Conservation Chemistry Section, Indian Science Conservation College, Labore, Punjab.

DUTT, AMAR NATH, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., s. of late Mr. Durga Dass Dutt and Srimati Jugal Mohini Dutt, Advocate, Calcutta High Court b. 19 May 1875. m Srimati Tineari Ghosh, 1897, daughter, Sandhystara, born 1902; son, Asok Nath, b 1906. Educ Salkia A. S. School, Howrah Ripon Collegiate School and Municipal School, Calcutta Metropolitan Institution and Presidency Coll. was Chairman Local Board, Member, District Board, Secretary, People's Association, District Association, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Burdwan, elected Member, Court of the University of Delhi from 1925-1934 and Elected Member Indian Legislative Assembly from 1923-1934 was President, Bengal Postal Conference 1926 and All-India Telegraph Union 1928-34 and of the Shuddhi Conference 1928 and President, Burdwan Arya Samaj 1928-30 and was editor of monthly magazine Alo. Member Retrenchment Committee 1931. Address: "Rurki Aloy," Keshabpur, P. O. and "Purbachal," Burdwan.

DWIVEDI, RAMAGYAN, MA (Honrs), Principal, Maharaja's College, Dhar, eldest s of Pt Rambhadra Dube, Zemindar of Basti and Srimati Bahraji Devi, b. 21 Nov 1902 m. Miss Sarala Dovi Misra, v d of Pt Ramharakh Misra, Zemindar of Bichina Educ Govt, High School, Basti and Bonares Hindu University, U. P. Govt Scholai (1917-20); 1st Class Honours in English Literature, Gold Medalist and Scholar of the University, 1018-24 Prof of English D.A.-V College, Cawnpore, 1924-27, Head of English Department, N. R. E. C. College, Khurja, Vice-Principal, K. K. College, Khurja, Vice-Principal, Hindi Vidyapith College, Allahabad, Charman, Reception Committee, All-India Students' Conference and Secretary, All-India Poots' Conference (1025), President, Board of Education, Dhar State; Member, Board of Education, Dhar State; Member, Board of Education for Central India, Rajputana and Gwahlor at Ajmer, its examiner and Member on the Committee of Courses in English, represented Dhar State as a delegate in the All-Asia Educational Conference, 1930; Elected President, All-India Arya Kumar Conference, Barellly (1931) Publications From Dawn to Dusk; Songs from Surdas, Songs from Mirabal; History of Hindi Literature; Saurabh, Sone ki Gari, (Hindi Drama), Dooj ka Chand, (Hindi), Sansar ke Sahityik, (Hindi), Padva-Punj, Life and Speeches of Pandit J. L. Nehru, (illustrated), Readings in English; A Critical Guide to the study of Poetiy Published a number of oigmal papers on Philology, Literature, etc., in leading English and Veinaculai Journals; Edited Several classical Hindi books and periodicals, Uduya, Kudambara and Sammelun Patria Recreation—billiands, tennis, and cless, hobby—stamp-collecting, Address. Maharaja's College, Dhai and Villa Soma Captainganj, Basta (U.P.)

DYER, JAMES FERGUSON, M.A., CI.E. (1929); I.C.S. President of the Council and Revenue Member, Bhopal State. Joined I.C.S. in 1902 and arrived in India in 1903, Asstt. Commissioner, Registrar in the Judicial Commissioner's Court and Settlement

Officer from 1903 to 1915; 3rd Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, 1916; Deputy Commissioner, 1917; Commissioner of Settlement and Director of Land Records, C.P., 1922, and Commissioner, 1929. Address: Rhaz Manzil, Bhopal, Contral India.

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., Solicitor and Notary Public. b. 2 September 1890. m. Ewme Beryl (Chester Wintle, Graduated as Solicitor of the Supreme Court of Judhacture, England in June 1914. Served in the Great War from 1914-1919 as Lieut. R. F.A. (T.F.) in India, as an Observer and Pilot in R.F.C. and Pilot in the R.A.F. against the Mohmands on the N.W.F. in 1916; the Marri in Baluchistan in 1917; the Turks at Aden in 1918; the Afghans in 1919. Address: C/o Little & Co., Solicitors and Notaries Public, Central Bank Building, Bombay.

EDWARDS, THE REV. JAMES FAIREROTHER. Principal, United Theological College of Western India and English Editor of the Dnyanodaya (or Rise of Knowledge) for six Missions. b. March 25th 1876 m. Miss Mary Louise Wheeler, Principal, Kindergarten Training School. Educ. (Wesleyan) Methodist Theological College, Handsworth, Birmingham, England. Eight years in charge of English Churches in England, arrived in India, Sept. 1908; until 1914 (Wesleyan) Methodist Superintendent in Bombay, since 1914 loaned by (Wesleyan) Methodist Church to American Marathi Mussion for literary and theological work, went to Poona, July 1930, to take charge of United Theological College, Publications The Lefe and Teaching of Tukaram, article on Tukarum in Vol. XII of Hastings' Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics; The Holy Spirit the Christian Dynamic: four Marathi books on The Cross, the Resurrection and the Holy Spirit; two Marathi Works on Tukarum; Editor since 1919 of English Section of the Dnyanodaya; Liquor and Opum in India; (reprint of Memorandum to Simon Commission, published in London). Editor of the "Poet Saints of Maharashita." Series of English translations of Marathi poetry, Instory and biography, 10 vols. Address: Umbed Theological College, 7 Sholapur Road, Poona.

EMERSON, H. E. SIR HERBERT WILLIAM, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B E, Governor of the Punjab, b 1 June 1881 Educ Calday Grange Gran mar School, Magdalene College, Cambridge Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Manager, Bashahr State, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandl State, 1915; Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917; Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926; Ch.'ef Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1930-32 appointed Governor of the Punjab, 1933. Address: Government House, Lahore.

ERSKINE, LORD, JOHN FRANCIS ASHLEY; G.C I.E. (1934); Governor of Madras, 15th November 1934; Lieut. R. of O. Scots Guards late Lieut. Scots Guards; M.P. (U.) Weston super-Mare Division of Somerset 1922-23, and since 1924. b. 26th April, 1895: e.s. of 12th Earl of Mar and Kellie. m. 1919 Lady Marjorie Hervey, e.d. of 4th Marquess of Bristol, q.v., four s. Educ. Eton, Christ Church. Oxford; Asst. Private Secretary, (unpaid) to Rt. Hon. Walter Long, (1st Lord of Admiraity), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster-General, (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary, 1924; Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932; Herrs: s. Master of Erskine, q.v. Address: 6, 8t. James Square, S.W. 1., Government House, Madras.

FALIERE, RT. REV. ALBERT PEIRRE JEAN, Vicar Apostolie of Northern Burma and Titular, Bishop of Clysma since 1980. b. 1888. Address: Mandalay.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-KAISAR-I- HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA HAR INDAR SINGH BAHADUR of b. 1915, s. in 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Panjab. Address: Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911), F. R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar. b. June 15, 1890. Educ: Trinity Coll., Dublin. Address: Karnatak College, Dharwar.

FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923). Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa. b. 12 March 1885. m. (1911) Mary Christine, d. of the late Walter Dawes, Jr. of Bye, Sussex. Educ.: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined the I.E.S. 1909; Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, alnoe 1917. Address: Patha, E.I.E.

FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Sir (1913), C.B.E. (1920); Merchant and Millowner. b. 4 Oct. 1872. m. Bai Sakinabal, d. of the late Mr. Datoobhov Ebrahim. Educ.: privately: Municipal Corporator for over 21 years; Chairman, Standing Committee (1910-11); President, 1914-15; Represented Bombay Millowners' Association on Bombay Prov. Council, 1910-12 and Bombay Mahomedans on Imperial Legislative Council, 1913-16 represented Bombay Corpn. on Board of the Prince of Wales Museum of W. India; now a nominated Member by the Government. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund. Appointed by Government Member of various Committees and Commissions, chief being the Weights and Measures Committee, Committee on the education of Factory Employees, and the Commission for Life Saving Appliances; invited by Government to be one of the three delegates from India to the International Financial Conference at Brussels, convened by the Council of the League of Nations, 1920. Connected with many of the principal industrial concerns in Bombay, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1914-15. An active Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, being Chairman, 1907-8. A keen advocate of education, particularly of Mahomedans.

Member of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, a Trustee of the Aligarh College, a Vice-President of the All-India Muslim League a Member of the Committee of the Moslem University Foundation Association. Sheriif of Bombay, 1926. Address: Pedder Boad, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FAZL-I-HUSAIN, MIAN SIR, KT. (1925).
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., B.A. (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D. (Punjab University), 1933, D. Lit. (Delhi Univ.) 1935, Barat-Law (Gray's Inn); b. 14 June 1877. m. eldest d. of Mian Nurahmad Khan. Educ. Abbottabad, Govt. College, Lahore, Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised in Sialkot, 1901-5; in the Punjab High Court. Lahore, 1905-20; President, High Court Bar Association, 1919-20; Professor and Principal, Islamia College, 1907-8; Secretary, Islamia College, 1906-18, Fellow, Punjab University, 1909-1920; Syndic. Punjab University 1912-1921; represented Punjab University on Legislative Council, 1917-20. President, All-India Mahomedan Educational Confee, 1922, started Muslim League, 1905. Title, of k B, 1917; President, Punjab Prov. Conference, 1916; elected to Punjab Legislative Council, 1920. Apptd. Minister of Education, Punjab, 1921; re-elected unopposed to Punjab Legis, Council, 1923; re-appointed Minister of Education, Punjab, 1924. Temp. additional Member of H. E. The Governor-General of India's Council, Aug. 1925. Re-appointed Minister of Education, Nov. 1925; Apptd. Revenue Member, Punjab, 1924. Temper Governor-General's Executive Council, 1930-35; Vice-President, Governor-General's Council, 1930-35; Vice-President, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1930-35; Vice-President, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932-35; Leader of the Indian delegation to S. African Conference, 1932 Address 39, Empress Road, Lahore.

FERMOR, SIR LEWIS LEIGH, KT. (1935), F.R.S., O.B.E. (1919), D.Sc. (London), A.R.S.M., F.G.S., F.A.S.B., M. Inst. M.M., Director, Geological Survey of India 1932-35. b 18 Sep. 1880 Educ. Wilson's Grammar School Camberwell, Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines, London National Scholar, 1898; Murchlsen Medallat and Prizeman, 1900, Geological Survey of India, since 1902, attached Indian Munitions Board 1917-18; represented Government of India a International Geological Congresses in Sweden (1910); Canada (1913); Spain (1926); South Africa (1929); President, Mining and Geological Institute of India, 1922; Vice-President Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1931-33; President, Himalayan Club, 1931 and 1932; Vice-President, Society of Economic Geologist-1932 and 1933; President, Governing Bodv. Indian School of Mines, 1921, 1925, 1928, to 1935; Bigsby Medal, Geological Society of India, 1921. Publications: Manganese On Deposits of India; Memolrs, Geological

Survey of India, and numerous papers on inheralogy, petrology, ore-deposits, meteorities and inheral statistics in the publications of the Geological Survey of India, the Transactions, Mining Geological Institute of India, the Journal, Asiatic Society, Bengal, The Geological Magazine, and elsewhere. Address: Geological Survey of India, Calcutta, and Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

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FIELD, LIEUT, COLONEL DONALD MOYLE, C.I.E. (1935); Chief Minister, Jodhpur State, Rajputana, 1935. b. 19 November 1881. m. Muriel Flay, d. of the late Surgeon-General G. W. R. Hay. Educ.: Tonbridge School, R. M. C. Sandhurst. Indian Army, 1900, 1907; Political Department, Government of India, 1907—1935. Address: Jodhpur Rajputana.

FILOSE, LT.-COL. CLEMENT, M.V.O.; Military Sec. to Maharaja of Gwallor, since 1901; b. 1853. Educ.: Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Carlow College. Entered Gwallor State service, 1872; Lt.-Col., 1903; Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwallor Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97; A.-D.-C. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. Address: Gwallor.

FINLAYSON, MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT GORDON, C.B. (1931); C.M.G. (1918); D.S.O. (1915); R.A., Commanding Rawalpindl. District since 1931. b. 15th April 1881. m. 1912, Mary Leslie, d. of late James Richmond; Kincairney, Perthshire. Entered Army, 1900; Captain, 1908; Major, 1914; Major-General, 1930; served EuropeanWar, 1914-18. (despatches 3 times, Bt. Lieut., Colonel, Bt Col. D.S.O., C.M.G.); North Russia 1919; A.D.C. to the King, 1929-30; G.S.O.1. War Office, 1921-25; G.S.O. 1. Staff College, 1925-27; C.R.A. 3rd Division, 1927-30. Address: Rawalpindl.

FITZMAURICE, DESMOND FITZJOHN, MAJOR ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired 1930); B A., (Hons.); Cantab, Master, Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps. b. 17 August 1893. m. 1926, Nancy, d. of Kev John Sherlock and Mrs. Leake, of Grayswood, Surrey, 1 s 2 d Edue. Bradfield College and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, 1912-14; Cambridge University, 1920-22; Scrved with Royal Engineers in France, Belgium and Italy during Great War, 1914-1918; Wounded, 1915; mentioned in Despatches, 1918; Instructor, R. M. A., Woolwich, 1918-1920; Instructor, Sch. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1923-1925; Engineer, Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., 1927--29; Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931; Dy. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. Master, Security Printing, India, Nasik, 1932-33. In France; Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mints. Address: Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway.

FITZPATRICK, Sir James ALEXANDER OSSORY, K.C.I.E. (1933), B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E. (1917); C.B.E. (1919); Indian Civil Service, A. G. G. Punjab States. b. 21st November 1879. m. Ada Florence Davies. Bduc: High School, Dublin, and Trinity Coll., Dublin. Johned I.C.S., 1903; served in various appointments on N. W. F. P. Political Agent, Tochi, 1913-1915; Deputical Agent, Wano, 1916-19; Resident in Waziristan, 1920-22; Commissioner, Ajmer, 1923; H. B. M.'s Consul in Arabistan (Persia), 1922; Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur, 1926-1927; A. G. G. Punjab States, 1927. Active Service: Tochi operations, 1914-15 (mentioned in despatches); Mahsud Expedition, 1917 (despatches and received thanks of Government); Waziristan operations, 1920-1922 (despatches and thanks of Commander-in-Chief). Address: Lahore, Punjab.

FLEMING, MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE, C. B. (1935); C. B. E. (1932); D. S. O. (1916); Commander, Madras District b. 3 Nov. 1879.

m. Simone, d. of Pierre Gresy of Parls. Educ.: Epsom and University Colleges. In ranks Imperial Yeomanry, 1 year 165 days. Joined Somerset L. E., 1901; S. African War, 1900-01; Great War, 1915-19. Commanded 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment, 7th Bn. N. Staff Regt., 9th Bn. R. War. Rog., 1st Bn. Welsh Reg. Served in France, Gallipoli M. E. F. Persia and Middle East. Commander in Shanghal, 1931-33; Major-General, 1933 Medals S. African War, Q.M.G. Clasps; Order of S. Stanislaus 3rd Class with swords, 1914-15; S. B. W. M., V.M., D. S. O. Address: Flagstatif House, Bangalore.

FORBES, VERNON SLEGFRIED, M.A. (Cantab), FRGS, Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajpur, CP b. 9th, December 1905. Educ.; Capetown, S. Africa; Christ's College, Cambridge, University of California. Address: Rajpur, C. P.

FORSTER, Sir Martin Onslow, Kt. 1983, Ph. D. (Wurzburg), D. Sc. (London), F. I. C., F. B. S. (1905); b. 1872. Educ.: Private schools; Finsbury Technical College, Wurzburg Univ.; Central Technical College, South Kensington. Asstt. Prof. of Chemistry, Royal College of Science, 1902-13; Director, Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry, 1918-22; Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangaiore, 1922-33; Hon. Secretary, Chemical Society, 1904-10; Treasurer, 1915-22; Longstaff Medalist, 1915; President of Chemistry Section, British Association, 1921; President, Indian Science Congress, 1925. Publications: Contributions to Transactions of the Chemical Society, Address: Old Banni Mantap, Mysore City.

FOWLEB, GILBERT JOHN, D.Sc., F.I.C., F. B. San I. b. 1868, m. Amy Hindmarsh, d. of George S. and Eleanor Scott. Educ: Sidoot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University, For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation Responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade-effluents of Manchester. Ploneer of Activated Studge" process of sewage purification. World-wide experience as sanitary expert. Consulted by cities of New

York, Cairo, Shanghai, and Hankow. First GAJENDRAGADKAB, ASHVATTHAMA BALA visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal, re purification jute mill offluents. From 1916 to 1924 Professor of 1 Oct. 1892. m. Miss Kamalabai Shalikam Applied Chemistry and later of Blo-chemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. During the war was Consulting Adviser to the Government of India on the production of acetone, used in the manufacture of cordite. Was appointed Principal of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, in July 1927. Retired in November 1929, after assisting in framing a policy for the conduct of the Institute, accepted by Government. Has been President of the Indian Chemical Society, is Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, and Correspond-ing Member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. Address: Central Hotel, Bangalore, S. India.

FREKE, CEGIL GEORGE, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Lond.), F. S. S., I. C. S., Financial Secretary, Government of Bombay b. 8 Oct. 1887. m. Judith Mary Marston. Educ.: Merchant Taylors' School, London. St. John's College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. 1912, Under-Secretary, Government of India, Commerce and Industries Department, 1919, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1921-1926; Deputy Secretary, Government of Bombay, Finance Department, 1926-1929; Finance Secretary, 1929-30 and from April 1932. Address Secretariat, Bombay.

FYZEE RAHAMIN, S., Artist. b. 19 Dec. 1880. m. Atiya Begum H. Fyzee, sister of Her High-ness Nazil Raflya Begum of Janjira. Educ. School of the Royal Academy of Arts, London and privately with John Sargent, R.A., and Sir Solomon, J. Solomon, R A., London. Exhibi tor at the Royal Academy Annual Exhibitions, privately at the Gallery George Petit in Paris, Gounds' Arthur Tooth's and the New Burlington falleries in London, Knoedlers', Andersons' New York and at the Palace of Fine Arts in San-Francisco. In 1925 the National Gallery of British Art acquired two paintings for their permanent collection, now hung in the Tate Gallery, Milbank. In 1930 the authorities of the Luxemburg Gallery of Paris acquired one painting for their perma-nent collection, as also the City Art Gallery of Manchester. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress honoured his exhibition by a visit at the New Burlington Galleries. In 1926 and 1927, painted the first dome in the Imperial Secretarist in New Delhi and in 1928-29 the 2nd dome of the Committee Room B of the same building. For severa years Art Adviser to H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda. In the spring of 1930 the authorities of the City Art Gallery, Manchester organised an exhibition of his entire works at their Galleries by special invitation. Painted many portraits of the Princes and Nobles of India. Leader of the Indian School of painting and opposed to the methods both of the Bombay and the Bengal Schools. Publications: History of the Bene-Israelites of India Address: "Alwane-Rif'at," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. AJENDRAGADRAB, ASEVATHERA DALA.
CHARTA, M.A., M.R.A.S.. Professor of
Sanskrit, Eiphinstone College, Bombay. b
1 Oct. 1892. m. Miss Kamalabai Shalignam
of Satara. Educ: Satara High School,
Satara and the Deccan College, Poona. Appointed Assistant to Professor of Sanskrit
at Eiphinstone Coll., Septr. 1915; Lectury,
1917; apptd. Prof. of Sanskrit, Eiphinstone
College in 1990 Holds the rank of Lieuten. College, in 1920. Holds the rank of Lieutenant and commands "C" Company of the 1st Corps (!TF). Is one of the founders of the Swastik League (1929) and the GOC of it Volunteer Corps Publications Critical editions tions of many Sanskrit classics for the use of University students which include Kalidasa's Ritusamhara ; Kalidasa's Shakuntala ; Bana's Harsacharita ; Dandin's Dashakumara Charita; Bhatta Narayana's Venisamhara, Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha, etc. Address Maharaja Building, Bombay 4.

GANDHI, MANMOHAN PURUSHOTTAM, MA, F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S., Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Secretary Indian Sugar Mills Association. Jt. Hon Secretary, Indian Colheryowners' Association, Registrar, Indian Chamber of Commence Tribunal of Arbitration, Calcutta; Secretary Indian National Committee, International Chamber of Commerce, 1929-31; Secretary, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce rederation of Indian Chambers of Commercand Industry, 1929-30, s of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi, of Limbdi (Kathiawar) b. 5th November 1901. Educ: Bahauddin College, Junagadh; Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; and the Benares Hindu University. m. 1926, Rambhagauri, d. of Sukhlal Chhaganlal Shah of Wadhwan. Joined Government of Bombay Labour Office, as Statistical Assistant, 1928. Indian Currence. Statistical Assistant, 1926; Indian Currency League, Bombay, as Asstt. Secretary, 1926, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926 Publications: A Mercantile Marine for India— a paper read before the Indian Economic Conference, 1926, Economic Planning in India—a paper read before the Indian Economic Conference 1934 Modern Economies of Indian Taxation—being the Sir Manubhar Mehta Prize Essay (in Gujrati), 1924. Awarded Galliara Gold Medal in 1935. The Indian Cotton Textile Industry-Its Past, Present and Future, 1930, revised and enlarged edition of author's Bombay University Ashburner Prize Essay, 1925. How to compete with Foreign cloth with a foreword by Sir P. C. Rov 1931. Vernacular Editions of How to compete with Foreign cloth in Tamil, Gujarati, Hindi and Bengali. The Indian Sugar Industry— Its Past, Present and Future, 1931 Research in Sugar Problems and Utilisation of By-products, 1934; Possibilities of Development of the Sugar Industry in Bengal, 1934; Single Sugar-selling Organiation 1935, Sugar Industry and the Problems of Transport, 1955. The Indian Sugar Industry 1955. Address 135, Canning Street, Calcutt India India.

GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND, Bar-al-Law (Inner Temple). b. 2nd October 186 · Educ. at Rajkof, Bhavnagar, and Londer Practised law in Bombay, Kathiawar, at 1

South Africa. Was in charge of an Indian Ambulance Corps during the Boer War and the Zulu revolt in Natal. During the great war raised an ambulance corps and conducted a recruiting campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1918-19) and the non-cooperation campaign in Kaira district. Started and led the Satyagraha movement, (1920) in addition to associating himself with the Khilafat agitation, (1919-21). Has championed the cause of Indians abroad, notably those in South and East Africa. Sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March, 1922; released, Fob. 4th, 1924. President of the Indian National Congress, 1925. Inaugurated campaign for breach of the Salt Laws, April, 1930 Interned, 5th May, 1930 and released 26th January 1931. Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931. Imprisoned, January 1932; released on May 8th, 1933. Publications: "Indian Home Rulle," "Universal-Dawn," "Young India," Nava Jivan" (Hindi and Gujarati). Address: Wardha, C. P.

GANDHI, NAGARDAS PURUSHOTTAM, M.A., B.Sc., A. R. S. M., D. I. C., F. G. S., M. Inst. M. M., University Professor and Head of Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, Benares, s. of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Kathiawar); b. 22nd December 1886. m. 1906, Shivkumvar d. of Sheth Bhudar Lalchand, Ranpur; Educ: Bahauddin College, Junagad, Wilson College, Bombay. Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Joined Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1915, General Manager, Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., in Tavoy (Lower Burma) where wolfram and tin mining was carried on during the Great War, (1916-1919); University Professor and Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University since 1919, President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933 Address Hindu University, Benares.

GANGARAMA KAULA, B.A., C.I.E. (June 1930), I.A. & A.S., Retired Controller of Civil Accounts. b. 9 May 1877. m. to Bhagyabharee Wanchoo of Lahore and Delhi. Educ: Central Model School, Lahore and Government College, Lahore. Entered the service of Government of India as Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts, 1896; rose to the rank of Accountant-General, 1921; Accountant-General, Central Revenues, New Delhi, 1925-1928; Director, Railway Audit, New Delhi and Simla, 1929-30; Controller, Civil Accounts, New Delhi and Simla, 1930-32; appointed to officiate as Auditor-General from September 1930 to January 1931; Member, Posts and Telegraphs Accounts, Enquiry Committee, 1931; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932; Member, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34, Acting Honorary Treasurer, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association (Indian Council) (1933); Honorary Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society; Honorary Treasurer, Indian Public Schools Society; Honorary Treasurer, All-India Women's Education Fund Association. Publications: Several departmental codes, manuals and reports. Address: New Delhi and Simla.

GANGULI, SUPRAKASH, Artist, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. (Lond.), Curator, Museum and Art Gallery, Baroda. b. 8th May 1886. m. Srimati Tanujabala Devi. Educ.: Doveton College, Calcutta, subsequently visited Europe chiefly for the study of Fine Arts and Archæology. He held a temporary post in the Imperial Archæological Survey under late Dr. B. B. Spooner, Dy. Director-General of Archæology in India. Here he spent about 6 years doing the work of photographing and listing of the Ancient Monuments in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, Assam and Chota Nagpur and of studying ancient Indian Sculptures in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and branches. Publications: Descriptive Guide to the Baroda Museum and Art Gallery. Under preparation. 1. A monograph on Rags and Raginis with 36 colour reproductions of old paintings. 2. A monograph on Rajput and Kangra Paintings with 12 illustrations. 3. A short history on the art of brocade weaving in Gujarat. 4. Moghultextiles. 5. Lacquer work in India. Address: Pushpabag, Baroda.

GARBETT, COLIN CAMPBELL, B.A., LL.B., F.R.G.S., C.S.I. '1935', C.M.G. (1922); C.I.E. (1917). Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, b. 22 May 1881. m. Marjorie Josephine. Kaiser-I-Hind, 1933. d. of late Lt.-Col. Maynard, 1.M.S. Educ. King William's College, Isle of Man, Rowing, Cricket and Football Colours (Captain). Victor Ludorum, Jesus College, Cambridge Senior Scholar. Football, Athletic and Rowing Colours Victor Ludorum, B.A. (1st Class Hons.), Classics, 1903; LL.B. (2nd Class), 1904; L.C.S., 1904; Asst. Censor, 1915; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, and also Administrator, Agricultural Development Scheme (Milltary), 1917 (despatches twice); Assistant Secretary, India Office, Member, Foreign Office Delegation, Turkish Peace Treaty, 1919-1920. Secretary, High Commissioner, Iraq, 1920-22; returned to India, 1922; Rawalpindi, 1929, Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1931. Address: Punjab Civil Secretariat, Lahore/Simia.

GARRETT, JOSEPH HUGH, B.A. (Cantab.), C S I. (Jan. 1931) Commissioner, Northern Division. b. 22 June 1880. Educ: Highgate School and Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. Served in Bombay as Asstt. Collector and Magnstrate and Asstt Settlement Officer, Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Northern Division, Dec. 1919; Offig. Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Jan. 1921; Offig. Collr. and Talukdari Settlement Officer, June 1923 and again June 1925, confirmed, Jan. 1926, Offig. Commissioner, March 1929 and again February 1926 and again March 1929-31; Ag. Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, 1933. Again Commissioner, Northern Division. July 1933-34; Member, Bombay Legis. Council, 1929-31 and 1933-34. Address: Shahi Bagh, Ahmeda bad.

LATIF, GAUBA. KHALID formerly . KANHAYA LAL, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1920, Member, Leg. Assembly 1934 Barristerat-Law. b. 28th August 1899. m. Husnara Aziz Ahmed, d. of late Aziz Ahmed, Bar-at-Law. Converted to Islam in 1933. Educ.. Aziz Ahmed, & of late Aziz Ahmed, Bar-at-Law. Converted to Islam in 1938. Educ.. Privately and at Downing Coll., Cambridge Member, Committee, Cambridge Union Society, (1920). Associated with many Joint Stock enterprises as Director; Lahore Electric Co., Ltd., The Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., etc. President, Punjab Jour-Basociation, (1922); Member, N. W. R. and Railway Rates Advisory Com-mittees. 1930-33; and Momber, Managing mittees, 1930-33; and Member, Managing Committee of the Irwin Flying Fund, (1931). Member of the Councils of the All-India Muslim League and All-India Muslim Conference, the Ex Committee of the Ahrar Party 1934, Member and Secretary of Indian Delegation memor and Secretary of Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference 1935, Secretary, Muslim Group of the Central Legislature 1935, Publications Leone, (1921) Uncle Sham, 24th Ed., (1929); H. H. or the Pathology of Princes, 4th Ed., (1930); The Prophet of the Desert, (1934). Address: Aikman Road, Lahore.

GEDDIS, ANDREW, J. P., JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited. b. 11th July 1886. m. Jean Balkle Gunn, d. of Dr. Gunn, George Square, Edinburgh. Educ. George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Joined James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1907; Chairman, The Finlay Mills, Ltd., The Surya Mill, Swan Mills, Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills, Ltd., Director, Bank of India, Chairman, Isombay Millowners' Association, 1926; Millowners' Association's representative on Part Trust G. I. P. Ballway Advisory on Port Trust. G. I. P. Railway Advisory Committee; also Director, East India Cotton Association. Address: Sudama Villa, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill:

ENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, C. B. E. (1983); Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple, 1911). Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information Bombay, Commissioner of Workmen's Compensation and Chiet Conciliation Officer b. 21 Sept., 1885. m. Edith d of T. J. Wallis, Esq., of Croydon. Surrey and Aldeburgh, Suffolk. Educ. Aske's Hatcham and Dulwich. Entered journalism in 1902 and served on the Editorial Staffs of the Morning Leader, Star, Daily Mail and Daily Telegraph. Army (2/5th Buffs. and R., G. A.), 1915-1919; War Office. M. I. 7 b, Propaganda Section, from Aug. 1916 to Feb. 1917. Director of Information, Dec. 1920; Ag. Director of the Labour Office in addition, July 1925 to March 1928. Since that date in charge of combined offices as Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information. Address' Secretariat, Bombay. GENNINGS, JOHN FREDERICK, of Information. Address. Secretariat, Bombay.

of Information. Address' Secretariat, Bombay. GHOSE, THE HON'RLE MR. JUSTICE SARAT KUMAR, I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab); Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Calcutta, b. 3rd July 1870. m. Belle, d. of Mr. De, M.A., I.C.S. Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta, Trinity College, Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Magistrate, Bengal; District and Session Judge, Acting Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1928; Confirmed 1929. Address: 7, London Street, Calcutta.

GHORPADE: SHRIMANT NARAYANRAO BABASAHEB, of Ichalkaranji. 5. in 1870 Adopted to the Gadi in 1876 and invested with powers in 1892. Educ: in the Rajaram

College, Kolhapur and Elphinstone and Law Colleges, Bombay. As a First Class Sardar in the Deccan represented the Sardars in the Bombay Legislative Council for 12 years with conspicuous ability. During the 43 years of his illustrious rule, various reforms have been introduced in the Jagir chief among them being free Primary Educa-



tion, Co-operative Societies, rural uplift Industrial development and promotion of higher education by several endowments and free gifts Has travelled far and wide and visited England and the Continent thrice.

Address: Ichalkaranji, (S.M.C.)

GHORPADE, SHRIMANT PAGE IN DIAGRAL IN DIAGRAL



District and representative of the Junior
Branch of the Sandur
Ruling House. He is the
father of Raja Shrimant
Yeshwantrao Hindo Rao
Glavanda Mombhata Ghorpade, Mamlakatmadar Senapathi, Ruler of Sandur Educ.: privately and has been in charge of his Jaghir for the last 30 years. m Shrimant Sow Taraban

Shrimant Sow Tarabau Saheb Ghorpade, and through her is related to the Tanjore Princes and the Ruling House of Baroda. He has improved his Jaghir villagevery much by giving permanency of tenure to his tenants. Vice-President of the Sandu State Council and a member of the Huzur Darbar, (Executive Council). He is a ken sportsquap and a very good shot. sportsman and a very good shot.

GHUZNAVI OF DILDUAR, THE HON. ALHADI NAWAB BAHADUR SIR ABDELKERIM ABU AHMED KHAN, KT. (1928), M.L.C., Zemindar and Land-owner; Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal. b. 25 August 1872. M. Nawab Begum Lady Saidennessa Khanum, 1894. Educ: St. Peter's School, Ex-mouth Devonships Messra, Wennaud Ginney, S. mouth, Devonshire. Messrs. Wren and Gurney's mouth, Devonshire, Messrs, Wren and Gurnet's Institution, London. Universities of Oxford and Jens (Germany). Returned to India, 1894 and settled on his estates handed down by his ancestors Fatehdad Khan Ghuznin Lohani, brother of Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Afghau Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu Chieftain of Bengal, Represented the whole of E. B. & Assam in both Moslem & Hindu interests in the old Imperial Legislative of Bengal in Moslem interests in Vicero & Council (1909-12). Represented the whole of Bengal in Moslem interests in Vicero & Council (1913-16). Was sent on a political mission to the Court of ex-King Hussein of Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pligrim Trains (1913). Entered Bengal Legislative Count, 1923 and 1926. Appointed Minister, Government of Bengal, in 1924 and again in 1927. Exempted from the Indian Arms Act in 1925-Elected Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee in 1928 and General Chairman of all Provincial Simon Committees in March 1929. Appointed Member, Executive Council, Bengal Government, April 1929. Author of "Pligzim Traffic to Hedjaz and Palestine" "Moslem Education in Bengal" and other works. Has one son (Alhadj Mr. I. S. K. Ghuznavi, B. Sc.) and four daughters. Address: North House, Dilduar, Mymensingh; Writer's Buildings, Calcutta. Lohani Manor, Lohani-Sagardighi, Mymensingh, Bengal.

GIBSON, RAYMOND EVELYN, C.I.E. (1924), I.C.S. Commissioner in Sind. b. 10th Oct. 1878. m. 1st 1925 Mrs. Effic Kerr Gorden (died 1926); 2ndly, 1927, Mrs. Greta Twiss. Educ: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1901 and became Asstt. Collector, 1902; Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Sind, 1903. Colonization Officer, Jamrao Canal, 1909. Asstt. Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government, 1910; Private Secretary to Governor of Bombay, 1912; Asstt. Collector, Gujarat, 1914; Collector in Gujarat and Sind, 1916; Acting Commissioner in Sind in 1923 and 1929; Commissioner in Sind, 1918. Acting Commissioner in Sind, 1918. Address: Karachi.

GIDHOUR, MAHARAJA BAHADUR CHANDRA MOULKSHWAR PRASAD SINGH, MAHARAJA BAHADUR OF GIDHOUR. b. 1890. Has been a Member of District Board, Monghyr; Vice-Chairman, Local Board and an Honorary Magistrate with Independent powers (to try cases singly). Member of Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1920-1926. Life Vice-President, Bihar Land holder's Association, Patna, President, Divisional Land-holder's Association, Bhagalpore-President, Baidyanath Temple Committee and scheme of Management. Ascended the Gadion 21st November 1923. Title of Maharaja Bahadur made hereditary in 1877, has a son and heir—Maharaj Kumar Chandra Choor Singh. Address: Srivillas, Gidhour, District Monghyr; No. 9/3, Hungerford Street, Calcutts.

Monghyr; No. 9/3, Hungerford Street, Calcutta.

GIDNEY, SIR HENRY ALBERT John, KT. (1931).
LT.-COL., I.M.S. (retired); F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E.;
D.O. (Oxon.); F.R.S.A. (London); D.P.H.
(Cantab.) M.L.A.J.P. Ophthalmic Surgeon.
b 9 June 1873. Educ: Baldwin's High School,
langalore St. Peter's, Bombay, and at Calcutta, Edinburgh R. College, University
College Hospital, London, Cambridge and
Oxiori Post Graduate Lecturer in Ophthalmology, Oxford University (1911), Entered
I.M.S., 1896. Served in China Expedition, 1900-01, N. E. Frontier, 1913 N. W.
Frontier, 1914-15 (wounded); and Great
War, 1914-1918; President-in-Chief,
Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European
Association, All-India and Burma, Leader
of Anglo-Indian Deputation to England, 1925.
Accredited leader of the Domiciled Comnunity in India and Burma; Member of
Legislative Assembly; Assistant Commisloner, Royal Commission on Labour in India;
anglo-Indian Delegate to the three Indian
Round Table Conferences, London; Member,
Indian Sandhurst Committee; Assessor to all
four Government of India Retrenchment Sub-

Committees (1931); Member, Joint Parliamentary Committee, 1933. Address: 87-A, Park Street, Calcutta.

GILBERT-LODGE, CAPTAIN EDWARD MORTON, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I., M.T.P.I., J.P. b. 23 Jan. 1880. m. May d. of Thomas Spencer, Esq. of Norwood, London, S. E. Edwa: at Sydney, N.S. Wales, Australia. Private practice London, 1903-1914; Royal Engineer, April 1915—May 1920, then retiring to Reserve with rank of Captain and is now on retired list; Asst. Land Acquisition Officer, Bombay, May-Nov. 1920; Land Manager and Consulting Surveyor to Govt. Development Directorate, Nov. 1920 to Dec. 1925. Address: Improvement Trust Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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GILES, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD DOUGLAS, C.B. (1932); C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1916); American D.S.M. (1919); A.D.C. to the King (1930-81); Major-General, Cavalry in India. b. 13th October 1879. m. Elleen Graham Dingwall-Fordyce, d. of late C. G. Dingwall-Fordyce and Mrs. J. F. Barry. Educ: Marlborough College, and R.M.C. Sandhurst. Joined King's Shropshire L.I., 1899; transferred to Scinde Horse, 1901; p.s.c., 1912; Great War in France, 1941-18 (4 times mentioned in despatches—D.S.O.; Bt. Lt.-Col., C.M.G., American D.S.M.); transferred to K.G.O., Central India Horse, 1919, Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1921-24 Commanded 4th (Secunderabad) Cavalry Brigade, 1925-20 and 3rd (Meerut) Cavalry Brigade, 1925-20; Director of Military Operations; Army Headquarters, India, 1930-31; Major-General, Cavalry in India, 1931. Address. Army Headquarters, India, Delhi and Simla.

GINWALA, SIR PADAMJI PESTONJI, KT. (1927), B. A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barristerat-Law; Adviser to Swedish Match Co. of Stockholm and Western India Match Co., Romby, b. Nov. 1875, m. Frenny Bezonji. Educ: Govt. High School and Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Called to the Bar, 1899; Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905: Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1915; Secretary, Legislative Council, Burma, 1916; resigned, 1920; President, Rangoon Municipal Corporation, 1922-23; Member Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930. Resigned July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference 1933. Address: 38, Hyde Park, Gate, London, S. W. 7.

GLANCY, SIR BERTRAND JAMES, K.C.I.E. (1936), C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1924), Political Sectary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department. b. 31st December 1882. m. 1914, Grace Steele. Educ: Clifton; Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford, Indian Civil Service. Address: Delhi and Simla.

GLANCY, SIR REGINALD ISIDORE ROBERT, K.C.I.E. (1928), C.S.I. (1921), Member of the India Council. 6. 1874; m. Helen Adeiaide, d. of Edward Miles, Bowen House. Educ.: Clifton College; Christ Church. Oxford, Entered I.C.S., 1896; Settlement Officer, Bannu, 1903; Finance Member of Council, H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, 1911-1921; Resident in Baroda, 1922; President of the Cabinet, Jaipur, 1923; Agent to the Governor-General, Central India 1924-20; Charpan H. E. H. Central India, 1924-29; Chairman, H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway Board, 1930; Member of the India Council, 1931. Address: India Office, London.

GLANVILLE, SIR OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE (See under De Glanville.)

ODBOLE, KESHAV VINAYAK, RAO SAREB (1934), B.A, I.L.B., Dewan, Phaltan State b. 21st September (1889). m. 18th March (1910) to Miss Thakutai, d of the late GODBOLE,

Rao Bahadur G. ar *Educ* a at the Joglekar New English School and Fergusson College, Poona: Entered Phaltan State Service on 27th Oct. 1921, as First Class Sub-Judge, then Settlement Officer, Huzur Chitnis, Registral, Co-operative Societies, High

Co-operative Societies, High appointed Court Judge Was appointed Dewan of the State on 8th Feb. (1929), Attended the 2nd and 3rd Round Table Conferences and represented the States of Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kuruudwad (Senior), Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg and gave evidence on their behalf before the John Parliamenters, Computtee in before the Joint Parliamentary Committee in 1933 Publication. Maharashtra Shakuntal Is regarded as possessing very intimate knowledge of matters concerning smaller States especially in the Deccan Address Phaltan (Dist, Satara).

GOENKA, RAI BAHADUR SIR BADRIDAN, KT, C.I.E., BA., Merchant, Millowner and Banker. Son of late Ramchander Goenka, b. (1888); graduated from the Presidency Collegs, Calcutta, (1905), m. 1899; Manorama second

Durgaprasad, Rais, Farrukhabad, Partner in the firm of the Messrs Ramdutt Ramkissendas and Ramchander Goenka & Sons, jute balers and shippers and sole piece-goods brokers



and sole piece 1900.

to Messrs Ralli Brothers, to Messrs Bombay and Poons GOUR, Sir Hari Singh, Kr. (1925), M.A., D. Litt., D.C.L. LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; Barrister-at-law b. 26 Nov. 1872 Educ : Govt. High School, Cambridge Preset, Municipal Committee and Messrs Ralli Brothers, D. Litt., D.C.L. LL.D., Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; Barrister-at-law b. 26 Nov. 1872 Educ : Govt. High School, Cambridge Preset, Municipal Committee, Leader of the Legislative Ralling (1932-35); Member, Bengal Legislative Council (1923-35); Trustee, Calcutta Improvement Trust; Honorary Presidency Magistrate; Fellow, Calcutta University; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation (1923-26); Member, Bengal Banking Enquiry Committee;

President, Marwari Association (1928-30), Connected with many educational and charitable Institutions, Club—Calcutta Club, Address "Goenka House", 145, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta.

GOKUL CHAND NARANG, THE HON'BLE DR Sir M.A., Ph.D , Bar-at-Law , Minister, Punjah Government, Lahore. b. 15 Nov. 1878. Educ Punjab University, Calcutta University, Oxford University, and Bern University. Was Pro-fessor and Barrister. Publications The Message of the Vedas and Transformation of Sikhism. Address: 5, Montgomery Road. Lahore.

GOLDSMITH, REV. MALCOLM GEORGE, Missionary of C.M.S. in Madras and Hyderal ad. Decean. b. 1849. Educ.: Kensington Proprietary Grammar School; St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Ordained, 1872; C.M. S. Missionary, Madras, 1872-73; Calcutta, 1874-75; Principal, Harris School, Madras, 1883-01, Hyderabad, 1891-09; Hon. Canon, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, 1905. Address: Royapet House, Royapettah, Madras.

GORDON, EYRE, B.A. (Oxon.), CSI (1935), CIE (1931), President, Public Services Commission, b 28 Feb 1844, m Lihas Edith Napier (1912); d 1933 Educ, Rossall and Queen's College, Oxford, Joined 1 (8 Member of the C P Executive Council Address Government of India, Delin and State Simla.

GOSWAMI, KUMAR TULSI CHANDRA, MA (Oxon.), Zemindar Member, Legislative Assembly. Son of Raja Kisorilal Goswam of Serampore, member of first Bengal Executive Council. b. 1898. Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta, Oxford and Paris. Delegate elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly to represent India at the August Session (1928) of the Emptre Papilamentery Associated (1928) of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Canada, and was Chairman of the Indian Section. Address: The Raj Barce, Scram-pore, Rainey Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta, Kamachha, Benares; Purl.

GOULD, HERBERT ROSS, B.A. (Oxon.); CIE Indian Civil Service. b. 17th April 1887, m. Florence Mary Butler. Educ College, Brasenose College Chilfton Chilfton College, Brasenose College Oxford. Arrived Bombay, 1911: Asst. Cullr Dharwar, Canara, Larkhana, 1911-16, Military Service, I.A.R.O. 1916-1919, Service, I.A.R.O. 1916-1919; Dy. Commissional Upper Sind Frontier, 1920-23; Cullr Sholapur, 1924-1928; Collr., Poona, 1929 Private Secretary to Governor (Actual) 1929-30. Address: Bombay and Poona

- Committee of Parliament, 1933, Hon Member of the Anthenseum Club, National Liberal Club and British Empire Society. Publications. Law of transfer in British India, 3 vols (6th Edition), Penal Law of British India, 2 vols. (4th Edition), Hindu Code (3rd Edition), The Spirit of Buddhism, (4th Leprint), His only Love, Lost Souls, Story of the Indian Revolution Random Rhymes and other poems. Address. Nagpur, C. P.
- GOVINDOSS CHATHOORBHOOJADOSS
 DIWAN BAHADUR, Ev-M. L.C., b. 20 Feb. 1878
 Leading Indian Merchant in Madras, Senior
 Partner of Messrs Chathoorbhoojadoss Khoosaldoss and Sons; Sheriff of Madras for the
 year 1914; Presented the city of Madras
 with a statue of H. M. the King-Emperor,
 President, the Southern India Chamber or
 Commerce, Vice-President of the S. P. C. A.,
 One of the founders of and for a long time
 Director of the Indian Bank, Ltd.; Was for
 several years a Trustee of the Madras Port
 Trust; Director, Madras Telephone Co., Ltd.;
 Director, Madras City Co-operative Bank;
 President, Hindu Central Committee, Madras;
 and Vice-President, Servants of Dharm;
 Society, Madras, Address: 459, Mint Street,
 Park Town, Madras.
- GOWAN, SIR HYDE CLARENDON, B.A. (Oxon.) V.D., C.I E. (1928), C.S.I. (1932); K.C.S.I. (1933); J.P., I C.S., Governor, Central Provinces, Sept. 1933, b. 4 July 1878. m. Edna Gowan (nee Brown). 1905. Educ: at Elstree School, 1889-1892; Rugby School, 1892-1897. New College, Oxford, 1897-1901; Univ. Col., London, 1901-1902. Under Secretary to C. P. Govt., 1904-08; officiated as Under Secretary Commerce and Industries Department Government of India, July to Nov. 1908, Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913-18; Financial Secretary to Govt. C. P., 1918-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Nagpur 1923-25; Financial Secretary to Govt. 1925-27; Chief Secretary, March 1927; Revenue and Finance Member, C. P. Government, July 1932. Address. Nagpur
- GRAHAM, SIR LANCELOT, M.A. (Oxon.), K.C.I.E. (1930), Bar-at-Law; C.I.E. (1924); I.C. S., First Governor of Sind, b. 18 April 1880, m. Ohve Bertha Maurice. Educ St. Paul's School, London and Balliol Coll., Oxford. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1904; Asstt. Collector, 1904; Asstt. Judge, 1908; Asstt. Legal Remembrancet, Bombay 1911; Judicial Asstt., Kathiawar, 1913; Joint Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India, 1921-1936. Address: Karachi.
- GRAHAME, WILLIAM FITZWILLIAM, I.C.S., Provincial Art Officer, Supdt. of Cottage Industries and Provincial Training Officer since 1925. b. 1871. m. 1905 Elizabeth Dunlop Dunning, niece of Governor Dunlop of Maine, U. S. A. Educ.: at Charterhouse and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Supdt. and Pol. Officer, S. Shan States, Commissioner, Pegn Division in 1918 and again from Feb. 1919 to June 1920, Superintendent and P. O., S. S. S. from 1922-25. Address: Pegu Club, Rangoon.

- GRAVELY, FREDERIO HENRY, D.Sc., F.A.S.B., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. b. 7th Dec. 1885. m. Laura Balling. Educ. Ackworth and Bootham Schools and Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Demonstrator in Zoology, Victoria Univ. of Manchester. Asstt. Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta; Asstt. Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras. Publications Various papers mostly in the Records and Memoirs of the Indian Museum and in the Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum. Address: Museum House, Egmore, Madras.
- GRAY, ALEXANDER GEORGE, J.F. (1918);
 Manager, Bank of India, Ltd., Vice-President,
 Indian Institute of Bankers. b. 1884, m. Duloe
 Murlel Fanny Wild, 1922. Educ.:
 Macclesfield Grammar School. Parrs Bank,
 Ltd., Manchester and District; arrived India,
 1905; entered service of the Bank of India,
 Ltd., 1908. Address: 88, Nepean Sea Road,
 Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- GREEN, SIR ALAN MICHAEL, KT. (1935); M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1933), I.C.S. Deputy High Commissioner for India, (1930); b. 11 April 1885. m. Joan, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Elkin, (1919). Educ.: St. Paul's School, Iondon, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1909. Address: India House, Aldwich London, W. C. 2. Meads, Frithsden Copse, Berkhamsted, Herts.
- GRIFFITH, LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR RALPH EDWIN HOTCHAIN, K C.S.I., C.I.E. GOVERNOR, North-West Frontier Province b. 4 March 1882. m. Pauline, d of Colonel A.P. Westlake, late 26th K G. O. Light Cavalry. Educ: Blundells School and R.M.C., Sandhurst. Address: Government House, Peshawar.
- GRIGG, SIR (PERCY) JAMES, K.C.S.I. (1936), K.C.B., Finance Member of Government of India since 1934. b. 16 Dec. 1890. c. s. of Frank Alfred Grigg. m. 1919 Gertrude Charlotte, y d. of Rev. G. F. Hough. Educ. Bournemouth School, St. John's College, Cambridge, Wrangler, Mathematical Tripos; appointed to Treasury, 1913; served R.G.A., 1915-18; Principal Private Secretary to successive Chancellors of the Exchequer, 1921-1930; Chairman, Board of Customs and Excise, Nov. 1930, Chairman, Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34; Finance Member, Government of India, 1934. Address: Government of India, Simla and Delhi.
- GULAB SINGH, REIS, SARDAR, EX. M.L.A., Managing Director, Punjab Zamindars' Bank. Ltd., Lyalipur, and Landlord. b March 1866, m. d. of Dr. Sardar Jawahir Singh Reis of Lyalipur. Educ.: Government Coll., Lahore. Headmaster, Govt. Sandeman High School, Quetta, for 10 years; Member, Lyalipur and Quetta Municipalities and Dist. Board, Lyalipur, and Pres. of several co-operative credit societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and reelected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India. Hon. Magte., Lyalipur for 9 years. Address: Bhawana Bazar, Lyalipur, Punjab.

- GULAMJILANI, BIJLEHAE, SAEDAE, NAWAE OF WAI. First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. b. 28 July 1888. m. sister of H. H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, son and heir, Nawabrada Saududdin Haldar. Educ. .
 Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was Additional Member, Bombay Legis. Council; and Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923; was elected Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Muslim League and is permanent President of Satara District Anjuman Islam, appointed Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay in 1929. President of the State Council, Jaora State, 30th July, 1930, for three months after which resigned. Address: The Palace, Wai, District Satara.
- GULLILAND, COLIN CAMPBELL, Secretary and Clerk of the Course and starter, Western India Turf Club Ltd. b. 2nd December 1892. m. Margaret Patricla Guilliand (nee Denehy). Educ: Oundle School. Joined F. W. Heilgers & Co., London, 1912; Calcutta, 1914-15; served with Indian Cavairy, 1915-1919: saw active service with 32nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19; with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29. Partner, Croft and Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay; served as member of Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929; joined W. I. T. C. as Asst. Secretary, Nov. 1929. Address: 5, Burnett Road, Poona.
- GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C. I. E. (1932), Bar-at-Law; Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department. b. 16 September 1876. m. second d. of the late Mr. K. N. Roy, Statutory Civil Service. Educ: London. Assistant Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council, 1910-14; subsequently Dy. Secretary and Joint Secy., Legislative Department, Government of India. Appointed Secretary. Legislative Assembly Department, 1929. Retired 1933 Address 29, Rajpore Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.
- GWALIOR, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUKHTAR-UI-MULK Az'm-UI-Iqtidar, Rafl-uBh-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohatashami-Dauran, Umdatul-Umra, Maharajadhiraja-Hisamus-Saltanat JIWAJIRAO SONDIA Alijah Bahadur Shrinath, Mansur-i-Zaman, Fidwi-Hazrat-i-Mailk-i-Mauzzam-i-Rafl-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan. b. 26th June 1916. Succeeded to the gadi on 5th June 1925. Address: Jal Bilas Palace, Gwalior.
- HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BAHADUR, KHAN BARADUR SIR MUHAMMAD, KT. (1922), K.C.S.I. (1927), K.C.I.E. (1924), Ih. D. Dewan of Travancore. b. Sept. 22. 1869. m. Sadathun Nisa Begum. Educ.: Zilla High School, Saldapet. Joined the Bar in 1888; in 1867 was presented Certificate of Honour on the occasion of Golden Jubilee of the late Imperial Majesty. Queen Victoria; from 1901. devoted whole time to local self-government and held the position of Chairman of Municipal Council; Pres., Taluk Board and Pres., Dist. Board; Khan Bahadur, 1906; Member, Legislative Council 1909-12, appointed Temporary Member Madras Executive Council 1919; was Commissioner of Madras Corporation, 1920. Gave evidence before Royal Commu. on Decentralisation and also before Public Services

- Commn., served as a co-opted member on Reforms Committes, Member, Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India. Nov. 1923-March 1924, Member of Council of the Governor of Madras, 1920-1924 Member of the Viceroy's Council, 1925-1930 Leader of the Indian Delegation to South Africa, 1928-27. Leader of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations (1929) Address: Trivandrum.
- HAIDER KARRAR JAFRI, SYED, Ex. Member, Legia. Assembly and Asstt. Manager, Court of Wards, Bairampur Raj. b. 8 Nov. 1879.
 Married. Educ.: Collegiate School, Bairampur, M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh, Agra College and Mistri's Accountancy Institution, Bombay; Member, Gonda Dist. Board, for six years; Member, Municipal Board, Bairampur, for 20 years; Vioe-Chairman, Bairampur, for 20 years; Vioe-Chairman, Bairampur Central Co-operative Bank; Member, Standing Committee, All-India Shia Conference, Trustee, Shia Coll., Lucknow; President and Trustee of the Bairampur Girls School. Address; Bairampur, Dist. Gonda (U.P.).
- HAIG, SIR HARRY GRAHAM, K.C.S.I., C.I E (1923), C.S.I. (1920); Governor of the United Provinces. b.13 April 1881. m. to Violet May Deas, d. of J. Deas, I.C.S. (retred) Educ.: Winchester and New Colleges, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1905; Under-Secretary to Govt., U.P., 1910 12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-1919; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1920; Secy, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22; attached Lec Commission, 1923-24. Private Secretary to Vicercy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept., 1926-30; Home Member, Govt. of India, 1930-34. Governor of U.P. Since Decr. 6, 1934. Address: Governor Camp (U.P.).
- HAJI WAJIHUDDIN, KHAN BAHADUR (1926), Managing Director of Pioneer Arms (o, Delhi and Meerut, During Great Balkan Wai (1910-12) was Treasurer, Meerut Division Red Crescent Fund; during Great War (1918) worked as Hon. Secretary, Meerut Cantonment War Loan Committee, Member of many educational institutions, Elected in 1916 to Meerut Municipal Board, re-elected in 1919; elected in 1920 to Legilative Assembly, re-elected in 1920 to Legilative Assembly, re-elected in 1923; re-elected unopposed in 1930. Elected to Rail way Finance Committee, 1931 and to Standing Committee for Fulgrimage to Hedjar, 1934 as well as to Fuel Oil Committee and to the Committee in the Department of Education Health and Lands to the Government of India. Appointed in 1922 to bench of Hon. Magistrates; appointed 1927; Chalrman, Cantonment Bench empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1920; Empowered "First Class" 1921; Encoded Troilbiton League of India, President of Meerut Canton ment Residents' Association; Elected Provident, Central Muslim Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilbiton ment Residents' Association; Elected Troilb

President of Mercantile Association and Elected President, U. P. Punjabi Sowdagar Conference, 1930. Address: Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

HAKSAR, COL. SIR KAILAS NARAIN, Kt., 1932; C.I.E., Mashir-I-Khas Bahadur; Political Member, Gwalior Darbar since 1912; b. 20th February, 1878; s. of Pt. Har Narain Haksar; g.s. of Rai Bahadur; Dharam Narain Haksar; C.I.E., one s. three d. Educ: Victoria College, Gwalior; Allahabad University, B.A., Hon. Professor of History and Philosophy, 1899-1903; Private Secretary to the Maharaja Scindla from 1903-12; Under-Secretary, Political Department, on deputation, 1905-1907; Capt. 4th Gwalior Imperial Service Infantry, 1903. Major, 1904; Lt.-Col., 1907; Col., 1924; Senior Member Board of Revenue, 1909-14; Director, Princes Special Organisation on deputation, 1 Feb. 1928 to 18 Dec. 1928, and since 1st December 1929 upto April 1932; Nominated Member to the Indian Round Table Conference both sessions; also served on the Federal Structure Committee and its Sub-Committee; first findian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference in India; served as Secretary-General of the Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; also represented Government of His Highness of Jammu and Kashmir at the 2nd Round Table Conference: Publications: (with H. M. Bull) Madho Rao Scindia, 1925; (with K. M. Panikkar) Federal India, 1930; occasional articles on social and literary subjects in the Asiatic Review. Address: Gwalior, Central India.

HALLETT, MAURICE GARNIER, B.A. (Oxon); C.I.E. (1930); C.S.I. (1934); I.C.S., Home Secretary, Government of India. b. 28 Oct. 1883. m. G. C. M. Veasey. Educ: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S., 1907; Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15; Magnstrate and Collector 1915-20; Secretary, Local Self-Government Dept., Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24; Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29; Commissioner, 1929-30; Ch. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32; Home Secretary, Govt. of India, 1932. Address: Home Department, Government of India, New Delhi, Simla.

HAMILL, HARRY, B.A., Principal, Elphinstone College. b. 3 Aug. 1891. m. Hilda Anne Shipp. Educ.: Royal Academical Institution, Belfast, and Queen's University, Belfast. After graduation served in British and Indian Army. Appointed to the I.E.S. in 1919. Address: Elphinstone College, Bombay.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM HENRY, M.A., J.P., F.R.G.S., M.R.S.T., V.D., Hon Presidency Magistrate; Principal, Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Chairman, European Association, Bombay; President, Bombay Rotary Club. Lt.-Col. Commanding, Bombay Battalion, 1931 b. April 20, 1886, m. Dorothy Dymoke, d. of late H. Dymoke of Scriveloby Hall, Lincolnshire. Educ: Warwick School, Worcester Coll.,

Oxford; Trinity Coll., Dublin. Address: Cathedral and John Connon High School, Fort, Bombay.

HAMPTON, HENRY VERNER, B.A. (Dub.) (First Class Hons. and Gold Medalist in Philosophy); Dip Ed., M.A., J.P., Fellow of the Bombay University, Principal, Secondary Training College, Bombay. b. 1 May 1890. m. Stella, only d. of the late Sir George Townsend Fenwick, K.C.G.M. Educ: Trinity College, Dublin. Appointed to I.E.S., 1913; Prof., Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, and Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1914-20; Vice-Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1920-23; Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, 1923-30; Principal, Secondary Training College since 1930, Publication: Editor, "Indian Education," 1919-23. Address: Secondary Training College, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.

HAR BILAS SARDA, DIVAN BAHADUR, 1932, F.R.S.L., M.E.A.S., F.E.S., b. 3 June 1867. Educ.: Ajmer Government College and Agra College. Was a teacher in Government College, Ajmer, was transferred to Judicial Department in 1892; apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; reverted to British service in Ajmer-Merwara in 1902; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist, and Sessions Judge and retired in Dec. 1923, and was Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur. Elected Member, Leg. Assembly, from Ajmer-Merwara Constituency in 1924 and re-elected in 1927, and again in September 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly. Was one of the Chairman of the Leg. Assembly. Presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaisya Conference at Bareilly in 1930; was a member of the Primary Education Committee appointed by the Government of India and of the General Retrenchment Committee; Government of India and of the General Retrenchment Committee; Government of India, Author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act."; also Ajmer-Merwara Court Fees Amendment Act and Juvenile Smoking Prevention Act, both passed by the Legislative Assembly. Publications: Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga; Maharana Kumbila; Maharaja Hammir of Ranthambhor Prithvira, Vijaya; is Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume and is Secretary of the Paropakariai Sabha of India. Address: Civil Lines, Ajmer, Raputtana.

HARI KISHAN KAUL, RAJA PANDIT, M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., Ral Bahadur. b. 1869 s. of Raja Pandit Suraj Kaul, C.I.E., Educ. Govt. Coll., Lahore. Asstt. Commsr., 1890; Jun. Secy. to Financial Commsr., 1893-97; District Judge, Lahore, 1897-98; Deputy Commr., Jhang, 1898; Settlement Officer, Muzaffargarh, 1898-1903; S. O. Mianwah, 1903-8;

Dy. Commsr., 1906; Dy. Commr., Muzaffargarh, 1908-09; Dy. Commsr. and Supdt., Census Operations, Punjab, 1910-12; Dy. Comm's, Montgomery, 1913; on special duty to report on Criminal Tribes, Dec. 1913-April 1914; Deputy Commissioner for Criminal Tribes, 1917-19; Dy. Commissioner, Jhelum, 1919; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, November 1920 to November 1923; Member, Royal Commission on Services, 1923-1924; Commissioner, Rawal Pindi Division, 1924; retired, Nov. 1924; Member, Economic Inquiry Committee, 1925; Member, Indian Tariff Board (Cotton Textile Industry Enquiry), 1926-27; Dewan, Bharatpur State, April to October 1927. Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1931-32. Address. 29, Lawrence Road, Labore.

HARISINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO BAHADUR THAKUR, OF SATTASAR, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister, State Council and G.O.C., Bikaner State Forces. b. 1882. Educ.: Mayo College. Address: Sattasar House, Bikaner.

HABRIS, Douglas Gordon, Dip. Ing. (Zurich), C.S.I., C.I.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Indian Public Works Department (retd.) (1925). b. 19 Oct. 1883. m. Alice, d. of Spencer Ackroyd of Bradford, Yorks. Educ.: Rugby School and Federal Polytechnic, Zurich, Switzerland. Asst. and Executive Engineer, P.W.D., 1907-14; Under Secretary to Government, U.P., P.W.D., 1915, Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1916; Secretary to P.W. D. Reorganisation Committee, 1917; Under-Secretary to Government of India, P.W.D., 1918; Asstt. Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, 1920; Secretary to New Capital Inquiry Committee, 1922; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Worls Branch, 1922; Consulting Engineer to Government of India, 1928-31. Member, Sind Financial Enquiry Committee, 1921; Member, Bombay Reorganisation Committee, 1932. Publications: 1rrigation in India (Oxford University Press). Address: 1, Hayes Barton, Shanklin.

HATHWA, MAHARAJA BAHADUR GURU MAHA-DRY ASRAM PRASAD SAHI OF. b. 19 July 1893; S. Oct. 1896 to the Gadi after death of father Maharaja Bahadur Sir Kishen Pratap Sahi, K.C.I.E., of Hathwa. Address: Hathuwa P. O., District Saran, Behar and Orissa.

HAY, MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES JOHN BRUCE; C.B. (1929); C.M.G. (1919); C.B.E. (1921); D.S.O. (1916); C.B.E. (1921); D.S.O. (1916); C.M.G. (1910); C.B.E. (1921); Fellow, R. Institute of International Affairs Inspector-General, Iraq Army and Head of the British Military Mission. b. 18 May 1877 at Rous Lench Court, Worcestershire. m. Agatha, youngest d. of the Rev. James Mangin, D.D. LL.D. one d. Educ.: Wellington College; Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley. On deputation to Canadian Militia, 1909-10; Extra A.D.C. to Lt. Governor of Bengal for Coronation Durbar, 1911; D.A.A. and Q.M.G. India, 1912-14; on the General Staff in France, Belglum, Aden and Iraq, 1914-18 (Despatches 5 times;

Brevet of Lieut.—Colonel C.M.G., D.S.O.), on the General Staff in the 3rd Afghan War 1919 (Despatches); on the General Staff in the Insurrection in Iraq (Despatches, C.B.E.). Commanding 19th Punjabls, 1921-23; Colonel on the staff, General Staff, Southern Command 1923-27; Commander, Xth (Jubbulpole) Infantry Brigade, 1927-29; Commander, Sind (Ind.) Brigade Area, 1929-31; Commander, Lucknow District, 1931-3; Commander, Lucknow District, 1931-3; Junior United Service, M.C.C. and Public Schools Alpine Sports Club. Address: The Citadel, Baghdad, Iraq.

HAYE, MIAN ABDUL, B.A., LL.B., M.B E. (1919), M.L.A., Advocate, Lahore High Court, b. Oct. 1888. Edue.: at Lahore Forman Christian College. Passed LL.B., 1910, started practice at Ludhiana; elected Municipal Commissioner same year; elected Jr. Vice-President, 1911 which office he held till 1921 when he was elected senior Vice-President. Is first non-official President of Ludhiana Municipal Council to which office he was elected in 1922. Address: President, Municipal Council, Ludhiana.

HAYLES, ALFRED ARTHUR, Editor and Managing Director, The Madras Matl, h March 7, 1887 m. Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928, Educ: London and Paris, Freelance journalism, London, till 1912; Joined staff of The Madras Tures, 1912; Assistion, The Madras Matl, 1921, becoming Editor, The Madras Sunnyside, White Road, Madras.

HENDERSON, ROBERT HERRIOT, C.I.E., Tea Planter (retired), Supdt. of Tarrapur Company's Tea Gardens, Cachar, Assam; Chairman, Ind. Tea Assoc, Cachar and Sylhet. Represented tea-planting community on Imp. Leg. Council, 1901-2, when legislation regulating supply of indentured coolie labour was under consideration. Was Member, Legislative Council of E. Bengal and Assam, President, Manipur State Durbar, 1917-18. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

HERAS, HENEY, S.J., M.A., Professor of Indian History, Director of the Indian History, Director of the Indian History torical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay University; Professor of History and Ancient Indian Culture, University of Bombay; Member of the Indian Historical Sciences, Corresponding Member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, London, and of Academia Espanola de la Historia, Madrid, b. September 11, 1888, Educ: Barcelona (Spain), Cleveland, Ohio (U.S.A.). Professor of History, Sacred Heart College (Barcelona); Principal, Our Saviour's College, Saragossa (Spain). Publications History of the Manchu Dynasty of China (in Spanish), 3 Vols. The Conquest of the Fort of Asirgarh by Emperor Akbar (according to an eye-witness) (in Ind. Ant.) The City of Jinji at the end of the 16th Centery (Ibid). The Portuguese Fort of Barcelor (Ibid). The European Prison of Sadas-va Raya (Ibid). Venkatapatiraya I and the Portuguese (Journal of the Mythic Society)

The Statues of the Nayaks of Mudura in the Pudu Mantapam (*Ibid*). Early Relations between Vijayanagara and Portugal (*Ibid*). Asoka's Dharma and Religion (*Ibid*); Historical Carving at Vijayanagara (*Ibid*); Goa Viragal of the time of Harihara II of Vijayanagara (Ibid). The story of Akbar's Christian Wife (Journal of Indian History); The Palace of Akbar at Fatchpur-Sikri (Ibid); The Great Civil War of Vijayanagara (Ibid-1617) (Ibid); Seven Days at Vijayanagara (Ibid). Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Ibid). Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Ibid). Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Ibid). Rama Raya, Regent of Vijayanagara (Ibid). Rama Baya (Ibid); Relations between Guptas, Kadambas and Vakatakas (Journal of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society); The Royal Patrons of the University of Nalanda (Ibid); Rama Deva Raya II, an Unknown Emperor of Vijayanagara (Ibid); The Portuguese Alliance with the Muhammadan Kingdoms of the Deccan (Journal, B.B.R.A.S); A Note on the Excavations at Nalanda and its History (Ibid); Three Mughal Paintings on Akbar's Religious Discussions (Ibid); Two Controversial Points in the Reign of Samudra Viragal of the time of Harihara II of Vijayana-Controversial Points in the Reign of Samudra Gupta (Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute). The Decay of the Portuguese Power in India (Journal of the Bombay Historical Society); Three Catholic Padres at the Court of Ali Adil Shah 1 (*Ibid*); A Historical Tour in search Addisinan I (10th); A Historical I durin search of Kadamba Documents (Ibid); A Newly Discovered Image of Buddha near Goa (Ibid); Pre-Portuguese Remains in Portuguese India (Ibid); Some Unknown Dealings between Bijapur and Goa. (Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission). A treaty between Aurangzeb and the Portuguese (Ibid); Jehangir and the Portuguese (Ibid); The Expansion wars of Venkatapa Nayaka of Ikeri (Ibid); A Paper Sanad of Basavappa Nayaka of Ikeri (Ibid); Krishna Deva Raya's Conquest of Rachol (Journal of the Rayal Saight Science of Carlo Paties and Raya's Conquest of Rachol (Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Incland), The Victory of Bluti Vikramakesar over the Pallavas (Ibid.) Triparvata (Journal of the Karnatak Historical Society), A Realistic School of Indian Sculpture in the 16th Century (Journal of the Univ. of Bombay) Three Forgotten Pallava Kings (Ibid.); The Origin of the Palla. The Royal Portraits of Mahabalipuram (Acta Mentatia); vas (Ibid.) The Jesuits in Afghanistan (The New Review). The Writing of History, Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Madras, 1926). The Aravidu Notes on Historical Methodology for Indian Students (Madras, 1926). The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijayanagara, Vol I, 1542-1614 (Madras, 1927); Beginnings of Vijayanagarav History (Bombay, 1929). The Pallava Geneology (Bombay, 1931); The Conversion Policy of the Jesuits in India (Bombay, 1933). Studies in Pallava History (Madras, 1933.) Address. St Xavier's College, Bombay.

HIDAYATALLAH, THE HON. SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN, K.C.S.I. (1933), President, Advisory Council, Sind. b. Jan. 1878. Educ: Shikarpur High School, D. J. Sind Coll. and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Pleader: Member and elected Vice-President, Hyderabad Municipality; Presdt, District Leg. Council, Local Board, Hyderabad, and Member, Bombay for past 14 years. Minister of Govt. In charge of Local Self-Government, 1921. Member of the Executive Council since June

1928—May 1934. Address: The Secretariat, Karachi.

HIGHET, JAMES COCHRANE, AGENT, North-Western Railway, India; b 1884. m 1907 Agnes Orme Lindsay. Educ Ayr Academy and Blairlodge; Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. Appointed Asst. Engineer, P.W.D. (Railways Branch), India, 1905; posted to Rastern Bengal Railway and employed on construction of Golakgani Gauhati extension, afterwards becoming sub-divisional officer, Saidpur; services lent to Kashmir Government and subsequently posted to the British section of Kashmir Railway survey, vva Abbottabad; transferred to Oudh and Rohilkhund Rly, in 1910 as Perronal Assistant to Manager; in 1914 was placed on special duty to investigate re-alignments and other works in the vicinity of New Delhi; Asst. Secretary, (Stores), Indian Railway Board, 1915; Asst. Secretary, War Branch, 1916; Controller, Railway Materials, 1917; Secretary to Indian Stores Purchase Committee, 1919; Asst. Agent, N. W. Railway, 1921; and Deputy Agent subsequently; Secretary, Indian Railway Roard, 1926; Director of Establishment of the Board, 1928; officiated as Agent, N. W. Railway from May to October 1931; appointed Agent, April 1932. Elected member of Institution of Civil Engineers, 1910. Address' Lahore.

HOGG, GILBERT PITCAIRN, M.A. (Glasgow), C.I.E. (1932), J.C.S.; Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. b. 2nd February 1884.

m. Isobel Bain Edua: Glasgow High School and Glasgow University Appointed to the Indian Civil Service after examination of 1907, arrived 28th November 1908 and served in East Bengal and Assam as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; transferred to Bengal, April 1912; Jt. Mgte. and Dy. Collr. Novr. 1914; Vice-Chairman, Chittagong Port Commrs. July 1915; on Military duty, Octr. 1917 to Jany. 1918; offg. Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Assam, May 1918; on Military duty, Aug. 1918 to Jany. 1919 and returned to Bengal; Magte. and Collr. April 1921; Commr. of Excise and Salt, Bengal, Septr. 1923; Offg. Secy., Govt. of Bengal, A. & I. Deppt., and Director of Industries, April 1926; Secy., Govt. of Bengal, Agril. and Ind. and P. W. Deppts. Novr. 1928; Offg. Commr., July 1931; confirmed as Commr., Decr 1931; Addl. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Poll. Deppts., Octr. 1932; Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, 10th April 1933. Address: Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

HOLLINS, SAMUEL THOMAS, C.I.E. (1931);
Inspector-General of Police, U.P. b. October 6, 1881. m. Ethel, youngest d. of T. Sheffield, Esq., Montenotte, Cork, Irlsh Free State three d. Educ.: Queen's University, Cork. Joined Indian Police, 1902 as Asst. Supdt. of Police; served in various districts as Asst. and as Supdt. of Police; Asst. to D.I.G., C.I.D. and Personal Assistant to I.G.; Seconded to Tonk State, Rajputana, as I.G. Police, 1915-18; Judicial Member, Tonk State, 1921-1925 D.I.G. I. Range U.P. 1928-1930;

D.I.G., C.I.D., U.P., 1930-31; appointed Inspector-General of Police, April 1931. Degree of Honour, Urdu; High Proficency Hindi, Police Medal, 1918. Publications: Tonk State Police Reorganisation Scheme; Tonk State Police Manual; Tonk State Criminal and Civil Court Manual, the Criminal Tribes of the U.P. Address: Lucknow U.P.

HOWELL, SIE EVELYN BERKELEY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Foreign Secretary to Government of India. b. Calcutta 1877. m. 1912, Lactitla Cecilia. Educ: Charterhouse, Emmanuel College, Cambridge; entered I.C.S., 1900. Political Assistant, N.W.F.P., 1906; Deputy Commissioner, 1907; Dist. Judge, 1907; served Zekka Khei Expedition, 1908; Dy. Commissioner, Kohat, 1910; H.M.S. Consul, Muscat, 1916; Dy. Commissioner, Basrah Wilayet, 1917; Military Governor, Baghdad, 1918; Revenue Commissioner, Mesopotamia, 1918-20; Deputy Foreign Secretary, 1922; Cfffg, Foreign Secretary, 1922; Resident in Waziristan, 1924-22; Resident in Kashmir, 1927-29; President of the Frontier Defence Committee under the Government of India, 1924. Publications: Contributions to the N.W.F. Provinces Gazetteer and various articles. Address: Government of India, New Delhi and Simla.

HUBBACK, THE HON. SIR JOHN AUSTEN, M A (Cantab.), C.S I. (1933); First Governor of Orissa. b 27 Feb. 1878. M. Bidget Alington Royds; Educ Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Asst. Magte and Collector and Settlement Officer in Bengal; Settlement Officer, 1909; Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collr, 1910; transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912; Offig. Secretary, 1913; temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Dept., India Office, 1915; Magistrate and Collector, 1916; sorved under Govt. of India, Army Department, 1918; Offig. Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; confirmed, 1919; Director of Land Records, 1923; Offig. Commissioner, 1925. confirmed 1428; Offig. Member, Board of Revenue, 1932, Member, Governors Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1933. Address. Secretariat, Government of Orissa.

HUDSON, SIR LESLIE SEWELL, KT., Member, Legislative Assembly from Sept. 1932. b. 25 Nov. 1872. Educ.: Christ's Hospital. Joined P. & O. S. N. Company, London, 1889, and came to their Bombay Office. 1894; subsequently stationed at Japan, China and Australia, returning to Bombay, 1915. Joined Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., October 1916. Deputy Chairman, Bombay Chamber of Commerre, 1923-24; President, 1924-25, 1927-23; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1928-26, 1927-28; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1982, 1933 and 1934. Address: P. O. Box 122, Bombay.

HUSAIN, SYED ABBAS, Principal Librarian of the State Library, Hyderabad. b. 1884, Educ: Nizam's College, Hyderabad Decean, Delegate to the Oriental Conference at Calcutta, 1922, Delegate to the All Indian Libraries Conference at Madras, 1923. Publications: A Supplemental Catalogue of the Arabic and Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library, Address: The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HUSSAIN, SIR AHMED, NAWAE AMIN JUNG BAHADUR, M.A., (1890); B.L., (1889); LL.1) (1924); C.S.I. (1911); NAWAE (1917); K.C.I. E. (1922); Peshi Minister, i.e., Minister to H.E. II the Nizam from 1915. to 1935 b. 11 Aug. 1863 m. Fatima Lady Amin Jung, 1907. Has 6e. 34 Educ.: Christian College and Presidency College, Madras, Governor's Scholar; High Count Vakil (1890), Advocate (1928), Deputy Colir and Magistrate, 1890-92; Asstt. Secretary to the Nizam, 1893: Personal Secretary to Nizam; 1895; Chief Secretary to Nizam's Govt., 1905 Publications: "Notes on Islam", articles in Periodicals. One of Hydorabad delegates to the First Round Table Conference 1980-31. Member of the Hon'ble Saefi Khan Committee Since 1904. Address: Amin Munzil, Saidbad, Hyderabad, Deccan.

HYDARI, SIR AKBAR, NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR, KT., CT 1928; P.C. (1936) Honorary LL.D. (Osmania); Honorary LL D (Madras); Finance and Railway Member, Hyderabad State Executive Council; b. 8 Novr 1869 s. of Nazerally Hydarl of Cambay, India m. Amena Najmuddin Tyabji (First Class, Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal) d. of Najmuddin Tyabji, Bombay; four s. two d; Educ at St. Xavier's College, Bombay; joined Indian Finance Department 1888; Assistant Accountant General U.P. 1890; Deputy Accountant General, Bombay 1897; Madras, 1900; Evaminer, Government Press Accounts, 1901. 1869 s. of Nazerally Hydari of Cambay, India General, Bombay 1897; Madras, 1900; Eva-miner, Government Press Accounts, 1901. Comptroller, India Treasuries 1903; lent as Accountant General, Hyderabad State, 1905. Financial Secretary, 1907; Secretary to Government, Home Department (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911. in addition Acting Director-General of Commetce and Industries, 1919. Accountant General addition Acting Director-General of Commerce and Industries, 1919; Accountant-General, Bombay, 1920; Finance and Rallway Member. Hyderabad State Executive Council, 1921 also Member for Co-operative Credit and Mines Department, 1927; Official Director Singaroni Collieries Co., Ltd., and Mining Boards, 1925; Director of the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., The Indian Cement Co. Ltd., The Indian General Trust Ltd., The Central Bank of India 14d. The Osmanshabi Mills Ltd. and the Azamulli Trust Ltd., The Central Bank of India Ltd., The Osmanhahi Mills Ltd., and the Azampahi Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Inter-University Bourd. 1925; First President, Hyderabad Educational Conference, 1915, President, All India Muhammadan Educational Conference, Calcuitt. 1917; delivered the Punjab University convocation Address, 1925; Fellow of the Bourder Library Process Alterna Muellus and Hyderabul. oversion Address, 1925; Fellow of the Boni-bay, Dacca, Aligarh Muslim and Hyderabul Osmania Universities; conceived and orga-nised the Osmania University, Hyderabul the first University of its kind in India, impuri-ing higher education through the medium of ing higher education through the medium of the vernacular (Urdu) while retaining English as a compulsory second language throughout the Urdu Nastaliq type marks a new era in Urdu printing and the development of Uriu literature; organised the State Archaeological Department; negotiated the purchase for the State of the N.G.S. Baliway; Led the Hydrabad Delegation to the three Round Table (Ferences in London at which he was a Mem' of ferences in London at which he was a Mem' a

of the Business, Federal Structure and Finance Sub-Committees; Member of the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee 1933 at which he was a member of the Reserve Bank and Railway Authority Sub-Committee and Advisor to the League of Nation's Monetary and Economic Conference held in London; President, Muslim Educational Conference (Bombay Presidenty) 1934; also Vice President, Nizam's Executive Council, and Chairman of the Informal Committee of Indian States Ministers; especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings. Publications: Hyderabad State Budgets and Educational Addresses. Address: Dilkusha, Kharatabad, Hyderabad, Jeccan, India. Rallway Authority Sub-Committee and Advisor to the League of Nation's Monetary and Economic Conference held in London; President, Muslim Educational Conference (Bombay Presidency) 1934; also Vice President. Nizam's Executive Council, and Chairman of the Informal Committee of Indian States' Ministers; especially interested in Ajanta Frescoes and Indian Paintings. Publications: Hyderabad State Budgets and Educational Addresses. Address: Dilkusha, Kharatabad, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

INDORE, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJA RAJ RAJESHWAE SAWAI SHRITUROJI RAO HOLKAR, BAHADUR. G.C.I.E.,
b. 26th November 1890. Educ.: Mayo
Chiefs' College, Ajmere; Imperial Cadet
Corps. Visited Europe, 1910; attended
Coronation, 1911; again visited Europe, 1913
and 1921: abdicated, 27th February 1926.
Heir: Prince Yeshwantzao Holkar, b. 1908.
Address: Indore, Central India.

SHWARDAS LUKHMIDAS, J.P., Yarn Merchant; b. 1872. Educ.: St. Xavier's School. For many years connected with Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Member of the Municipal Corporation; Member, Managing Committee of the Society of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay and is on the directorate of several well-known companies including the Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., the Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ltd., and the Ujnon Mills; trustee of Sir Hurkisondas the Uinon Mills; trustee of Sir Hurkisondas Narottam General Hospital and of Peder Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children; President of the Managing Council, Sir President of the Managing Council, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas General Hospital, Member of the Managing Committee of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, and Member of the Board of David Bassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institute. Director, Bundi Portland Cement, Ltd., and Punjab Portland Cement, Ltd., Member, Managing Committee, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association; Member, Managing Committee of the Helpless Beggars and President of his own community. Sheriff of Bombay, 1924. Member of the Sheriff of Bombay, 1924, Member of the Auditors'Council Director, Lonavia, Khandala Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Director, Panvel Taluka Electric Co., Ltd. and Nasik-Deolali Electric Supply Co., Ltd. Member of the Managing Committee, H. E. the Governor's Hospital Fund. Address: Garden View, Hughes Road, Bombay.

ISRAR, HASAN KHAN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR, TABIRUL-MULK, SIR MAULVI MOHAMMAD, KT., C.I.E., b. Shahjahanpur, 1865. m. Lady Israr, daughter of Malak Mohammad Azmat-ullah-Khan, Rais of Shahjahanpur 1886. Educ. Shahjahanpur and Bareilly Amirul-Umara, Home Member and President, Judicial Council, Bhopal, Retired 1927; Nominated Member, Council of State, 1931. Address: Jalikhothi, Shahjahanpur banpur,

Conference, Political and Social Conferences, some time Member, All India Congress Committee; President, U. P. Political and Social Conferences; Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Indian National Congress, 1910; President of the Allahabad Swadeshi League and of the Allahabad Harijan Sevak Sangh; went to Europe four times and delivered speeches and wrote in the press on India.

Address: 6, Edmondstone Road, Allahabad, U. P.

IZZAT N18HAN, KRUDA BAKHASH KHAN TIWANA. Nawab, Malik; Dist. Judge, Dera Ghazi Khan. b 1866 Educ.: Government High School, Shahp, private training through Col. Corbyn, Deputy Commissioner. Appointed an Hon. Magistrate, 1881; Extra Asst. Commer., 1894; British Agent in Cabul, 1903-06. Address: Khwajabad, District Shahpore, Punjab.

JACK, THE HON MR. JUSTICE ROBERT ERNEST, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. Dec. 20, 1878. m Bertha Inversity Shallcross, Educ Queen's Collego, Cork and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered the Indian Civil Service in 1902 and acted as District Magistrate and Collector and subsequently as Judge very to 1928. in April 1928, apprented Judge up to 1928, in April 1928 appointed Judge of the High Court, Calcutta Address: 5, Alipore Park Road, Alipore.

JACKSON, GILBERT HOLINSHEAD BLOMFIELD, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Puisne Judge, Madras High Court. b. 26th Jan. 1875. m. to Mrs. Jackson. Educ: Marlborough College, Merton College. Indian Civil Service. Address: High Court, Madras.

JADHAV, BHASKARRAO VITROJIRAO, M.A., LL B., M.L.A. b. May 1867. m. Bhagirathibal, a lady from the Vichare family of Ratnagiri District. Educ. Wilson College, Elphinstone College, and Government Law School. Served in Kolhapur State and retired as Revenue Member of the State Council. Started the Maratha Educational Conference in 1907 and revived the Satya Shodhak movement in 1911, and has been in the Non-Brahmin movement in the Presidency from its inception Representsidency from its inception Represented the claims of the Maratha and allied Committee before the joint Parliamentary Committee in England in 1919 and secured seven reserved seats for them; was nominated member of the Legislative Council in 1922 and 1923 and represented Satara in the last two elections Minister of Education,

1924-26 and Minister of Agriculture, 1928-1930. Leader of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Presidency; President of the Satyashodhak Samaj, 1920-30. Elected Member, Legislative Assembly to represent Central Division; Delegate to Round Table Cont., 1930-31; Associate Member of the Reorganisation Committee, Bombay. Chairman, Board of Directors of the Warden Insurance Co., Ahmedabad; Judge of the Supreme Court, Kolhapur, Address: Shahupuri, Kolhapur; and "Aram," Dongri, Bombay 9.

JAFRI, DR. S. N. A., B. A., BAR-AT-LAW, M.R. A.S. (London); Gold Medalist and Life Member of the International Historical Society of France; Deputy Director of Public Information. Government of India, Home Department. b. 1887. Graduated with distinction from Allahabad University in 1906 A. D. Called to the Bar from the Hon'ble Society of Gray's Inn, London, in 1929. Sometime Research Scholar in Economics at the London School of Economics. LL.D. of Kansas, U.S.A. Member of U. P. Civil Service. Worked as a Census Officer in U. P. Was on special duty as Recruiting Officer during the War; Worked as Provincial Publicity Officer to U. P. Government; Was on special duty as Provincial Publicity Officer for Intelleham Province in connection with Earthquake Rellef measures. Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India in June-July, 1934; Officiated as Director of Public Information, Government of India, April-October, 1935 Was specially deputed to Quetta to organise Earthquake publicity. Publications: "History and Status of Landlords and Tenants in the U. P." "An Introduction to the assessment of Incometax," "British Constitution (Constitutional Urdu Series.—No. 1), "Communism (Urdu)," etc. Address: Home Department, Government of India, Simla and New Delhi.

JAGATNARAVAN, Advocate, Chief Court of Oudh, and Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. b. Dec. 1863 m. Srimati Kamalapati, d. of P. Sham Narayan Saheb Raina. Educ: Canning Coll., Lucknow; non-official Chairman, Lucknow Municipality; Chairman, Reception Committee, 31st Indian National Congress; Member, Hunter Committee; was Minister, U. P. Govt., for Local Self-Government and Public Health. Address: Golagani, Lucknow.

JAMES, FREDERICK ERNEST, M.A., O.B.E. (1918), Chevaller de l'ordre de Leopoid (1920); b. 1891. m. Eleanor May Thackrah (1919). Educ: Leeds and London University. Army, 1914-15, Belgian Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Abbeville Amiens Tank Corps, 1916-19; General Secry., Belgium and Occupied Germany, 1919-20; General Secretary, Calcutta, 1920; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, and Whip of European Group, 1924-28; visited Persiare. Welfare British Employees, A. P. O. C., 1924; President, Calcutta Rotary Club, 1925-28; visited Java re. establishment of Students' hostel 1927, Political Secretary, U.P.A.S.I., 1929; Member, Madras

Legis. Council, Madras Corporation; Senat-Madras University; Madras Retrenchment Committee, 1931; Madras Franchise Committee, 1932; Madras Franchise Committee, 1932; Member, Legislative Assembly from 1932. Chief witness for European Association before Joint Select Committee 1933, Member, Standing Emigration and Finance Committee, Legislative Assembly Address: Madras Club, Madras.

JAMES, MAJOR-GENERAL Sir (WILLIAM) BERNARD, KT., 1925; C.B. (1918); C.I.E. (1912); M.V.O. (1911) e.s. of the Late William James, 42nd Royal Highlanders, The Black Watch, and of Otterburn Tower, Northernberland b. 8 Feb. 1865. m. Elizabeth Minto, e. d of late William Minto of Tingri Estate, Assam two s. Educ: U. S. College and Sandhurst, 1st Commission in 1886, Derbyshire Regiment, 1888, 2nd Lancers, Intelligence Branch War Office, 1900-01; South African War, 1902, various staff appointments in India; A. Q. M. G., Coronation Durbar, 1911; D. A. & Q. M. G., Corons, France, 1914-15; Brig.-General, General Staff, France, 1915-16; (Despatches) Brevet-Colonel. Temp. Q.M.G., India, 1916-17; Major-General, Administration Southern Command, 1917-19; Commanding, Bombay District, 1919-22; Director of Remounts, India, 1922-26. Founder and three President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India, 1923 and Editor, "Horse Breedma" Address: C/o Messr. Grindlay & Co. Ltd., Bombay.

JAMIAT RAI, DIWAN BAI BAHADUR, C.I.E DIWAN BAHADUR, Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal. 1930. b. 1861, m. 1891. Educ.: Bhown Kohat, and Gujarat Ent. Govt. Service, 1880, served in 1880, Political Office with Kuram F. F., 1880; a coompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886; special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan. 1897; Asst. to the Superintendent of Gazetteers of Baluchistan, 1902-1907, services acknowledged by Govt. of India. on special duty in connection with revision of Establishments, 1910; Asst. to Supdt. of Census Operations, Baluchistan, 1910-11, Ex. Asst. Commsr., 1902; Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1910: Past. asst. Commsr., 1902; Settlement Officer, Baluchistan, 1910-12; Provincial Superintendent of Census for Baluchistan, 1920-22, Patron, Hindu Panchayat; Vice-President Excommittee Red Cross Society; Member, From Mar School Committee: Member, From Museum Committee. One of the founders and patrons of Browne Gymkhana and of Sandeman Library and Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality, Publications: Quetta Municipality Publications: Quetta Municipality Publications: Quetta Municipality Publications: Quetta Municipality Publications: Quetta Municipality Publications: Quetta Municipality Publications: Quetta Municipality Publications: Audity Notes on Variour subjects Manud of Custoniary Law for Baluchistan, Addity Ouetta.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR, MAJOR-GENIUM H. H. THE SHREE MAHARAJA HARININ 1911 BAHADUR, INDAR MAHINDAR Sipar-1-Inglustia, Maharaja of, G.C.S.1 (1933), G.C.L.E. (1974) K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922), Heat A.D.C. to H.I.M. the King-Emperor (1974), son of the late Gen. Raja Amarsin 1911

K C.S.I. Salute 21 guns; b. 1895; s. in 1925 his uncle Lt.-Genl. H., H. Shree Maharaja Pratapsinghi Bahadur, Sipar-i-Saltanat-i-nglishia, G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.B.E., A D.C., LL.D. Educ. at Mayo College, Ajmer and the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun Heir Apparent: Shree Yuvaraj Karansınghij, b. 9th March 1931 at Cannes (S. France) Address Lumnu Tewi and Sringara-Kashmir. Jammu Tawi and Srinagar-Kashmir.

JAMSHED NUSSERWANJI, Merchant. b. 7th January 1886. Educ. at Karachi. Member of Municipality, 1914; President of Municipa-lity, 1922-33; Mayor, Karachi, 1933-34; Asst. Provincial Commissioner of Scouts in Sind and Chairman, Sind Contral Co-operative Bank, Ltd. Publications: Kara-chi Municipality as at present and its future, and Reconstruction of Civic Life. Address: Bonus Road, Karachi.

JANAKSINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR. B.A., C.I.E., Bahadur. b. 1877. Educ. Joined Kashmir Service in 1901 serving in various capacities both in Civil and Military Deptts. In the Civil Branch as Naib Tehsildar, Tehsildar, Dist. Magte and Sessions Judge and finally as Dist. Magre and Sessions Judge and many as Revenue Minister. In the Military Branch as Dy. Asst. Quarter-Master General, Brigade Major, O. C. the 2/2 Kashmir Rifles and Sind Kashmir Rifles. Got Afghan War Medal and Class order of British India, 1919; Military Secretary to Commander's-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Army and Public Works Minister. Retired from State Service, May 1932. Address: P. O. Khera, via Palanpur.

JARMANI DASS, SIRDAR, O B.E., Minister-in-Waiting and Household Minister, Kapurthala State. b. 4 September 1893, Sultanpur, Kapurthala State Educ at the Punjab, Oxford, and Sorbonne (France) Universities. Attended the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926, 1927 and 1929 as a Member of Indian Delegation, adviser to the Princes' Delega-tion at the first Round Table Conference in 1930 and a Delegate to the second Round in 1930 and a Delegate to the second flower of the Conference, 1931. Retired from Karur (Address. Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bonnoby. thala State service in 1933, joined His Highness of Patiala's Government in 1933 by AYANTI RAMAYYA PARTULU, B.A., B.L. b. Aug. 1861. Educ.: at Rajahmundry and Samad in Ray. Debtt. in Madras in charge of portfolios for Forests and Agri-culture. Holds First Class Order of Nishan-I-lifithar of kapurthala State Legion d'Honneur (France), Star of Military Merit of Spain, Star of Merit of Cuba, Order of Sun and Lion (Persia); Order of the Nile (Egypt), Order of (Morocco); Order of Abyssina and First Class Order of Chili-and Order of Bhawalpur State. Addres. I atiala.

ATKAR, BHIMRAO HANMANTRAO, B.A., LL.B., Pleader. b. 24 April 1880. m. to Annapurnaba Jatkar. Bduz.: at Basim A. V. School, Amraoti High School, Fergusson College, Poona, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Joined Yeotmal Bar in 1906, a Congressman working as one of the Joint Secretaries of the District Association, Yeotmal, since its inception in 1915; non-official elected Chairman, Yeotmal Muni-cipality, since 1919; President of the Coperative Central Bank Ltd., Yeotmal; Deputy

President, Berar Co-operative Institute Ltd., and Vice-President, District Association, Yeotmal. Address: Yeotmal (Berar).

JAVLE, MORESHWAR CHINTAMAN, DR., J.P., and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. and Hon. Fresidency Maristrate since 1912.
b. 12 Oct. 1880. m. Miss Mogre. Educ. Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools; studied in Aryan Medical Scrool of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College, Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30 years. Elected Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent, general, elections. Cheirman portation from G ward in 1910; re-elected at subsequent general elections; Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation, 1922-23; Chairman, Schools Committee, 1922-30; Chairman of the Health Committee, 1929-30; Chairman of the Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor Improvements Committee, 1929-30; Mayor of Bombay, April 1933-1934. Address: Wayor Building, Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Building, Opposite B. B. & Station, Dadar, Bombay 14.

AYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Member, Legislative Assembly. Educ.: at Bombay University. Started a charitable public school called Aryan Education Society's High School in Bombay, worked there four years; practised as a barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life in 1916 and since 1921 completely in public life; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 by the Bombay University Constituency; and was leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council until his resigna-Party in Bombay Council until his resigna-tion after the reeting of the Congress in 1925. Entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, con-tinued a member thereof till 1930. Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March. Leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla session, was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Committee, Member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on the White Paper. Publications: Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. Address. Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Madras. Served in Rev. Deptt. in Madras Presidency and retd. as 1st Grade Depy. Collt., 1917; acted as Presidency Magistrate, Madras, for three years. Ex-Member, Legislative Assembly. Publications: A defence of literary Teligu and several articles on literature, history and archæology. Also Telugu translations of the Sanskrit drama Uttararama-Charitam, Amaruka Kavyam and Champu Ramayanam Editor of the Suryaraya Telugu Lexicon being published by the Telegu Academy and also Volume IX of the South Indian Inscriptions (series published by the Government of India), Chairman of the Senate of the Telegu Academy (Andhra Sahitya Parishat). Address Muktisvaram, Godavri Dist.

Superintendent of District Jall. b. July 1867; m. d. of Subadar Major Yacoob Khan Saheb Sirdar Bahadur. Educ: at Saint Thomas Mount, Madras. Was Member, Cantonment Committee, for 14 years; member, district board for 12 years of which for 3 years was Vice-President: and Hon. Magte. for Madras for seven years. Address: Saint Thomas Mount, Madras.

JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914); C.S.I. (1924); General Staff, Army Headquarters, b. 15 Dec. 1878. m. Cicely Charlotte Cowdell. Educ.: at Blundells, Tiverton and Plymouth College. Address: Simia.

Simla.

JEHANGIR, COWASJI, SIR (Bart.), M.A. (Cambridge), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E., M.L.A. b. Feb. 1879; m. to Hirabal, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal) M.B.E. d. of M.H.A. Hormusji of Lowji Castle. Educ: at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and St. John's College, Cambridge. Member of the Bombay Corporation from 1904-1921; Chairman of the Standing Committee, 1914-16; Member of the Standing Committee, 1914-16; Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20; Honorary Secretary, War Loan Committee, 1917-1918; Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bombay, in charge of the Revenue Department (6th Dec. 1921-15th July 1922); Member of the Executive Council, General Department (23rd June 1923-23rd June 1928). Elected Member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930; Delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co., Ld. Succeeded his father in Baronctcy on July 26, 1934. Address: Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEYPORE, RAJAH OF, SRI SRI SRI VIRRAMA DEO VARMA, s. of late Maharaja Sri Sri Sri Krishnachandra Deo and late Sri Sri Sri Rekhadevi Mahadevi. b. 28 June 1869. m Sri Sri Sri Heeradevi Pattamaharani of l'atna State. Educ: Privately. Succeeded to the gadi on 21 Feb. 1931; first landed zamindar in the Orissa owning about 14,000 square miles. Publications: Author of several works in Sanskrit, Oriya and Telugu. Address: Fort, Jeypore, Vizagapatam Distatet.

JHALA, RAJ RANA SHRI MANSINHJI SURATSINHJI, C.I.E. (1918); was Dewan, Dhrangadhra State and some time Member, State Cabinet at Jaipur, Rajputana. Retired



in 1934 on pension. Educ.: Dhrangadhra and Rajkot. Was first Guardian to H.H. Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadhra when he was Heir-Apparent and accompained him to England; was afterwards for a few years in Government service and left it as Dy. Superintendent of Police to join service in his parental

join service in his parental State, where he was for a year Personal

Assistant to H.H. Maharaja Saheb and then his Dewan. Member of the State Council, Jalpur, from Dec. (1922) to March, (1923) Address: Ghanshyampur, Dhrangadhra State

JIND, H. H. FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL ITIKAD DAULAT-I-NGLISHIA, RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SHE RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA BAHADUR, COLONEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. 1879:s. 1887. Address: Sangrur, Jind State, Punjab.

JINNAH, MAHOMED ALI, Bar.-at-Law. b. 25th
Dec. 1876. m. d. of Sir Dinshaw Petit. (d)
Educ. Karachi and in England. Enrolled as
Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1906; Ptc
Secretary to Dadabhoy Naoroji, 1906 Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1910
President, Muslim League (special session),
1920; Attended Round Table Conference,
1930; President, Muslim League, 1934
Address: Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JOGENDRA, SINGH, THE HOM. SIRDAR SIR. Kt. (1929). Taluqdar, Aira Estate, Kheri District. Minister of Agriculture (1926) b. 25 May 1877. m. Winistred May of Donoghue. Contributes to several papers in India and England. Has been Home Minister, Patiala State. Fellow of the Punjab Univ.; Presdt. of Sikh Eduel. Confee, served on Indian Sugar Committee, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commission and Skeen Committee, Member of Council of State, Editor of East and West. Publications: "Kamla", Nurjahan; Nasriu, Life of B. M. Malabar and Kanu "Thus spoke Guru Nanak". Address: Aira Holme, Simla (East).

JOHNSON, THE HON. JOHN NESHTT GORDON, C.I.E. (1928); I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, b. 25 February 1885. Educ: Rossall School; and Queen's College, Oxford (Sentor Scholar). Entered I.C.S., 1909; Under Secretary to Government, Unked Provunces, 1915-16; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 1/3 Gurkhas, 1918-19; Registra, Allahabad High Court, 1919-24; Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1924; Offg. Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1924; Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, 1925, again Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, 1925, officiated as Chief Commissioner, Delhi, March-September 1928, and April-October 1930; appointed Chief Commissioner, Delhi, March 1932. Address: Chief Commission:

ONES, CHALLES EVAN WILLIAM, B.A., M. (Oxon.), Honours History (1902); Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Govt Education Department, Central Provinces b. 9th July 1879. Educ: Landovery Collegand Brasenose College, Oxford. Government Educational Service, Egypt (1902-1904). Asst. Master, Bromsgrove School (1904-1906), retired Indian Educational Service, 1900-1906) pretory, Public Instruction, N. W. Province (1917-1921); and Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces since 1921 Address: Nagpur.

JOSHI, SIR MOROPANT VISHVANATH, h. I. K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.R., b. 1861. Educ. : herean Coll., Poona, and Elphinstone (cil., Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Jud and

Commr's Court in Berar from 1884-1920; Home Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25; Prestdent, All-India Liberal Federation, 1925, Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Advocate, Judicial Commissioner's Court C. P. Address: Amraoti, Berar.

JOSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J. P. Member of the Servants of India Soc. b. June 1879. #Sate.: Poona New English School and Deccan Coli. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Soc., 1909. Sec., Bombay Social Service League, since 1911, and Sec., Bombay Presy. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-1929; Sec., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-1929. Was sent to Mesopotamia by Govt. of India as representative of the Indian Press, 1917, and in 1920 to Washington and in 1921, 1922, 1925 and in 1929 to Geneva as delegate of the working classes in India to International Labour Confec., Deputy Member of the Governing body of the I.L.O., since 1922. Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal (1919). Was awarded, but declined C. I. E. in 1921. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corpn. since 1919, up to end of March 1923. Nominated by Govt., a Member of the Legislative Assembly in 1921 and again in 1924, 1927 and 1931 to represent labour interests. Appointed a Member of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative, Attended Round Table Confec.; 1930, 1931 and 1932 and was for sometime member of the Consultative Committee. Attended the meetings of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate, Elected Member of the Governing Body of the I L O., Geneva. Address: Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

KAJIII, ABBEALI MAHOMEDALI, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law; late Judge, High Court, Bombay, b. 12 February 1871. Educ.; St. Mary's Institution, Byculla; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, Downing Coll., Cambridge, and Lincoln's Inn. Ord. Fellow, Syndic and Dean in Law of Bombay Univ.; President, Anjuman-1-Islam, Bombay Islam Club and President, Islam Gymkhana. Address: Dilkoosh, Grant Road, Bombay.

Address: Dilkooah, Grant Road, Bombay.

KALE, VAMAN GOVIND. Professor, Fergusson College. b. 1876. Educ.: New Englis. School and Fergusson Coll., Poons. School and Fergusson Coll., Poons. As a life member in 1907. Fellow of Bombay Univ. for five years since 1919. Prof. of History and Economics, Fergusson Coll., Member, Council of State, 1921-23, and member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-25; Secretary, D. E. Soclety, Poons, from 1925 to 1928; Vice-President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, etc. Liberal in Politics, has adressed numerous public meetings; has published many articles on economics and political and social reform, and the following works: "Indian Administration," Indian Economic Problems," "Indian Administration," Indian Economic Reforms," "India's War Finance," Currency Reform in India," "Constitutional Reforms in India," Economics of Protection in India," "Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics in India," "Problems of World Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics and India," "Froblems of World Economics of Protection in India," "Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Froblems of World Economics of Protection in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in India," "Economics in

my," "India's Finance since 1921," etc. Address: "Durgadhivasa," Poona No. 4.

KAMAT, BALKRISHNA STARAM, B.A., Merchant. b. 21 March, 1871. Educ.: Deccan Coll. m. Miss Yamunabai R. M. Gawaskar of Cochin. Member, Bombay Legis. Ceuntil, 1913-16, 1916-20; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23 (Liberal); Member Kenya Denutation to England, 1923: Member of various educational bodies; has taken part in work for social and agricultural reform, lately Member, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture; Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee; Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1930-34; Member, Bombay Retrenchment Committee. Address: Ganeshkind Road, Poona 5.

KAMBLI, SIDDAPPA TOTAPPA, B.A., LL.B., DIWAN BAHADUR, Minister for Education to Bombay Government b. September 1882. Educ at Deccan College. Practised as Pleader from 1906 to 1930 in Dharwar Courts: Non official President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930, President of Hubli Municipal Borough from 1922 to 1930, President, Dharwar Dist Local Board in 1929 and 1930 Member of Bombay Council since 1921; Deputy President, Bombay Council, 1927-30; organised first non-Brahmin Conference in Hubli in 1920, was member, Railway Advisory Committee, M. S. M. Railway for about two years: Presided over 1st Karnatak Unification Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Belgaum and Co-operative Conference held at Bangalore in 1927 was President, Dharwar Non-Brahmin League member, Lingayat Education Association, Dharwar and Indian Women's Aid Society, Hubli. appointed Minister to Bombay Government in November 1930. Addressed 18, Queen's Garden, Poona.

KANDATHII., MOST REV. MAR. AUGUSTINE, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam, Was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911; b. Chemp, Vilkam, Travancore, 25 Aug. 1874. Educ.: Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Priest, 1901. Parish Priest for some time; Lector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam. and Private Sec. to the first Vicar Apoetolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911. Consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911. s. Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 0 Decr. 1919; Installed on 18 Decr. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur and Kottayam); Installation 16 Nov. 1924. Address: Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANGA, SIR JAMSHEDJI BYRAMJI, KT. (1928); MA., I.L.B., b. 27th Feb. 1875, s. of Byramji Bhikaji Kanga, Share and Stock Broker. Educ. Elphinstone High School, Wilson College, and Government Law School. Bombay. Advocate of the High Court, Bombay. 1903; an Additional Judge of Bombay High Court, 1921; Advocate-General, 1922-1935, Address: 120, Malabar Hill. Bombay. RANHAIYA LAL, THE HON. Mr. JUSTICE RAY BARADUR, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Alishabad, b. 17 July 1866. m. Shrimati Devi, d. of Vyas Gokuldasji of Agra. Educ.: The Muir Central College, Aliahabad; joined the U.P. Civil Service on 22 April 1891 as Munsiff, acted as Subordinate Judge in 1007; appointed Asst. Sessions Judge 1908; acted as District and Sessions Judge, appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, July 1912; acted as Judge of Aliahabad High Court in 1920 and subsequent years for different periods. Promoted Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1922. Appointed Judge of Aliahabad High Court again in 1923. Retired July 1926; Vice-President, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29; Member, Hindu Religious Endowments Committee, 1928-30; Member, Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., since 1925; Honorary Treasurer, Aliahabad University since 1927. Publications: Elementary History of India; Dharms Shiksha or a treatise on Moral culture in the vernacular, and A Note on the Reorganisation of the Judicial Staff. Address: No. 9, Elgin Rogal, Aliahabad.

KANIA, HARILAL JEKISONDAS, B.A., LL.B. (The Hon. Mr. Justice) Judge, High Court, Bombay. b. 3rd Nov. 1890. m. eldest d. of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.I E. ex-Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay About eighteen years' practice at the Bombay Bar as an advocate on the original side of the High Court. Acting Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1930, 1931 and 1932. Address: 102, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KANIKA, RAJA BAHADUR SIR RAJENDRA NARAYAN BHANJA DEO, Kt., (1933), O B.R., (1918), RAJA OF. b. 24 March 1881. m d. of late Raja Laduknshore Mandhata, Ruling Chief of Nayagarh State, Orissa, in 1899, Educ: Ravenshaw Collegiate School and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed management of Kanika Raj from Court of Wards, 1902, Nominated Member, Bengal Advisory Fishery Board, 1908, Elected Representative of the Landholders of Orissa and Chotanagpur to the Bengal Legislative Council, 1909; Conferred with the personal title of Raja, 1910; Elected Representative of Orissa Legislative Council, 1912, and again from the same constituency in 1916, Elected Additional Member to Viceroy and Governor, General of India's Legislative Council from Bihar and Orissa Landholders' Constituency, 1916; Co-opted Member as representative of Bihar and Orissa Province to the Parliamentary Committee (Southborough) sat on the division of functions between the Central and Provincial Governments and between the Executive Council and Ministers in Provincial Governments, 1918; Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919, Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919; Elected Member of the Patna University Senste from 1919 to 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1921; Elected Member from Bihar, Orissa and Chotanagpur

Landholders' Constituency to the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1922; Elected Member from Orissa Landholders' Constituency to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1923 and again from the same constituency, 1920 Mombard Member of the Patna University Senate from 1927 to 1929. Member of the Committee elected by Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council to co-opt with the Simon Commission, 1928. Appointed Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, January 1929 and Vice-President of the said Executive Council, December 1931 Ex-Officio Member of Patna University Senate, 1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since 1932. Conferred with the title of Raja Bahadur as personnal distinction 1934 Address'. Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa.

KANITKAR, KESHAV RAMCHANDRA, M.A., B.Sc., b. 22 Aug. 1876. Educ: New English School at Wai and Poona and Fergusson College, Poona. Worked as Life Member and Professor of Physics in the D. E. Society's institutions, 1903-32; was in charge of the Boarding House, New English School in 1905. in charge of Fergusson Coll. Hostels, 1906-14, in charge of Navin Marathi Shala, 1914-21; has been on the Bombay University Senate for the last 17 years, was on the Syndicate, 1921-29, and on the School Leaving Examination Board for 6 years and Chalrman, Poona District School Board, for six years: represented western part of Poona on the Poona City Municipality for nearly 7 years and worked on the Visweshwaraya Technical Education Committee, 1920. Secretary, Physical Training Committee, appointed by the Government. 1928, Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, 1921-1929, with a short break in 1924, was given King's Commission in 1928 as Senior Grade Officer in the Bombay University Training Corps. Working as a Life Member of the Modern Education Society. Prof. of Physics in the Nowrosij Wadia College Poona. Elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34 Address: Ganesh Wadi, Fergusson College Road, Poona 4.

KARANJIA, BEHRAM NAOROSJI, Merchant b. Sept. 1876. Educ. Elphinstone High School and Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Patsi Benevolent Institution of Bombay. Was President of Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association; was Hon. Secretary of the War Loan Committee for A Ward of Bombay; was Hon. Secretary, Our Day Fund; Hon. Secretary of "People's Fair" in 1921. Awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Medal and a Certificate of Merit in 1922. Is Chairman of Versova Beach Sanitary Committee. Gave evidence before the Cotton Tariff Committee; also gave evidence before the Tariff Board of Inquiry re: Gold Thread Industry and Central Banking Inquiry Committee. Is a Member of the Society for the Protection of Childon in Western India; also a Trustee of various charitable institutions and has been the Director of some Joint Stock Compart President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1981 Address: Messrs. Gobhai Karanjia, Lincold, Bombay 2.

KARAULI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR BHOM PAL DEO BAHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA BHAL. K.O.S.I., b. 18 June 1866. s. 21 August 1927. Address Karauli, Rajputana.

KARVE, DATTATRAYA GOPAL, M. A. (Bombay); Principal and Professor of History and Economics, Willingdon College, P.O. Dist. Satara, University Teacher, and fellow Bombay University; b. 24 Dec. 1898; s. of Karve, Gopal Balkrishna and Gopikabai; m. 1924 Sumatibai, d. of Mr. Khare; three s. and one d Educ.: New English School and Fergusson College, Poona. Cobden Medalist 1921; Wedderburn Scholar 1923; Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona 1923-1935, Assistant Superintendent, New English School 1924-26; Leutenant and for some time Acting Adjutant University Training Corps 1924-28; General Secretary Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports Association 1924-27; Rector, Fergusson College Hostels 1928-31; Gave evidence before Indian Sandhurst Committee 1928; Associate Member of the Servants of India Society; Local. Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute; Member, Indian Economic Association; Member of Council, Decean Sabha; has frequently contributed to the press on political, economic and constitutional matters. Publications: Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems (1927, 1929), Federations, a study in Comparative Politics (1933), Indian Federal Finance (1929), Geneva and Indian Labour (1931), Economic Conditions in the Decean at the advent of British rule; Parliamentary Government (1934); Economic Planning in India 1935 Address: Willingdon College, P.O. Dist. Satara. Club. P.Y.O. Hindu Gymkhana, Poona.

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and Kashmir, Maharaja of.

KASTURBHAI LALBHAI, SHETH, Millowner; b. 22 Dec. 1894. m. Srimati Sardaben, d. of Mr. Chimanial Vadilal Zaveri of Ahmedabad. Educ.: at Gujerat College, Ahmedabad, Hon. Secretary, Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee, 1918-19; elected Vice-President, Ahmedabad Millowners Association, 1923-26; elected member, Legislative Assembly as a representative of the Millowners' Association (1923-26); Nominated as a delegate to the 12th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929. Nominated delegate to the 18th Inter-National Labour Conference, Geneva, 1934; Elected President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry 1934-35; Elected President, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, 1935. Address: Pankore's Naka, Ahmedabad.

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ASPDEN, KT. (1927), J.P., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Member, Council of Imperial Agricultural Research. b. 20th January 1884. m. 1928, Mildred, second d. of late J. S. and R. A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire. (d. born 17th October 1934). Educ. at Boiton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1907; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of the several companies under their control.

Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and 1922: Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923: Officer in Bombay Light Horse: Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925: Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925: 26-31-32: President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926-26-31-32: President, Chamber of Commerce, 1926. Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926. Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay), 1926. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1935. Address: Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, Khan Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. b. 1892. Educ. Jubbulpore, Aligarh and Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal Committee, Khandwa, 1920, 1924 and 1933; Member, Central Provinces Legislative Council, 1923-1935. Minister for Local Self-Government, Public Works, Public Health, etc., Central Provinces. Address: Imlipora, Khandwa,

KEANE, Sir Michael, K.C.S.I., 1932; C.S.I., 1929; C.I.E., Governor of Assam. b. 1874; m. 1911; one s. two d. Educ. University College, Dublin, Indian Civil Service, 1898; Under Secretary to Government, U.P., 1906-08; Settlement Officer, Rajputans, 1910-14; Secretary to Government, U.P., 1917-19; Chief Secretary, 1919-21; President, Legislative Council, United Provinces, 1921-25; Member, Public Service Commission, 1928; Commissioner, Meerut, and Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1929; Member, Board of Revenue, U.P. 1930-31; Governor of Assam, 1932. Recreation: Golf, tennis, fishing Address: Government House, Shillong.

KELKAR, NARSINHA CHINTAMAN, B.A., LL.B. (1894); ex-M.L.A., Editor, Kesare, Poona. b. 24 Aug. 1872. m. Durgabal, d. of Moropant Pendse. Educ.: Miraj, Poona, Bombay Dist. Court Pleader till 1898; editor, Mahratta, Poona, from 1897 to 1919; editor, Kesari from 1897 to 1899 and again from 1910 to 1931. Municipal Councillor from 1898 to 1924; President, Poona City Municipality in 1918 and again from 1922 to 1924; President, Bombay Provincial Conference, 1920; Delegate and member of Congress. Home Rule League deputation to England in 1919; elected member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923 and 1926. Publications: Books in Marathi: 6 dramas, 1 historical treatise, 1 treatise on Wit and Humour, Blographies of Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Garibaldi, History of Ireland, A treatise on Science of Politics. In English; Case for Indian Home Rule, Landmarks of Lokmanya's life; "A Passing Phase of Politics." Pleasures and Privileges of the Pen." Address: Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

KELKER, VINAYEK MORESHWAR, Diwan Bahadur (1933), M.A., Treasurer, Nagpur University, 1931. b. 11 Oct. 1862. m. Mrs. Lakshmibai Kelker. Educ.; Burhanpur Zila School; Free Church Institution, Nagpur, Jubbulpore College; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Enterod Government Service as Schoolmaster. Head Clerk, Clerk of Court, Extra Asst. Commissioner from 1889; retired as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Akola, December 1916. Address: Craddock Town, Nagpur.

KEMP, KENETH MCINTYRE, M.A. (Cantab.), (Classical Tripos, 1906); Barrister-at-Law, (Inner Temple); Advocate-General, Bombay. b. 13 Dec. 1883; m. Margaret, e.d. of Lt. Colonel Ashton Street, I.M.S. Educ. Geo. Watson's College, Edinburgh; Dulwich Coll., and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Practised at Bar in Bombay, 1909 onwards (with interval of War Service); acted as Chief Presidency Magistrate, 1912; Acted Judge, High Court, for periods during 1927, 1928 and 1929; Advocate-General, February, 1935. Address: "The Leas," Altamont Road, Bombay.

KHAJA MOHAMAD NOOR, THE HON. KHAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., C.B.E., Puisne Judge, Patna High Court (1930); Ex-Vice-Chancelor, Patna University (1933). b. 1878. m. 1898. Educ.: Gaya Zillah School, Patna College, Doveton Coll., St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Ripon Coll., Calcutta. Practised as lawyer from 1904 to 1922. President, Legis. Council, Bihar and Orissa from 1922-1930. Address: Patna and Gaya (Bihar and Orissa).

KHAN, SHAFAAT AHMAD, Dr., Sir, B.A., First Class Honours, and Gold Medalist and Prizoman in History, 1914; Litt. D., 1918. University Professor of Modern Indian History Allahabad University, since 1921. b February 1893. m. Fahmida, y.d. of the late Justice Shah Din, of the Punjab High Court, Educ: Government High School, Moradabad; Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Mem. Universities of Cambridge and Dublin. Member, United Provinces Legislative Council from Moradabad, U.P., 1924-30. Gave evidence before the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; the Economic Enquiry Committee in 1925, and other Committees in United Pro-1925, and other Committees in United Provinces. President of the Provincial Muhammadan Educational Conferences, held at Allahabad in 1925 and 1929; Muslim delegate to Round Table Conferences, 1930-32; Delegate to Joint Select Committee on Constitutional Reforms, 1933; President, All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; Honorary Secretary to Muslim Delegation to Round Table Conference; President, Calcutta Muslim Youth League, May 1931; President, All-Bengal Muslim Conference, Dacca, July 1931; President, Bengal Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President, Bengal Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President Muslim Educational Conference, and Ajmer-Merwara Muslim Educational Conference, and Ajmer-Merwara Muslim Educational Conference, and Tutter Subsub-Committee, and numerous other Sub-Committees of the three Round Table Conferences and joint Select Committee; Member, Vicerory's Consultative Committee, R. T. C., 1932. Leader of Muslims in United Provinces, Viceroy's Consultative Committee, R. T. C. 1932. Leader of Muslims in United Provinces, 1982. Leader of Muslims in United Provinces, and represented United Provinces Muslims on Round Table and other Conferences from 1930-83; Knighted in June 3, 1935. Publications: Founder and Editor till 1925 of the Journal of Indian History; published Angio-Portuguese Negotiations relating to Bombay, 1667-1763, in 1923; East India Trade in the seventeenth Century, 1924; Sources for the History of British India in the seventeenth Century, 1926. John Marshall in India, 1668-1672; What are the Rights for Muslim Minority in India? (1928); Contribution of

numerous articles to historical journal and to "Star," Allahabad. Address: 25, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

KHAPARDE, BALKRISHNA GANESH, THE HON.ME., B.A., LL.B., Sentor Minister, C.P. Government. b. August 1890. m. Shrimant St. Manutai Khaparde, d. of Sardar Baba Maharat, First Class Sardar, Poona. Educ: Deccan College, Poona, and Bombay. After taking the LL.B. degree settled down to practise as a lawyer at Amraoti (Berar). Took part in the Home Rule agitation of the late Lok. manya Tilak and Mrs. Besant. Was Vice. Chairman of the Amraoti Municipal Committee Entered Council in 1924 as a member of the Swaraf Party. Resigned and re-elected to Council in 1926 as a member of the Responsivist Party. Leader of the Nationalist Party in the Central Provinces Legislative Council since 1927. Leader of opposition. Set up Nationalist Party Ministry in office in 1927 and 1929. Was leader of opposition since 1930 till accepted office (Minister for Education) on 12th March 1934. Address: Civil Lines, Nagpur. Permanent address: Khaparde Wada, Amraoti (Berar).

KHAPARDE, GANESH SHRIKRISHNA, B.A. (1877), LL.B. (1884). Advocate and Member of Council of State. b. 1955, m. Laxmi Bal. Educ.: in Berar and Bombay. Extra Asstt Commissioner in Berar from 1885 to 1889; returned to the Bar, Vice-Chairman of the Local Municipality and Chairman of the District Board for nearly 17 years. Member of Viceroy's Legislative Council; Member of the Council of State; re-elected in 1925, Address: Amraoti, Berar, C. P.

KHOSLA, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, Proprietor, The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore b. April 1882 Educ: at F. C. College, Lahore. Joined Commercial Bank of India, Ltd., 1902; Manager, Peoples Bank, 1904; Punjab Co-operative Bank, 1906; Started own firm of Khosla Bros., 1901: started the Imperial Publishing Company, 1911 and Industrial and Exchange Bank in 1920 which went into liquidation in 1924 after the failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla; Member, Executive body of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; lately Member, N. W. R. Advisory Committee, Lahore, for 5 years. Publications: Khosla Directory from 1906-16 and 1925-28, "Imperial Gornation Durbar," "India and the War," "Who's Who in Indian Legislature and R. T. C" "Indian States and Estates." "Illustrated Honours List," "The Royal Silver Jubilee of the Princes of India;" "The Royal Silver Jubilee and Bombay Presidency." Addr 38 99, Railway Road, Lahore.

KHWAJA NAZIMMUDDIN, THE RON SIR., M.A. (Cambridge), C.I.E., Minister for Education, Government of Bengal, from 10.29 b. 19 July 1894. m. Shahar Banoo Belling Educ: M. A. O. College, Aligarh; Dunst die Grammar School, England; and Truity Hall, Cambridge, Chairman, Dacca Monicipality, from 1922-29; Member, Execute 100 Council, Dacca University, 1923-29. Add 325-1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcut

KIBE, MADHAVEAO VINAYAK, Sardar (hereditary), Rao Bahadur (1912), Divan-i-Khas Bahadur (1920), M.A. (1901), Aitmod-ud-Dowis (1980). Vasir-ud-dowis, Retired Indore, b. 1877. Minister, Holkar State, Indore, Daly College, Indore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Hon. Attache to Agent to the Governor-General in Central India; Minister, Lewas State (J.B.). Publications: articles in well-known magazines in Hindi, Marathl and English on Economics, History and Antiquities. Address: Saraswatiniketan Camp, Indore, Central India.

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND, Sir, Kr. (1931);
Financier; April 1, 1883. m. Lady Lily.
Educ.: at Bombay. Member, Legislative
Assembly from January 1927 to September
1930; Member of the Indian Central
Committee which co-operated with the Indian
Statutory Committee, Sheriff of Bombay for
1932. Address: Premodyan, Bycuila; or 63,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

KIRPALANI, HIRANAND KHUSHIRAM, I.C.S., M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Secretory to Government, Sind. b. 28 Jan. 1888. m. to Gull H. Gidvani. Educ.: N. H. Academy, Hyderabad (Sind), D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Merton Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collr. and Magte., Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat, 1912-1918. Municipal Commsr., Surat, 1918 to 1920. Taluqdari Settlement Officer, Guzerat, 1921, Dy. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1921; Collr. and Dist. Magte., Kaira, 1923-24; Dy. Secretary to Government, Rev. Deptt., 1924-26, Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, 1926. Collector of Kolaba, 1928, Deputy Secretary, Indian Central Committee, 1929. Collector of Panch Mahals and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1930-31, Municipal Commissioner, City of Bombay, 1931-34; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1935; Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, April 1935, Address: The Secretariat, Karachi.

KISHENGARH, H. H. UMDAI RAJHAI BALAND MAKAN MAHARAJA DHIBAJ MAHARAJA YAGYANARAIN SINGH BAHADUR. b. Jan. 1896. m. dister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksoodangarh. Educ: Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination. Address: Kishengarh, Rajputana,

AISHUN PERSHAD, RAJA-I-RAJAYAN MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS-BAIMANATH SIE,
G.O.I.E. (1910). K.C.I.E., cr. 1908.

Hereditary Paishkar and President of the
State Executive Council, Hyderabad State.
b. 28 Jan. 1864. Educ. Nizam's College,
Paishkar and Military-Minister, 1893-1901.

Prime Minister, 1901-1912. President of
Executive Council since Nov. 1926 under
the present constitution. Publications: Copious in Urdu and Persian prose and poetry.
Descended from the great Hyderabad Stateman Maharaja Chandoo Lai 4s. Heir: Raja
Khaja Pershad. Address: City Palace,
Hyderabad.

KOLHAPUR, Lt.-Col. His Highness Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati, Maharaja of, since 1922, G.C.S.I. (1931); G.C.I.E. (1924). b. 30 July 1897; e.s. of Col. Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur (d. 1922); direct descendant of Shivaji the Great, the Founder of the Maratha Empire. m. 1918 H. H. Shrimati Tarabai Saheb, y. d. of H. H. Sir Sayajirao Maharaj Gackwar, Ruler of Baroda, m. again to Her Highness Shri Vijayamala Maharani Saheb in June 1925. Educ.: Privately in Kolhapur; Hendon School; studied agriculture at Ewing Christian College, Allahabad. Hon. Lieut.-Colonel in the Indian Army, April 1927. Address:

KOLLENGODE, RAJA SIR V. VASUDEVA RAJA VALIA NAMBIDI OF, Kt. (1925), C.T.R. (1915) F.M.U. (1921); Landholder. D. Oct. 1873. m. to C. Kalyani Amma, d. of Mr. K. Rama Menon, Chief Justice of Travancore. **Educ.**: Rajah's High School, Kollengode, and Victoria College, Palghat, Senior member and manager of the aristocratic family of Venganad in Malabar, twice nominated as member of Madras Legislative Council, afterwards elected Member, Madras Legislative Council, representing landholders; Member, Council, representing landholders; Member, Council, representing to Council, from Nov. 1923 to April 1924. Elected Member of the Legislative Assembly representing Landholders of the Madras Presidency from Sept. 1930 and Leader and President, Landholders' Group in Legislative Assembly; also elected member of the Governing Body of the Rad Cross Society, Delhi, also Member of the Anuamalai University since 1929. **Address**: Kollengode, Malabar Dist.

KOTAH, H. H. LIEUT.-COLONEL, MAHI MAHRNDRA MAHARAO SIR UMED SINGEJI BAHADUR, MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1878. s. 1889. Address: Kotah, Rajputana.

KOTAK, H. B., RAO BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Dewan, Janjira State since (1932); Naib Dewan and Chief Judge, Wankaner State (1900-1907), where for meritorious work H.H. the Raja Saheb

work H.H. the Raja Saheb granted him an annuity for life; Dewan Rajkot State (1907-1921); where he steadily raised the revenue of the State to a high level. Was awarded a certificate of Merit by the Government of India for valuable services in connection with War Loan—(1917). Title of Rao Bahadur conferred in June



(1920), as a mark of personal distinction. General Manager of E. I. Cotton Association (1921-23) when he helped to put the Association on an organized basis and was made a J.P., and Hon. Magistrate; Dewan, Idar State (1926-28) when he speedily improved the financial position of the State. Appointed Dewan, Janjira State (1932), during Minority Administration to aid Her Highness the Regent Begency Administration in 1983 His Highness the Nawab Sidi Muhammad Khan Bahadur appointed him as his Dewan which position he still holds.

KOTHAVALA, PHEROZE DHANJISHAH, B.A., LL.B., Dewan, Rajpipla State. b. 19 April 1886. m. Tehmi, d. of late Mr. K. R. Kama of Ootacamund. Educ.: Rajpipla High School; Elphinstone College, Bombay, and Government Law College, Bombay, Practised on the Appellate Side, Bombay High Court from 1912 to 1915. Appointed Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajpipla, 1927; Dewan, Nov. 1930. Address: Rajpipla (Rewa Kantha Agency).

KOTLA, HON'BLE RAJA BAHADUR KUSHAL PAL SINGH OF, M.A. (Cal.), LL.B. (All.), M.L.C., Minister for Education and Industries, U. P. Government. b. 15 Dec. 1872. Succeeded to Kotla estate, 1905; Member, Imperial Legis. Council since 1909; Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1913-16; Member, Legis. Assembly, 1921-23; Special Magte. Chairman, Agra Dist. Board; Trustee and Mem. of Managing Committee of Agra Coll.; Member of Governing Body of Cawnpore Agricultural College; Member of the Senate of Agra University. Address: Naini Tal, Lucknow.

KRISHNAMACHARIAR, RAJA BAHADUR G., B.A., B.L., Dewan Bahadur (1918); Raja Bahadur (1925); Retired President to H. E. H. the Nizam's Judicial Committee, Landholder and Advocate, Madras and Hyderabad High Courts, and Member, Legislative Assembly. Educ: Trichinopoly and Madras. Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913; appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept., Legal Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913; was the joint author along with the late Hormuzjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working retired in 1924. Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and antisocial Bills. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India. Address: Hyderabad House, Srirangam, Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.

KRISHNAMACHARYA, RAO BARADUR SIR VANGAL THIRUYENKATA, Kt. (1933) B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1926), Dewan of Baroda. b. 1881. m. Sri Bangammal. Educ: Presidency Coll., Madras. Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1903; served in several districts; 1908-1911, Chief Revenue Officer, Cochin State; also Offg. Dewan for some time; 1913-1919 served in Madras as Asstt. Secry., Board of Revenue, Under-Secretary to Government Special Officer for Southborough Committee, etc.; 1919-1922 Trustee, Vizianagaram Ratate; 1928 Collector of Ramnad; April 1924 to Feb. 1927 Secretary to the Government of Madras in Law, Education and other Departments. Joined as Dewan of Baroda, February 1927, services being lent to the Baroda Government; acted as a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference in London; Member of the

Sub-Committee No. II (Provincial Constitution) of Conference; also a member of the
Sub-Committee No. VIII (Services); acted
as a delegate to the Second Indian Round
Table Conference in London; Member of the
Federal Structure Committee and of the
Federal Finance Sub-Committee. Acted as
a delegate to the Third Round Table Conference; member of the Federal Finance
Sub-Committee of the third R.T.O.; attended
as a delegate to the Joint Parliamentary
Committee; Member of the Reserve Bank
Committee; Delegate on behalf of India to
the Assembly of the League of Nations for the
Session held in September 1934. Address
Dilaram, Baroda.

Dilaram, Baroda.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR, SAKKOTTAI, M.A. (Madras, 1899); M.R.A.S. (1903); R.H. Hist. S. (1904); Hon. Ph.D., Calcutts University (1921); Bao Bahadur (1928); F.A.S. B. (1931); Title "Rajasevasakta" conferred by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore (1932); Editor, Journal of India History. b. 15 April 1871 m. 1898 and again in 1915. Educ: St Joseph's College, Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore, and Central College, Bangalore, Band Central College, Bangalore, South Indian Association, Madras, 1908. Emeritus Professor, Madras and Mysore University, 1912. Fellow of the Mysore University, 1912. Fellow of the Mysore University, 1912. Fellow of the Mysore University, 1912. Followed in Madras, since Nobember 1914. Founder and Hony. Vice-President, Mythic Societa, Bangalore; Branch Secretary, Joint Secretary, and Editor of the Journal, 1908-1916. Secretary and Editor, Journal, South Indian Association, Madras, 1917-18; Secretary of the Madras Economic Association, 1915-19. Joint Editor, Indian Antiquary, 1923; President, Faculty of Arts, Madras University. Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Dravidian Languages, Madras University. Member of the Boser of Examiners, Madras KRISHNASWAMI Dravidian Languages, Madras University, Member of the Board of Examiners, Madras University 1905-20; Examiner for M A, Ph.D., and Premchand Roychand Studentship, Calcutta University, Reader, Calcutta University, 1919. Examiner for Allahabad, Aligarh, Benares, Mysore and Annanalai Aligarh, Benares, Mysore and Annamulaturoristies, and the Indian Civil Service Elected Hony. Correspondent of the Archæological Survey of India 1921; General Secretary, Indian Oriental Conference. 1926-38. Member Indian Historical Record Commission 1930. Indian Historical Record Commission 1930, President, Bombay Historical Congress, 1931 President, Indian Oriental Conference, Mysoro, 1935. Publications: Ancient India, Alittle Known Chapter of Visayanagar History; Beginnings of South Indian History; Beginnings of South Indian History; Beginnings of South Indian History Contributions of South India to Indian Culture; History of India from Origo al Sources; A Short History Hindu India, Manimekhalai in its Historical Setting, and Evolution of Administrative Institution. Evolution of Administrative Institution in South India. A Class book of Indian Hist Address: "Sripadam," 143, Brodies R Mylapoie, Madras. (8).

KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR, SIR ALLADI. 14 (1932); Advocate-General, Madras. b av 1883. m. Venkalakshamma. Educ.: Me itals

Christian College, Law College, Madras. Apprentice-at-law under the late Justice P. R. Sundaram lyer; standing counsel to most of the big Rajas and Zamindars of the Madras Presidency; appointed Advocate-General in 1929; Member of the Legislative Council; awarded Kaisar-i-Hind Silver Medal in recognition of his philanthropic work, 1926; Dewan Bahadur in 1930; Knighted 1932; was member of the Syndicate of the Madras University for several years; Member of the Senate of the Madras University; takes interest in all public, social and religious movements; has subscribed large amounts to charitable institutions; has endowed large sums of money in the Madras, Andhra and Annamalai universities; helped several poor students; member of the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; delivered the Convocation address of the Andhra University in 1930; member of the Expert Committees appointed by the Government of India to amend the Law relating to Partnership and he law relating to the sale of goods. Address-Ekamra Nivas, Luz Church Road, Mylapore, Madras.

KRISHNASWAMI, DR. KOLAR RAMAKRISHNIER, D.SO. (Lond.), A.I.C., Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. b. 14 August 1898. m. Venkatalakshmiamma. Edve.: Central College, Bangalore, and University College, London. Asstt. Chemist and then Lecturer, Indian Institute of Science, Consulting Chemist. Publications: Papers in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science and the Journal of the Chemical Society, London. Address: The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

KUTCH, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZAN MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAWAI BAHADUR MAHARAO OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. b. 23rd August 1866. m. 1884. Represented India Imperial Conference, 1921; received Freedom City of London, 1921. Undertook to give £3,000 monthly for support of Indian Regiment during European War, 1915; received India, League of Nations, 1921; received Freedom of the City of Bath, 1921. Salute 17 guns (19 guns local hereditary.) Address The Palace, Bhuj, Kutch.

1.AITHWAITE, John Gilbert, C.I E. (1935); Private Secretary to H. E. The Vierov, b. 5 July 1894 Educ. Clongowes, Trinity College, Oxford. Served in Great Wai (wounded); appointed to India Office 1919, Private Secretary to Earl Winterton, M.P., 1922-23, and Private Secretary to Secretary to State for India, 1923-24. Specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for Second Round Table Conference, 1931; Secretary, Indian Franchise (Lothian) Committee 1932; Secretary, Indian Delimitation Committee, August 1935 to January 1936 Address Viceroy's Camp, India.

KHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE, BA, M.L.C., Landlord and Merchant. m. Ladkabai L. R. Tairsee Educ: St. Kavers's College, Bombay, representative of the Indian Merchant's (hamber on the Board of the Bombay Port Trust and the Legislative Council and President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana and President, Bhatia Mitra Mandal, Publications: "Frenzied Finance." Speeches and Writings of B. G. Horniman. "Priests, Parasites and Plagues" Address: 20-31-33, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, and 259, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, and Panchvati, Nasik City.

LAKHTAR, CHIEF OF, THAKORE SAHEB BAL-VIRSINIBJI KARANSINGBJI, b. 11 Jan. 1881. Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1924. Address: Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency, Bombay.

LAKSHMI NARAYAN LAL, RAI SAHIB. Pleader and Zemindar, b. 1870. m. to Srimati Navarani Kunwer. Educ. at Aurangabad, Gaya and Patna; a nominated member of the first Legislative Assembly, and Member, National Convention; ex-Vice-President, Provincial Hindu Sabha, Bihar and Orissa and ex-President, Propaganda Committee Kayestha Sabha, Bihar and Orissa. Publications; Glories of Indian Medicine. Sahyog, Samudrajatra, Twelve Main Points of Co-operation, Updesh Manjari and Charkha Mahatmya Hindu-Musalman Ekta, Sri Gidratnawali, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artodhar Arti. Address: Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.

AL, PIYARE, Bar-at-Law, Member, Legislative Assembly. b. Jan. 1860. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad Called to the Bar in 1886; Law-Professor, Meerut College, 1894-96, practised up to 1896; was Minister of Sallana State, 1896-1900; Chief Justice and latterly Judicial Member, Council of State, Indore, from 1900 to 1906; travelled round the world in 1913. Chairman, Reception Committee of the U. P. Political Conference, 1914; Special Magistrate, First Classfrom 1915-1926; President, Cantonments Conference, 1923, at Rawalpindi. Address:

I.ALA RAM SARY DAS, THE HON. RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E., Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1914)Member, Council of State; Millowner, Landlord, Zemindar and Contractor. b. 30 Nov.
1876. Educ.: Government College, LahoreWas Member, Punjab, Logislative Council;
Member elected to the Council of State since
its inception representing Punjab NonMahomedan constituency and one of its chairmen; President, Sanatan Dharma College,
Managing Committee; President, Sanatan
Dharm Pratinidhi Sabha, Punjab; Chairman,
Central Bank of India Ltd. Advisory
Committee for Punjab Branches; Ex-President, Northern India Chamber of Commerce;
Director, Trans-Continental Airways Ltd.
British India Corporation, Cawnpore;
Director, Punjab Matches Ltd.; Chairman,
Board of Directors, Sunlight Insurance Co.
of India Ltd. Delegate to the Committee on
Reserve Bank of India held in London, 1933.
Address: 1, Egorton Road, Lahore.

LALKAKA, JEHANGIR ARDESHIR, b. 3 March 1884. Grandson of Khan Babadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji, Vakli, C.I.E., of Ahmedabad. m. Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra. Edu: Ahmedabad High School: Eliphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted life size memorial portrait of Sir Pheroseshah M. Mehta for Municipal Corpn., Bombay, unveiled by H. E. Sir George Lloyd; Sir D. E. Wacha's portrait in the Bombay Univ., Dr. Dadabhoy Nowroji's portrait and Principal A. L. Covernton's portrait for Eliphinstone Coll.; Sir Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil's portrait for Nowrojee Hall, Ahmedabad; and H.H. the Nawab of Rampur's life size portrait for Durbar Hall, Rampur, H.E. Sir Leslie Wilson's portrait as District Grand Master for the Masonic Hall, Bombay; portrait of H. E. Sir James Silfon for Council Hall, Patna, painted a large portrait of Lord Brabourne for Bombay Secretariat, Member of the Government of Bombay Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, 1917-1936. Chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Dy. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-36, and Associate Director in 1934. Awarded Royal Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Address: The 'Studio', 20 Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, SIE, KT. (1926), J.P., C.I.E. (1914). b. October 1863. m. Satyavati, d. of Bhimrao Bolanath Divatia of Ahmedabad. Educ.: Bhavnagar High School and Elphinstone College. Under-Secretary to His High-ness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar. Resigned service in 1899 and entered business at Bombay as Guaranteed Broker to Gysi Klynanjung, Helped in starting the Bombay Central Cooperative Bank, Bank of Baroda, Indian Cement Company, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Director in Commercial firms and banks. Nominated to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1910, 1913 and 1916. President of the All-India Industrial Conference at Karachi in 1913; Member, Madagan Colamittee on Co-operative Conference at Karachi in 1913; Member, Genate of Bombay University; Hon. Treasurer, Adams Wylle Hospital, 1918-22 and of Seva Sadan; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 1917-18; Elected to Council of State, 1920; Member, Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, 1923-24; President, Indian Economic Conference at Benares, 1925. Ag. Member, Bombay Executive Council, 1925. President of Madras, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces Co-operative Conference in 1926, 1928 and 1929; President, Bombay Swadeshi League, 1932-33. Address: Andheri, via B. B. & C. I. Railway.

LAMBERT, HENRY, M.A. (Cantab.); Principal. Patna College. b. 22 Feb. 1881. m. Violet Crawford, d. of Lt.-Col. D.G. Crawford, I.M.S. (retired). Educ: Perse School; Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Asst. Master, Felsted School; for nearly three years; Indian Educational Service; Inspector of Schools in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; Principal, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; Principal, Patna Coll.; Offg. D. P. I., Bihar and Orissa. Address: Patna, E. I., Railway.

LAMOND, SIR WILLIAM, KT. (1986), Managine Director, Imperial Bank of India. 5. 21 July 1887. m. Ethel Speechly. Educ: Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland; joined Bank of Bombavin December 1907. Address; 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

LANGLEY, GEORGE HARRY, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since January 1, 1926; b. 14 July 1881; s. of Leveson and Matilda Emma Langley; m. 1913, Evelin Mary Biggart, Armagh. Educ: The University, Reading; Scholar in Logic and Psychology, London University, 1906; M.A. in Philosophy with special mark of distinction, University of London, 1909; Indian Educational Service, 1913; Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913; Professor of Philosophy, Dacca College, 1913; Professor of Philosophy and Provest of Dacca Hall University of Dacca, 1921-25; Acting Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, July to September 1925. President, Indian Philosophical Congress, 1931; Chairman, Inter-University Board, 1933-34, Publications Articles in Mind; Proceedings of Aristotellan Society; Hibbert Journal; Philosophy: Monist, Quest: Dacca University Bulletin; Indian Philosophy, etc. Address: Ramna, Dacca, E. Bengal.

LATIMER, Sir COURTENAY, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.I.E. (1985) C.I.E. (1920) C.S.I. (1931) Agent to the Governor-General; in the States of Western India. b. September 22, 1880 m. Isabel Primrose, d. of late Sir Robert Alkman. Educ. St. Paul's School and Christ Church, Oxford. Entered I.C.S. 1904; joined Political Dept., 1908; Revenue Commissioner N.W.F.P., 1929; Resident in Kashmir, 1931 A.G.G in the States of Western India, 1932 Publications: Census of India 1911. Vol XIII, North-West Frontier Province Address: Rajkot, Kathiawar.

LATÍFÌ, ALMA, C.I.E. 1932; O.B.E., 1919, M.A., LL.M. Cantab; LL.D. Dublin; Barr, I.C.S.; b. 12 Nov. 1879; e.s. of late C A Latif, Bombay; m. Nasima, d. of late Justice Badruddin Tyabji, Bombay; two s. two d Educ: St. Xavier's School and Coll., Bombay, passing first in Inter. examination Bombay University1897, also London, Paris, Heidelbers, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll., Cambridge (scholar and Macmahon Law student), 1st Class Honours in 1st year examination for Oriental Langs Tripos and in both parts of Law Tripos; 2nd cl. Honours in modern Langs. Tripos; headed poll for Committie, Camb. Union Society, also stroked L.M.P.C. 2nd boat in Lent races, 1901; Senior Whew Il scholarship (Camb.) and Barstow scholarship (Camb.) and Barstow scholarship (Camb.) and Barstow scholarship (Inns of Court) in international law and alled subjects, 1902; 1st cl. Degree of Honour of Government of India for eminent proficienc in Arabic, 1908; joined as Asstt. Committely, judicial, secretariat and political officity in Dist. Judge, Amritaga 1908; inquired it to Punjab industries, 1909-10; duty with Press Camp, Delhi Coronation Durbar 1 in

(medal); Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; Director; of Public Instruction, Hydersbad State 1913-16; Dy. Commr. Hissar 1918-21; Recrutting badge and mention in Gaz. of India for valuable war services, 1919; sec. transid. depts. also member, Legis. Council, Punjab, 1921-24 Dy. Commr. Karnal, 1924-27; Commr. and Pol. Agent, Ambala; also member, Council of State Nov. 1927; Delegate, International Law Conf., The Hague, March 1930; substitute delegate and advisor, International Labour Conf., Geneva, June 1930; Delegate, Inter-Parliamentary Conf., London, July 1930; duty with 1st Indian Round Table Conference, London, Sep. 1930; Commr. Muthan, March 1931; duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug. 1931; Sec. Consultative Committee (I. R. T. C.) Delhi, Jan. 1932; duty with 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London, October 1932. Commr. Lahore, Jan. 1933; Financial Commissioner (Revenue), Punjab, April-July 1933, and from Feb. 1934. Publications: Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; Industrial Punjab, 1911; The All-India Alphabet; a step towards Federation, 1934; various addresses, articles, reports. Address: Secretariat, Lahore; Athenseum, Pall Mall, London.

LATTHE, DIWAN BAHADUR ANNA BABAJI, M.A., LL.B. (Bombay). b. 1878. m. to Jyotsnabal Kadre ot Kolhapur. Educ.: Deccan College, Poona; Prof. of English Rajaram College, Kolhapur, 1907-1911 Educational Inspector. Kolhapur, till 1911 President, Southern Mahratta Jain Association and Karnatak Non-Brahman League Edited "Deccan Ryot (1918-20)"; Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member of the University Reform Committee, 1924. Diwan of Kolhapur 1926-30. Diwan Bahadurship Conferred in 1980. Attended Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to the States Delegation. Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District, 1932. Publications; "Introduction to Jainism" (English); "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi); "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati", "Shri Shahu Chhactrapatiche Chartra" in Marathi (1925); Problems of Indian States (English) 1930; "The Federal Constitutions of the World" (Marathi) 1931. Address: Belgaum.

LEFTWIOH, OHARLES GERRANS, C.B.E. (1919). Indian Trades Agent, East Africa. b. 81 July 1872. m. Evadne Fawcus of Alamouth, Northumberland Educ.: Christ: Hospital and St. John's College, Cantab. Entered I.C.S. 1896. Served in C. P. Address: Mombassa.

LEGGE, FRANCIS CHOIL, C.B.E., V.D. (1919), Director of Wagon Interchange, Indian Rail way Conference Assocn. b. 14 September 1873. Educ: Sherborne School. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

LE RUYET, Rt. Rev. Mgr. PIUS, O. M. CAP.
R. C. BISHOP OF AJMER. Lorient (France).
b. 28 November 1870. Educ: Entered Noviciate of Friars Minor Capuchins, Province of Paris, at Le Mans, 4 Oct. 1888.

Joined Mission of Rajputana, November 1894. Ordained priest 21 July 1895. Chaplain at Ajmer, Rector of St. Anselm's High School (1904-1931). Appointed Bishop 9. June 1931. Consecrated 28 Oct. 1931. Address: Bishop's House, Ajmer.

LIAQAT HAYAT KHAN, NAWAB, SIR, KT., O.B.E., Attmadudaula Viqarulmulk, Tazim Sardar; Prime Minister of Patiala State. b. 1st February 1887. m. d. of Mian Nizammuddin, late Prime Minister of Poonch State, Educ: Privately. Address: Patiala.

LINDSAY, SIR DAROY, KT. (1925), C.R.E., 1919, Kalsar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1911); M.L.A. b. Nov. 1865. Late Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. Address: 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LINDSAY, SIE HARRY ALEXANDER FARSHAWE.
K.C.LE., C.B.E., I.C.S., Imperial Institute,
London. b. 11 March 1881. m. Kathleen,
Louise Huntington; two s. Educ.: St. Pauls,
School, London; Worcester College, Oxford,
Arrived in India 1905 and served in Benga,
as Asst. Colir. and Mgto.; Under-Secretary to
Government, Revenue and General Departments, March 1910; transferred to Bihar,
1912; Under-Secretary to Government, Rev.
Department, 1912; Under-Secretary to Govt.
of India, Commerce and Industry Department,
1912; Director, Commercial Intelligence Department, 1916; C.B.E., 1919; Offg. Secretary
to Government of India, Department of Commerce, 1921; Indian Trade Commissioner,
from 1st February 1923, C.I.E. in 1926,
K.C.I.E. in 1934. Address: Bengal Club.
Calcutta, and Oriental Club, London.

LINLITHGOW, 2ND MARQUESS OF (cr. 1902), VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, K. T., 1928; P.C. 1935; G.C. LE, cr. 1929; D.L.; T.D., Earl of Hopetoun 1703; Viscount Athrie, Baron Hope 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.) 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.) 1814; Viceroy and Governor-General of India from April 1938; Lord Lleutenant of West Lothlan; Chairman of Market Supply Committee 1933-36; late Chairman, Meat Advisory Committee, Board of Trade; Chairman of Medical Research Council 1934-36; Chairman, Governing Body, Imperial College of Science and Technology 1934-36; late Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coates Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.; British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Second British Assets Trusts Ltd.; Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh Ltd. b. 24 Sep 1887, e.s. of 1st Marquess and Hon. Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd d. of 4th Lord Ventry; s father 1908; m. 1911, Doreen Maud, 2nd d. of Rt. Hon. Sir F. Milner 7th Bt.; twin s. three d Educ: Eton. Served European War 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothlans and Border Armoured Car Company 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty 1922-24, Dy. Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation 1924-26; President of Navy League 1924-31; Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce, 1923; Chairman of Edinburgh and Esst of Sociland College of Agriculture, 1924-83; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian

Agriculture; Chairman, Jt. Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform 1933, Recreations, golf, shooting. Heir: s. Earl of Hopetoun, q.v. Address: Viceroy's House, New Delhi, India, Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, Linlithgowshire. T.; South Queensferry 17. Clubs; Carlton, New and Edinburgh.

LIVINGSTONE, ARCHIBALD MACDONALD, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.)., Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India. b. 25 January 1890, m. Gladys Mary Best, 1918. Educ Privately and at Edinburgh. 4½ years R.F.A. (3½ years in France) Rep., rank of Major from 1924. Senior Marketing Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, London. Publications: various mainly official. Address: Office of the Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

LLOYD, ALAN HUBERT, B.A. (Cantab), C S I, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue. b. August 80, 1883. m. Violet Mary, 4. of the late J. C. Orrock. Educ.: King William's College, Isle of Man, Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Civil Service, Burma, 1907: Member, Central Board of Revenue since 1923. Officiated as Finance Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, June-August, 1933. Address: Delhi and Simla.

LLOYD, LT.-COL. CHARLES GEOFFREY, CI.E. (1919), M.C., Indian Army. b. 12 March 1884. m. Nora Evelyn (nee) Jameson. Educ 'Repton and Cambridge, Commissioned Essex Regiment, 1904: Indian Army Service Corps, 1912; service in Great War, France, Gallpoll, Mesopotamia, North Persia and Kurdistan Publications: Warlike Snips and Snaps; Matrimonial Weals and Woes; Babu Piche Lai in Europe; Higgledoy-Higgledey (all above under pen-name of Babu Piche Lai, B.A.); From an Indian State. Address The Bath Cub, 34, Dover Street, London, W. 1, and Headquarters, Lahore District, Lahore.

LOHARU, THE HON. NAWAB SIR AMIR-UD-DIN AHMED KHAN BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., Member Council of State, and Persian and Urdu Poet b. 1860, S. 1884. Ruling Chief of Mcghal tribe, Abdicated in favour of his Heir-Apparent and Successor in 1920 voluntarin retaining titles and 9 guns salute as personal distinctions. For two years Mem. of Imp. Leg. Council and for two years Mem. of Punjab Council, again a member of Council of State for 3 years, Superintendent and Adviser to the Malerkotla State in the Punjab for 12 years. Attached to Pol. Dept. in Mesopotamia. After death of his son the Ruling Nawab he was Nawab Regent during the minority of his grandson the Nawab of Loharu, which terminated in November 1931 on the assumption of full ruling powers by H. H. Lieutenant Nawab Mirza Aminuddin Ahmad Khan Rahadur Fakhrud-daula, the present ruler of Loharu State. Address: Loharu, Punjab.

LORT-WILLIAMS, Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JOHN ROLLESTON, K.C. (1922), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. 14 September 1881. m. 1923. Dorothy Margery Mary, o. c. of late Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead Edward Russel, The Hermitage, Hampstead Edward Student, 1902, Barrister, Lincoln's Inn, 1904; Member, Inner and Middle Temple; Recorder of West Bromwich 1923 and of Walsall 1924-28. President, Hardwicke Society, 1911; Contested (U) Pembrokeshire, 1908 and 1908; Stockport, December 1910 (Co. U.) M. P. Rotherhithe 1918-1922; (U) 1923, Member of the Oxford Circuit. Served six years in Middlessex Imperial Yeomanry, Member of the L. C. (Limhenouse), 1907-10, Vice-Chairman of Housing Committee; Appointed Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1927 Address: High Court, Calcutta.

LOTHIAN, ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, C.I.E., Addi Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department. b. 27th June 1887 m Mary Helen Macgregor. Educ.: University of Aberdeen; Christ Church Oxford. M.A (1st Hons. Mathematics), B.Sc. (special distinction). Entered I.C.S., 1910, Assistant Magistrate, Bongal, 1911-15. Joined Indian Political Department in 1915 and served subsequently as Political officer in Central India, Kashmir Hyderabad, Mysore, Rajputna, Baroda, and with the Government of India, Resident at Jaipur 1929-1931; Resident in Mewar and Political Agent, Southern Rajputana States, 1930-31; Resident at Baroda 1932-33; Prime Minister, Alwar, President, Council of State, Bharatpur, and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States 1933. Resident in Jaipur and the Woster States of Rajputana 1933-34. Offic Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1934. Address: Dehl and Simla.

LOW, FRANCIS, J.P., Editor. The Times of Indub. 19 November 1893. m. Margaret Helen Adams. Educ: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff Aberdeen Fres Press, 1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q. 1919. Gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920. Chief Reporter, Aberdeen Fres Press, 1920. Sub-Editor, The Times of India, 1922; Asst. Editor, 1927-1932. Address: 57-C, Warden Road, Bombay

LOYD, RT. REV. P. H. see Nasik, Bishop of.

LUMBY, ARTHUR FRIEDRICH RAWSON, BA (Cambridge), C.I.E. (1927); O.B.E. (1923), Lieutenant-Colonel, Indian Army, Deputy Secretary, Army Department, b. 13 August 1890; m. Lettice Mary, younger d. of Rev. F. K. Hodgkinson (20th June 1916). Educ Rugby and Christ's College, Cambridge Joined Indian Army 1912; Great War, Egypt, Gallipoli, France. Wounded, G.S.O. 3 and G.S.O. 2, A.H.Q., India, 1916-1928. Secretary, Indian Sandhurst Communication (1925-26; Asst. Secretary, Army Department, 1928-38; Deputy Secretary, 1934; Memeri Legislative Assembly, 1934. Address: A my Department, New Delhi and Simla Oloyds Bank, 6, Pall Mall, London.

LYLE, THOMAS MOELDERRY, B.E., A.R.C. S. I., C. I. E. (1928), I. S. E., Superinter ing Engineer, Irrigation Works, U. P. // 24 May 1886. m. Mary Stewart Forsyth, 1922. Educ.: St. Andrew's College, Dublin, Royal College of Science, Ireland, Queen's College, Belfast and Royal University of Ireland (Graduated 1908, First Place with First Class Honours). Assistant on Main Drainage Construction under London County Council 1908-09; apptd. Asst. Engineer in P.W.D. (Irrigation). U.P. India in 1909; employed on various large construction works, including Gangao Dam on Ken River in C.I.; in charge of construction of Ghaghar Canal Roservoir and Karamasa Feeder cut and headworks; Executive Engineer in charge of Design and Construction of Sarda Canal Barrage and head portion of Sarda Canal including the Jagbura Syphon and other cross drainage works 1921-29. War service in Waziristan, in South Persia and in the 3rd Afghan War. Mentioned in Despatches by G.O.C. Bushire Field Force in 1918-19 (South Persia). Address: Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Lucknow, U.P.

MACKENZIE, ARTHUB HENDERSON, C.S.I. (1933), M.A., B.Sc.. A.R.C. Sc., C.I.E. (1928); Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University Hyderabad, Deccan. b. February 9, 1880.

m. Zora Gibson Harwood. Educ. Royal Academy Inverness, Aberdeen Univ., Royal Coll of Science, London, Principal, Secondary School, Newton Abbot, 1907-08; Inspector of Schools, United Provinces, 1908-09; Principal Government Training College, Allahabad, 1909-1920; Chief Inspector of Vernacular Education, United Provinces, 1920-21. Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces, 1920-21. Member of the Legislative Council, United Provinces, 1921-34. Officiating Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, 1930. Address: Hyderabad, Deccan.

MACKLIN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE ALBERT SORTAIN ROMER, B.A., Judge, Bombay High Court. b. 4 March, 1890. ; m. April 14, 1920. Educ: Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Arrived in India, 1913; served in Bombay as Asst Collector and Magistrate, Asst. Judge and Asst. Sessions Judge, 1922; Asst. Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, 1923; Offg. Judge and Sessions Judge, 1924; Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, 1926; Judge and Sessions Judge, 1929; Judicial Asst. and Additional Sessions Judge, Aden, 1929; Offg Secretary to Govt. Legal Department, 1931; Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India, 1932; Offg. Judge, High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935. Address: High Court, Bombay, 1934; Judge, High Court, 1935.

MACMAHON, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH FRANCIS EDWARD, C.B. (1931); C.B.E. (1925); M.C., P.S.C. D.A. and Q.M.G. Northern Command Headquarters Rawalpindi, b. 13th Oct. 1880. M. Agnos Hearn, elder d. of A. E. Cumming, Esq., Educ: Pocklington, Bedford, R.M.C. Sandhurst. Gazetted Indian Staff Corps, 1900; joined S. & T. C., 1904; Instructor. Staff College, Quetta, 1919-23; A.A. and Q.M.G., Waziristan District 1923-1927; D.D.M. and Q., A.H.Q., 1928; D.D.S. & T. A.H.Q., 1929; D.S.T., A.H.Q., 1929: D.A.

and Q.M.G. Northern Command, 1933; A.D.C. to H. M. the King, 1929; Col., 1922; Major-General, 1930. Served in Waziristan Campaign, 1900-02; the Great War 1914-1918; despatches 5 times, M. C. and Bt. of Lt. Colonel; Kurdistan, 1919; Waziristan, 1922-24; Despatches, C.B.E. Address: Rawalpindi.

MACMULLEN, GENERAL SIR CYBIL NORMAN, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., General Officer Commanding Eastern Command, 1931. b. 1877. Served N.W. Frontier, 1897-98 (medal and clasp); Tibet expedition, 1903-4 (medal); European War, 1914-19 (despatches, C.M.G., D.S.O., Brevet Lt.-Col., Legion of Honour, Order of Crown of Belgium, Croix Bank of India Ltd., Tata Iron and Steel Co., and several other joint stock companies. Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23. de Guerre); Afghan War, 1919; Army Headquarters, India, 1924-27; G.O.C. Bawalpindl District, 1927-1932. Address: Nain Tal (Summer), Bareilly (Winter).

MACNEE, EUSTACE ALBERIC, M.A. (Cantab.); V.D. (1921); Director of Public Instruction. Central Provinces. b. 11 Nov. 1885. m. Irene Mary (Porter). Educ. St. Paul's School, London, and Clare College, Cambridge. Appointed to Indian Educational Service, 25th October, 1908. Publications: Exercises in English Grammar and Idiom; Editor of "Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools" (2nd edition). Address: Nagpur.

MACONACHIE, SIR RICHARD ROY, K.B.E., C.I.E., B.A., I.C.S. H. M.'s Minister at Kabul since 1930, b. 3 September 1885. Educ.: Tonbridge and Univ. College, Oxford; arrived in India Nov. 1909 and served in the Punjab as assit.commr. assit.comminissioner, Peshawar, 1914, personal assistant to Chief Commander, N. W. F. Province, May 1914; assistant commissioner, Bannu, February 1915; ditto Dera Ismail Khan, October 1916; Under Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, March 1917; on military service from October 1917 to October 1919. First Assistant to Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, November 1919, Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, November 1921; Counsellor, H. M.'s Legation at Kabul, February 1922; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, December 1925; C.I.E. (1926); Deputy Commissioner, Hazara, April 1926; on special duty in Foreign and Political Department, 1927; Political Agent, Kurram, 1928; H. M.'s Minister at Kabul, March 1930, K.B.E. (1931).

MACPHERSON, THE HON. SIR (THOMAS)
STEWARR, M. A. (Edin); C.I.E. (1922); Kt.
(1933); Barrister-at-Law, Ex-Judge, High
Court, Patna. b. 21 Aug. 1876. m. Helen
Cameron, M.A., eldest d. of the Rev. A. B.
Cameron, D.D. Edinburgh 5s. 2d. Educ: George
Watson's College, Edinburgh; Edinburgh
University and Trinity College, Oxford.
Entered Indian Civil Service, Bengal, in 1899
and served in Bihar and Orissa from 1912;
Dist. Magte. and Collr., Settlement Officer
District and Sessions Judge; Superintendent,
and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs; Secretary

to the Legislative Council; Registrar, Patna MADHO RAM, DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN, High Court; and Judge, Patna High Court; Chlef Secretary, Chamba State. A Chamba Vice-Chancellor, Patna University 1930-33.

**Publications: Ranchi District Gasetteer, jointly; Settlement Report of Porahat.

Address: Patna, India.

MADHO RAM, DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN, Chlef Secretary, Chamba State. A Chamba State subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jummu and Kashmir.

**b. April (1883). First

Matriculate and First

Matriculate

MATRICULATE BAHADUR DEWAN, DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN, Chlef Secretary, Chamba State. A Chamba State State Subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jummu and Kashmir.

**b. April (1883). First

Matriculate

MATRICULATE BAHADUR DEWAN, DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN, Chlef Secretary, Chamba State. A Chamba State State State Subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jummu and Kashmir.

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MADHO RAM, DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN, Chlef Secretary, Chamba State. A Chamba State State Subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jummu and Kashmir.

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MADHO RAM, DIWAN BAHADUR DEWAN, Chlef Secretary, Chamba State. A Chamba State State Subject, descendant of the well-known Choudhri family of Jummu and Kashmir.

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HACTAGGART, COLONEL CHARLES, C.S.I., 1919; C.I.F.; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, U.P. b. 1861. Educ.: Campbelitown Gram. Sch. Glasgow Univ., Ent. July 1888: Insp.-Gen. of Prisons, 1902; I.M.S., 1886; Insp.-Gen. of Prisons, 1902; Mem., Indian Factory Labour Commission, 1907-08; Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council, 1909. Address: Lucknow.

MCKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen), OKENZIE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A. (Aberdeen), 1904 D.D. (Aberdeen), 1934; Senior Cunningham Fellow, New College, Edinburgh, 1908; Principal, Wilson College, b. 13 June 1883. m. Agnes Ferguson Dinnes, Educ.: Aberdeen University, New College, Edinburgh; Tubingen University, Ordaned 1908; Appointed Professor in Wilson College, 1908; Appointed Principal, 1921; Fellow of the University of Bombay, President, Bombay Christian Council, 1924-28, President, Bombay Anthronological Society Bombay Christian Council, 1924-26, President, Bombay Anthropological Society, 1927-29. Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Universty, 1931-33. Publications: Hindu Ethics (Oxford Univ. Press). Edited Worship, Witness and Work by R. S. Simpson, D.D. (James Clarke); Edited The Christian Task in India (Macmillan). Address: Wilson College House, Bombay.

MCNAIR, GEORGE DOUGLAS, THE HON. MR JUSTICE, B.A. (Oxon); M.B.E. (Mil.) Judge, Calcutta High Court. b. 30 April 1887. m. Primrose, younger d. of the late Douglas Garth and Mrs. Garth. Educ: Charter House Gartin and Mrs. Gartin. Factor. Charter House and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar 1911; practised in Calcutta from 1912; Joined I.A.E.O.; served in Mesopotamia 1916-19, practised at Privy Council Bar 1920-1933. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

MADAN, JANABDAN ATMARAM, B.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, since March 1934. b. 12 February 1885. m. Champubai, d. of late H. P. Pitale, J. P. Educ: Bombay, Oxford and Cambridge. Assistant Collector, 1909, and Asst. Settlement Officer; Collector and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, and Registrar, Co-pletary Royal Commission on Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman, Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1980. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

MADGAVKAR, SIR GOVIND DINANATH, Kt., B.A., I.O.S., b. 21 May 1871. m. Miss Bhadrabai Pandit. Educ: St. Kavier's High School, St. Xavier's College, Elphinstone College, and Balliol. Passed the I.O.S. in 1892; served in Burma for 8 years; became Dist. and Sessions Judge in 1905; Additional Judicial Commissioner (Karachi), 1920; Judge, High Court, 1925-31. Address: 118, Koregaon Park, Poona.

MADHAVLAL, SIR CHINUBHAI, BT., see Ranchhodial.

of to Joined Undergraduate Chamba State. State service in the Department Transferred to Secretariat in Education .ne State 1910 in (1902). 8.8 Personal Assistant; was trained administrative in and



in administrative and executive work personally by His late Highness Raja Sir Bhuri Singh Trained in Settlement, Revenue and Judicial Work in the Punjab. Private Secretary (1919); Chief Secretary, (1922); Rai Sahib (1923); Rai Bahadur, (1925); Diwan Bahadur, (1934). Granted three hundred acres of land in perpetuity in appreciation of loyal and meritorious services in April 1934 at the time when the Hon. the A.G.G., Punjab States gave the medal and sanad of Diwan Bahadur. A keep sportsman taking very Bahadur. A keen sportsman taking very good interest in indoor and outdoor games including shooting; Scout Commissioner of the State. Address: Chamba, (Via Dalhousie, Punjab).

MADRAS. BISHOT OF since, 1923, Rt. Rev Edward Harry Manisheld Waller, MA (Cantab) D. D. honoris causa; Trinity College, Toronto; D.D. Western University of Canada b. 8 Dec. 1871, Educ: Highgate School, Corpus Chystet, College Corp. b. 8 Dec. 1871, Educ: Highgate School, Corpus Christi College, Cam. Ordained, d. 1894, p. 1895 Lon.; Principal, St. Paul's Divinity Sch., Allahabad, 1903. Principal, Jay Naiayans High School, Benares, 1907; Ag. Sec. C.M. S., U.P., 1908-09; Secretary, 1909-1913. Sec. C. M. S., Indian Group 1913, Canon of Lucknow, 1910-15; Bishop of Tinnevelly. 1915-22. Publications: "Revelation" in Bishop's Commentaries for India and The Divinity of Leone Christ Translated to Medica. Divinity of Jesus Christ, Translated to Madras 1 Jan. 1928. Address: The Diocesan Office, Cathedral, P.O. Madras.

MAHABOOB ALI KHAN, MAHOMED AKBAR-KHAN, M.L.C., First Class Sardar (1921). Cotton Commission Agent, Hubil. b. 1878 Educ.: at Hubil. Started business in cotton in 1896, extended same from time to time, created a cotton market at Savanur by establishing Gluning and Pressing factories there; also started ginning factories at Ranebennur and Guttal convenient places for marketing cotton in the interior; is an advocate of improved methods and machinery for agriculture and himself a cultivator on a large scale, cultivating about 300 acres of large scale, cultivating about sou acres of land on improved lines and demonstrating its benefits to the other ryots of his place and neighbourhood; is President, Hubb Anjuman-I-Islam, working for the educational, social and material uplift of Maharadan and the land of the Maharadan and the land of the Maharadan and the land of the Maharadan and the land of the Maharadan and the land of the Maharadan and the land of the Maharadan and the land of medans; was Vice-President of the Hubb Municipality for some years and was elected the President of that Municipality in 19 ° Was again elected President of the Hubb Municipality in 1932 for another trienmum Was again elected President of the Hubb Municipality for another triennium in Septr. 1935. Recipient of H. M. the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. Publications: Kanarese translation of Mr. G. F. Keatinge's "Bural Economy in the Bombey Deccan;" Kanarese translation of "Britain in India, Have we translation of "Britain in India, Have we Benefited?" Address: Opposite Native General Library, Hubli, Dist. Dharwar.

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M.A. (Cantab).; Ph.D. (Cantab).; B.A. (Bom.); Smith's Prizeman (1926); Principal and Professor of Mathematics, Fergusson College, Poona. b. 27 Nov. 1898. m. Indumati Paranjpye. d. of Mr. H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Dr. R. P. Paranjpye. Educ: High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge. First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B. A. Examination, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India Scholar: returned to India in 1927; appointed Went to Engiand as Government of India Scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C. Lieut.; Passed promotion Examination to "Captain", 1935 Publications: "Lessons in Elementary Analysis" for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, and some mathematical publications especially contribution to Theory of tions especially contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London). Address: Fergusson College, Poona, 4.

MAHALANOBIS, S.C., B.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E.,
I.E.S.; (retired) Prof. of Physiology, Carmichael Medical College, Calcutta, Presidency
Coll., Calcutta, 1900-27. Fellow, and
Professor, Calcutta University, President,
Board of Higher Studies in Physiology,
Member, Governing Body, Science College,
Calcutta University. b. Calcutta, 1867; m. 1902
(overly d. of Keelph Chunder Sen and sister fourth d. of Keshub Chunder Sen and sister of H. H. the Maharani of Cooch-Behar. Edunburgh Univ. Publications: Muscle Fat in Salmon; Life History of Salmon; New form of Myograph; Teachers' Manual; Text Book of Science. Address: 45, New Park Street, Calcutta.

AHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH of Kapurthala, Major C.I.E., I.A., M.A. (Oxon.); Household Minister and Commandant State Forces, second son of His Highness the MAHARAJKUMAR



Maharaja of Kapurthala. b. 5th August 1893. Educ : Vienna, France, Christ Church, Oxford; Served in France with the Indian Army during the Great War. Honorary Major Indian Afring during the Crist Hampy (1930); served as Honorary A.D.C. to His Excellency the Commander in-Chief in India, (1926-30); the Commander in-Chief in India, (1926-30); the Commander in-Chief in India, (1926-30); the Commander in-Chief in India, (1926-30); the Commander in-Chief in India, (1926-30); the Commander in Chief in Gourad, Military Governor, Paris, during his tour in India winter, (1928-29); C.I.E.

June 1935.

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WAHUD-UD-DAULA.
ALOD-UL-MULE, NAWAB MIREA KHAN
BAHADUR, O.L.E.; 5. 1834. Educ.: India;
Arabia. Travelled extensively in Arabia.
Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and
Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymiani,
Address: Tirminigas, Lucknow.

MAHMOOD SCHAMNAD, SAHES BAHADUR'
KHAN BAHADUR (1930), M.L.C., Landholder,
Member, Legislative Council, Madras (elected)
and Elected Member, S. Kanara District Board
Elected Member, S. K. Dist. Educational
Council. b. 7 March 1870. m. 1898 to
Mrs. Maryam Schamnad. Educ.: St.
Aloysius' College and Govt. College, Mangalore
and Christian College, Madras. Served on the
South Kanara Dist. Board for about 20 years;
Hon. Marjstrate for 10 years, since 1913: Pio-Hon. Magistrate for 10 years, since 1918: Pioneer of Moplah education in S. Canara. Started the Azizia Muslim Educational Association in South Kanara in 1907 and Madras Moplah Amelioration Committee in 1922. Elected Member of the First and Second Legislative Member of the First and Second Legislative Assembly and 3rd and 4th Legislative Council, Madras, Government awarded a Coronation Medal and a Certificate in recognition of his services on Local Boards and his special interest in Moplah education; Presided at the 3rd Annual Confee. of all Kerala Muslim Alkya Sangham in 1925. Leader of the Govt. Deputation to the Andamans to investigate Deputation to the Andamans to investigate into the Moplah Colonization Scheme in 1925; Presided at the first district Muslim Edu-cational Confee., S. Kanara in 1926. Member, Mahomedan Religious Endowment Committee, Kasaragod. Vice-President, Madras Presidency Moslem League; Member, Staff Sclection Board, Madras 1928; Member, Senate Madras University, 1930. President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod. Author: The Moplah Willsh Act, 1928 (Madras). Address: Sea View, Kasaragod, S. Kanara.

AHMUDABAD (OUDH): RAJA MAHMMAD AMIR AHMED KHAN, Khan Bahadur, Raja of b. 5th November 1914 m. in 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra. Succession: 23rd May 1931. Educ: In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under European and Indian private them. The Bein Saheh is blekly authored. MAHMUDABAD tutors. The Raja Saheb is highly cultured and very broad-minded. He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East, Deeply interested in Reforms and Politics, Address: Butler Palace and Qaisarbagh, Lucknow; Galloway House, Naini Tal; Mahmudabad (Oudh).

MAHOMEDALI, KHAN BAHADUR, NAWAB SYED, I.S.O.: Ent. Govt, Service, 1873; Insp.-Gen. of Registration, Bengal; retired, 1913; a dis-tinguished Urdu scholar and dramatist; wrote The Nawabi-Darbar, and Adventures of Notorious Detective in English. Address: 4. Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MAHON, COLONEL ALFRED ERNFST, D.S.O., (1918); Indian Army (retired); on staff of Urusvati Himalayan Research Institute since 1930. b. 1878; s. of R.H. Downes Mahon of 1930. b. 1878; s. of R.H. Downes Mahon of Cavetown, Co. Roscommon. m. Frances Amelia, d. of Rev. Robert Harloe Fleming; Educ. privately. Lieut. 5th Bn Connaught Rangers, 1899; Lieut. 5th Bn Connaught Fusiliers, 1900; Lieut. 4th Punjab Infantry, 1903; transferred to 55th (Coke's) Riffes, 1904; Second in Command 59th Royal Scinde Riffes, 1922; Commandant, 1st Bn. Frontier Forces Regt. (P.W.O. Sikhs), 1923-27; served South African War, (Queen's Medal with four clasps), European War; Operations in France and Belgium, 1914-15; wounded at 2nd Battle of Yures, (desnatches): wounded at 2nd Battle of Ypres, (despatches);

Mohmand Blockade and Waziristan Expedition, 1917; German East Africa, 1917-18 (despatches, D.S.O.); Waziristan Field Force, 1919-20; Commanded 109th Infantry (despatches, brevet of Lt. Col.); Razmak Field Force, 1923; Colonel 1924, Jubilee Medal 1935; retired 1928. Publications: Numerous articles and short stories in various papers articles and short stories in various papers and magazines in England and India under non-de-plume Mea. Address: Manali, Kulu, Punjab.

MAJITHIA, THE HON. SARDAR BAHADUR SIR SUNDAR SINGH, Kt. (1926) C.I.E. (1920); Ex. Revenue Member, Government of Punjab; b. 17th Feb. 1872; m. grand-daughter of Sardar Sir Attar Singh, K.C.I.E., Chief of Bahadur (Patiala State). Educ.: Punjab Chiefs College and Government College, Lahore. Worked as Hon. Secretary of the Khalsa Coll. Amritsar for 11 years and Hon. Secretary, Chief Khalsa Diwan, a representative body of the Sikhs from its inception in 1902 to the close of 1920, Jublice Medal 1935. Addess: "Majithla House," Albert Road, Amritsar (Punjab).

(Funjao).

MAJUMDAR DWIJA DAS, M.So., Assistant Controller of Stationery, Government of India Offg. Deputy Controller of Stationery and Stamps, in October, 1927, and Offg. Manager, Central Publication Branch March, 1930. b 2nd Feb. 1890. m. Abhamayee, d. of late Promatna Nath Ghosh, Zemindar of Bhagalpur. Educ: Krishnagar Collegiate School, Krishnagar College, and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Bengal Junior Civil Service, 1915; Bengal Survey Office as Asstt. to the Officer in Charge, Bengal Traverse Party, 1917; Asstt. Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Govt. of India, 1924, Acted as Hon. Secretary, Bengal Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926 Address: 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Address: 20/2 B, Ray Street, Elgin Road, Calcutta.

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KRISHNA KANT, M. L. A. Editor of Ab iyudaya. Educ.: at Allahabad. Publications: Sansar Sankat, Sohaghrat Manoramas' Patra, Matritva or Motherhood and Baby Care and many others in Hindi. Member, All-India Congress Committee; President, District and Vice-President Thrice Congress Committee, Allahabad; Twice Congress Committee, Allahabad; Twice elected to the Legislative Assembly; Ex-General Secretary of the Independent Congress Party and All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammallan. Address : Abhyudaya, Allahabad.

MALAVIYA PANDIT MADAN MOHAN, b. Allahabad, 25 Dec. 1861. m. 1884; four sons and habad, 25 Dec. 1861. m. 1884; four sons and three daughters Educ. Sanskrit at the Dharma Jnanopadesh Pathshala, Govt. High School, Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; B.A. (Calcutta), Schoolmaster, 1885-87; edited the Indian Union, 1885-1887; the Hindustan, 1887-1889; The Abhyudaya, 1907-1909; LL.B., Allahabad University, 1892; Vakil, High Court, Allahabad, 1892; Member, Prov. Leg. Council, 1902-12; President of Indian National Congress, 1903 and 1918: Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910and 1918; Member, Imp. Leg. Council, 1910-1919; Member, Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18; President, Sewa Samiti, Prayag; Chief Scout, Sewa Samiti Scouts' Association; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University since 1919; President, Hindu Mahasabha, 1923-24. President, Sanatana Dharma Mahasabba. Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924 Resigned 1930. Address: Benares Hindu University.

MALER KOTLA, HON. KHAN, SIR ZULFIGAR ALI KHAN, K.C.S.I., C.S.I.; estate holder in Maler Kotla State; Ch. Minister of Patiala State, since 1911; Elected member of the Council of State from 1921 to 1925; at present elected member in the Legislative Assembly representing East Central Punjab Muslims bly representing Last Central Punjas mushing Publications: has written many books including Lives of "Maharaja Ranjit Singh" and "Sher Shah, Emperor of India; also "The Poetry of Iqbal." b. 1875; Educ: Chiefs' Coll., Lahore; Cambridge; Paris. Address. Lahore.

MALIK, SIR FIROZKHAN NOON, M.A. (Oxon) High Commissioner for India. b. 7 May 1893. Educ: Chiefs' College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford. Bar-at-law, Inner Temple, London. Advocate of the Lahore High Court and Member of the Punjab Legislative Council from 1921. Appointed Minister for Local Self-Government, January 1927 and Education Minister 1930-1936 Address: India House, Aldwych, London W. C. 2.

MALLIK, DEVENDRA NATH, B.A. (Cantab), Sc.D. (Dub.), F.R.S.E., I.E.S. (Retd.), Principal, Carmichael College, Rangpur, Bengal, since 1926. b. Bengal 1866 Educ.: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London; Peterhouse Cambridge Publications: Numerous works on Mathematics and Physics. Address: Rangpur, Bengal

MANDLOI, RAI BAHADUR GOVINDRAO RAMRAO, S. M., Head of the ancient Jahgirdar Badnagara Nagar Brahmin family of Mandlois,

who migrated (7th century) from Gujiat, Retained same status and Retained States of Schola and now in British Raj. Zemindar of 9 villages; Free from Arms Act; privilege of personal interview with H.E. Family observes law of Primogeniture. Enjoys confidence of Govt. and Public. b.



of Govt and Public, b.
4th April (1875). Educ.;
Nagpur, Jubbulpore;
Member, Municipal Board, (1898); Hon
Magistrate, (1901-1935); First Class Ilon
Secretary, District Council (1902) Vice
President, M. C. (1912); President,
Municipal Board (1916); Chairman, District
Council) 1915-1930); Member, M. C. (18181930); Member, District Council
(1902-1930); Famine Relief Sanads (1816,
1899, 1900); Census Sanads First Class
(1901, 1911, 1921); War Badge (1914);
Rai Saheb (1910); Rai Bahadur (1914);
Silver Jubilee Medalist, (1935). More Crim, id
G. R. Mandiol, Jahghdar and Hon, Magist (1918);
Khandwa, Nimar (0.P.)

MANIPUR, H. H. MAHARAJA SR. CHURA CHAMD SINGH, K.C.S.I., C.B.E.; b. 1885; m. March 17, 1905. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. s. 1891. State has area of 8,456 aq. miles, and a population of 445,606. Salute 11 guns. Address: Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

MANOHAE LAL, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Double First Class Honours), Cambridge, Philosophy and Economics, Bar-at-Law; Minister of Education, Punjab Government, 1927-1930. b. 31 Dec. 1879. Educ: Punjab University, and St. John's College, Cambridge, McMahon Law student, St. John's Cambridge, Brotherton Sanskrit scholar, Cambridge, Cobden Prize, Cambridge, Whewell scholar in International Law, 1904-1905; Principal, Ranchir College, Kapurthala, 1906-1909; Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, 1909-1912; Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Fellow and Syndic, Punjab University, Member, Legislative Council, Punjab. Publications: Articles on economic subjects. Advess: Fane Road, Lahore.

ANSHARDT, CLIFFORD, PH.B., A.M. (Chicago) 1921, D. B., 1922, Ph D. (Chicago) 1924, D.D. (Chicago Theological Seminary) 1932, Blatchford Fellow, Chicago Theological MANSHARDT. Seminary, 1922-24. Director, The Nagpada Neighbourhood House and Director-Desig-nate, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School Neighbourhood House and Director Designate, The Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work. Educ: Bradley Polytechnic Institute, The University of Chicago, The Chicago Theological Seminary, Union Theological Seminary (New York), Teachers' College, Columbia University. Served with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War. 1924-25 Editor, Religious Education (now Character) U.S.A. 1925; Designated to Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay, Hon. Secretary, The Bombay, Hon. Secretary, The Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association; Hon. Treasurer, Bombay Mofussil Child Welfare, Maternity, and Public Health Council; Executive Committee, Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; Managing Committee, The Health Visitors Institute; Council, Bombay Vigilance Association; Executive Committee, Bombay Social Hygiene Council; Advisor, The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust; 1932 Visiting Professor in the University of Chicago; 1932 Alden-Tuthill Foundation Lecturer in the Chicago Theological Seminary. Publications: The Social Settlement as an Educational Factor in India (Association Press, Calcutta); Christianity in a Changing India (Y.M.C.A. Publishing House, Calcutta.) Editor, Bombay To-day and To-morrow; Bombay Looks Ahead; The Bombay Municipality at Work and Numerous articles in professional journals, Address: Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla.

MANSINGH, SARDAR, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Lahore. Vice-President, The Chief Khalsa Diwan. (1923-1925); b. 1887. Educ: Khalsa Oldege, Amritsar, won Gold Medal for writing Punjabi poetry is a larger of more than 20 years' standing worked as the Senior Counsel and in charge of the Law Department of Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Lahore (1926-1929); edited Khalsa Young Men's Magazine from 1905 to 1909. Member, Legislative Assembly (1921-22). Secretary, Reception Committee, XVII Sikh Educational Conference, Lahore, held in 1926: Hon. Secretary, Khalsa High School; Offg. Judge, High Court, Patiala, 1930-May 1932. Now practising as an Advocate at High Court, Lahore. Publications: Translated Kalidasa's Vikramorvasi from Sanskrit into Punish poetry and prose, has Sanskrit into Punjabi poetry and prose, has written religious tracts. Address: 26, Temple Road, Lahore.

MANSINGHJI, see JHALA.

MARSHALL, SIR JOHN HUBERT, Kt., or. 1915, C.I.E., 1910; Litt.D., Ph. D., F.S.A. Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Commander of the Order of Leopold. Vice-President of the India Society; Director-General of Archæology in India from 1902 to 1981; now offeer on Special Duty; b. Chester, 19th March 1876; m. 1902 Florence, y. d. of Sir Henry Longhurst, C.V.O. Educ: Dulwich and King's College, Cambridge (Scholar and Hon. fellow) Craven Travelling Student. Address: Simla.

MASANI, RUSTOM PESTONJI, M. A., J. P., Managing Director, Persia Industrial and Trading Co., Ltd. b. 23 Sept. 1876. m. 9 Decr. 1902. Manijeh P. Wadia, Educ: New H. S. and Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow, Elrhinstone College, 1897 and 1898. J. Proprietor and Editor of Gup Sup (1898); Editor of English columns of Kaisari-Hind (1891-1900); Editor, Indian Speciator (1901-02); Fellow of the Bombay University and of the Institute of Bankers; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Society, Bombay; Vice-President, Bombay Viglance Association; Jt. Hon. Secry., Society for the Protection of Children in W. India; also of the K. R. Kama Memorial Institute and the Parsi Girls' Schools Association and Trustee; Secretary, Kama Memorial Institute and the Parsi Girls' Schools Association and Trustee; Secretary, Bombay Food Prices Committee (1914-17). Municipal Secretary, 1907-1919. Dy. Municipal Commissioner (1919-25). Municipal Commissioner, 1922. Manager, Central Bank of India, Ltd., 1926-1928. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, 1929-1930; Joint Secretary, Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, 1930-1931. Director, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Publications: English, Child Protection, Folklore of Wells: The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay: The Conference of the Birds, a Sufi. Allegory; Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay "Zoroastriansm"; The Religion of the Good Life; Court Poets of Persia and India, Gujarati: Dolanto Upayog (Use of Wealth); Gharnt tatha michalth Kelawni (Home and School education), Tansukh mala (Health selections) and School education), Tansukh mala (Health series), and novels named Abyssiniano Hobshi; Bodhlu; Chandra Chal. Address: Versova (via Andheri Station).

ASOOD, SIR SYED ROSS, NAWAS MASOOD JUNG BAHADUR, Kt. (1933), Education Minister-Bhopal State, b. 1889. Educ.: M.A.O. Collego, Aligarh, and New College, Oxford. Bar-at-Law; Imperial Education Service; Headmaster, Patna School, 1913. Senior Prof. of

History, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, 1916; Formerly Fellow of the University of Calcutta, Fellow of the Marker University; Member, Council of the Osmania University; Member, Court of the Muslim University; Aligarh. President, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1930; President, All-India Educational Onference, 1933. Publications "Japan and its Educational System." Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad, Deccan, 1916-1928. Vice Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, 1919-34. Address. Bhopal, Central India.

MASTEE, ALFEED, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1931)
I.C.S., formerly Collector of Bombay and
Bombay Suburban District. (On leave). b.
12th Feb. 1883. m. Dorthy Amy Thorne.
Estic.: Epsom Coll., Braseucuse Coll., Oxford;
Asstt. Colr., 1906; Municipal Commissioner,
Ahmedabad, 1917; Major I.A.R.O., 1918;
Secretary to Government of Bombay, General
Department, 1925; Collector, 1926; President
of Civil and Military Examination Committee,
1930. Publications: Articles in Numismatic,
Supplement of Bengal, R.A.S. on Indian
Numismatics and in Journal of Bombay
B.R.A.S. on Gujarati Phonetics; articles in
Local Self-Government Journal on Local
Administration.

MATHER, RICHARD, B.Met., M.I.E. (Indis) Chief Technical Adviser, Tata Iron and Steel Co. b. 19 Sept. 1886. Educ.: Royal Grammar School, Sheffield, Univ. of Sheffield, Mappin Medallist 1906; Metallurgist. Orms by Iron Works, Middlesborough, 1907-1911, Dy. Dir., Metallurgical Research, War Office, Woodwich, 1911-1919 and 1926. Member of Govt. Commission to investigate German and Luxemburg Steel Industry, 1919; Metallurgical Inspector to Govt. of India, 1920-25. Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1923-24, and 1926 Member of Iron and Steel Institute. Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute. Publication: Papers for technical societies. Address: Bombay.

MATTHAI, JOHN, B.A., B.L. (Madras); B. Litt. (Oxon.); D.Sc. (London); C.I.E.; Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, b. 10 Jan. 1886. m. Achamma John 1921. Educ.: Madras Christian College; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford. High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Department, Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency College, Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-26; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1931. Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935. Publications: Village Government in British India; Agricultural Co-operation in India; Excise and Liquor Control. Address: Commerce Dept., New Delhi and Simla.

MAULA BAKHSH, NAWAB MAULA BAKHSH KHAN BAHADUR, C.I.E., of Batala, Punjab, India, b. 7 May 1862; m. 2nd daughter of Haji Mirsa Abbas Khan, C.M.G., C.I.E., British Agent, Khurasan, Persia. Three 2. Ave d. Joined Punjab Postal Dept. and having volunteered for sarvices as Field Postmaster proceeded to Kandahar Frontier, 1880, Manager, Dead Letter Office, and Postal Stock Dept., Samachi, 1881; Joined Imperial Circle, Public Works Dept., Simia, 1882. Services placed at disposal of Foreign and Political Dept., 1887, on special duty, North-Eastern Persia, 1887-1888; Attache, Hashtadan Perso-Afphan Boundary Commission, 1888-89; Attache to Agent to Governor-General and H. B. M.'s Consul-General. Meshed, 1890. Asst. Agent, Govr. Genl., Khurasan and Selstan, 1894; British Vicconsul, Khurasan and Selstan, 1894; British Vicconsul, Khurasan and Selstan, 1894; British Vicconsul, Khurasan and Selstan, 1894; British Vicconsul, Khurasan and Selstan, 1898; on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Dept., Simia, for revising Gazetteer of Persia, 1898-1899; Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police in charge, Nushki District, Baluchistan, 1900; Extra Asstt Commissioner and Magistrate, Punjab, 1900-1; Personal Assistant to Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, 1901-2; Attache, Selstan Boundary Commission, 1902-4, Oriental Secretary, Kabul Political Mission, 1904-05, Attache, Foreign and Political Dept. Government of India, 1905-19, Chief Indian Political Officer with H. M. Amir Habibullah Khan of Afghanlstan during H. M's Indian tour, 1906-7; Political Officer, North West Afghan Frontier Field Force, 1919; Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpind, 1919. Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22; Member, Jammu and Sandress.

MAUNG KUN, B.A., Bar-at-Law and Member, Burma Legislative Council. b. 27 August 1891. m. Ma Aye. Educ.: Government High School, Bassein, Burma, The Rangoon College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn., London, Assistant Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar. Address: Danubyu, Burma.

MAUNG TOK KYI, B.A. b. 1884. Educ.. Rangoon College. Member of the Subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1920, resigned Govt. service and joined editorial staff of The Sun in 1920; became Managing Director, 1921; elected to the Municipal Corporation, Rangoon, 1922; elected Member, Leg. Assembly, 1923 and elected to Rangoon University Council, 1924. Founded Burma Swars; Party and elected the leader, 1925. Re-elected Member, Legislative Assembly, 1922. Founded "The Kesara", a weekly Burmese paper in 1929. Resigned the Directorship of the Sun Press Ltd., Rangoon, held frc. 1920 to 1929 with a short break. Resign of from Legislative Assembly, 1930. Address 7, Strand Road, Moulmein.

MAWNG, SIE SAO, K.C.I.E., K.S.M., SAWBWA OF YAWEGHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs. Address: Yawnghwe, Shen States, Burmes

MAXWELL, REGINALD MATTLAND, C.S.I. (1983), M.A. (Oxon.), C.L.E. (1923), I.C.S. Commissioner of Excise (1935) b. 24 Aug. 1882. m. Mary Lyle, d. of the Rev. Henry Haigh, D.D. Educ: Mariborough and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Entered the I.C.S. 1908; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1916; Dy. Commissioner of Salt Revenue, 1916; Dy. Commissioner of Salt Revenue, 1917-1919; acted as Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1920-21; Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, 1921-23; Collector and District Magistrate from 1924; acted as Secretary to Government of Bombay, General Department, 1928; Special duty as Revenue Officer, Bardoll Revision Settlement Inquiry, 1928-1929; Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, 1929. Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Department, 1931-1935. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

MD. ABDUR RAHMAN, SIR, Kt. (1934), B.A. (1907); LL.B. (1910); Khan Bahadur (1929) Advooste and Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Delhi. b. 5 Oct. 1888. Educ: St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Law College, Lahore. Elected Member in the Municipal Committee of Delhi from 1922-1930. Elected Senior Vice-President, 1924-27. Elected and appointed Vice-Chancellor in November 1930; re-elected in 1932. Address: 26, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

MEEK, Dr. DAVID BURNETT, M.A., D.So. O.B.E. (1924), C.I.E. (1933); Indian Trade Commissioner, London. b. 10 March 1885. m. Gemmell, Retta Young. Educ. Glasgow University. Indian Educational Service (1911); Director of Industries, Bengal, 1920; Director-General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1926. Address: London.

MEHRBAN, NOWSHERWAN ASPANDIAR, B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society; Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Government of Bombay. b. 2nd June 1890. m. Jerbanno d. of Dr. Hormusjee D. Pesikaka. Educ.: Boys' High School, Allahabad, St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Galkwar Scholar, Elphinstone College, Bombay, Galkwar Scholar, Elphinstone College, Secretary to Sir Dorab Tata, 1912; Secretary, R. G. Baldock Ltd., 1917; Secy., Indian Traders Pty. Ltd., 1919; Secy., Messrs. Australian & Eastern Co., Pty., Ltd., 1921; appointed Investigator, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1923, and Asst. Registrar of Trade Unions, Bombay Presidency in April-May 1930. Secretary, Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee (Fawcett Committee) from October 1928 to April 1929. Technical Adviser to Government Delegates and Secretary to Indian Delegation, 18th Session, International Labour Conficence, Geneva, 1981. On deputation to the British Ministry of Labour and the International Labour Office whilst on leave out of India, 1931. Address: Mount Vilas, Bandra Hill, Bandra.

MEHTA, KHAN BAHADUR SIR BEZONJI DADA-BHOY, KT. Addrese: Nagpur. MEHTA, SIR CHUNILAL VIJBHUJANDAS, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. Agent, Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Provincial Scout Commissioner. b. 12 Jan. 1881. m. to Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala. Educ. St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Captain, Hindu XI; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Committee, 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918. Elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; Millowner and Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Director, The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Ltd., The Bombay Government, 1923-28. President, Indian Merchants' Chamber (1981), Address: 142, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, DHANJIBHAI HORMASJI, L.M. & S., C.I. E. (1932), Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal (1920): Donat of 4t. John Silver Medal (1917); Raj Ratna Silver Medal, Baroda (1916). Associate Serving Brother's Badge at the hands of His Majesty during the Centenary Celebrations of St. John Ambulance Association, 1931. Associate Officer of the Ven. Order of St. John, 1934. Retired Sanitary Commissioner, Baroda. b. 4 February 1864. m. to a cousin. Educ. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Naosari Zarthosti Madressa and the Grand Medical College, Bombay. Joined Baroda Med. Service, 1887; did inoculation work with Prof. Haffkine; gave evidence on the value of inoculation before 1st Plague Commission; did Cholera inoculations with Major Lamb. Has popularised St. John Ambulance work and Red Cross work, all over Gujarat, Sind, Kathlawad, Central India, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. F. Province, Rajputana, Khandesh, Deccan Thana District and 60 States by glving nearly 1,000 lectures earned for the Red Cross over Rs. 1,31,300 by enrolling 3,400 Members, and published 49 books on Ambulance, Nursing, Hygiene, Midwifery, Red Cross, etc. Baroda Red Cross Franch delegate to the 15th International Red Cross Conference held at Tokyo in October 1933. Contributed Rs. 20,000 for erection of Parsi Ambulance Division Headquarters Building, Bombay. Address: Malesar, Navsari.

MEHTA, FATEH Lal, s. of late Rai Pannalal, C.I.E. Member of the Mehadraj Sabha (Highest Judicial Court). b. 1868. Publication: "Handbook of Mewar and Guide to its Principal Objects of Interest." Address: Rai, Pannalal Mansion, Udaipur, Rajputana.

MEHTA, THE HON. SIE HORMUSJI MANBORJI, KT. (1938); Director, Reserve Bank. b. 1 April 1871. m. to Gulbai, d. of late Mr. H. R. Umrigar. Educ: at Bombay. Started life as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888: subsequently joined China Mill, Ltd., and started business on his own account in 1896; bought Victoria Mills in 1904; Jublice Mills in 1914; Raja Gokaldas Mills in 1916; Gackwar Mills in 1929. Established Zenith Life Assurance Co. in 1912 and British India General Insurance Co., Ltd. in 1919. Established Poona Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1916; Navsari E. I. Co., Ltd. in 1922 and Nasik-Deolail Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1930; T. R. Pratt Bombay Ltd. and M. T. Ltd. in 1919; Uganda Commercial Co., Ltd., in 1921 in East Africa. Nadiad Electric Supply Co., Ltd., in 1931. Member, Council of State from 1930, served on the Committee of Bihar and Orissa Separation 1931, Committee on Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank, 1933; Delegate. Geneva Conference 1933 and 1934. Address: "Bella Vista," Pedder Road, Bombay.

Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. b. 8 August 1884. m. Manibal, d. of Ratanji Ladhuji. Edue.: Jamnagar, Junagad, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-1929. President, Accounts Staff Union, G. I. P. Rly.: President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation. Bom. Tramwaymen's Union, Bombay, Port Trust Employees' Union, All-India Salaried Employees' Federation and Indian Trade Union Unity Conference. President, B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, President, Maharashra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1932; President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-1932; and Member, All-India Congress Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Gen. Secretary, Democratic Swaraj Party; President, National Trades' Union Federation, 1933-35; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934; Chairman, Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Mayor of Bombay, 1936. Address: Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, JAYSUKHLAL KRISHNALAL, M.A., Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, b. 1884. m. to Mrs. Kumudagaurl. Educ: Wadhwan High School and Gujarat and Elphinstone Colleges. Appointed Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1907, Services borrowed by the Indian Munitions Board from Chamber and appointed Assistant Controller from September 1917 to November 1918; was nominated Adviser to the Representative of Employers for the third and 14th Sessions of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, in 1921 and 1930 after the Conference he toured about Europe and England both time for seeing the Chambers of Commerce and other commercial organisations there on behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Secretary of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce from 1927-29. Vice-President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921-25 and President of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee from 1925-29. Chairman of the Santa Cruz Notified Ares Committee, 1927-1932. Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, 1934-35. Address: "Krishna Kutir", Santa Cruz, B.B. & C. I. and Jehangir Wadla Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, Dr. Jivraj Narayan, L. M. & S. (Bom.), M. D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), Dean, Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Coll. and King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay. b. 29 Aug. 1887. m. Miss Hansa Manubhai Mehta. Edwc.: High School education at Amreli, Baroda State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay, and London Hospital. Formerly Ag. Asst. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London, and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State. Address: K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay. MEHTA. SIR MANUEHAI NANSHANKAR. KT

Address: K. E. M. Hospital, Parel, Bomoay. MEHTA, SIR MANUBHAI NANSHANKAR, Kr (1922); C.S.I. (1919); M.A., LL.B.; b. 22 July 1868; Educ.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. m. first Harshad Kumari and on her death again Dhanvanta, 4 s. and 7 d. Professor of Logic and Philosophy and Law Lecturer, Baroda College, 1891-99. Priv Sec. to H. M. Maharaja Gackwar, 1899-1906, Rev. Minister and First Counsellor, 1914-16 Diwan of Baroda, 1916-27 and Prime Minister and Chief Councillor, Bikaner State, 1927-1934, Continues to be Counsellor, Bikaner State, 1032, Indian States Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Member, Consultative Committee, 1932, Indian States' Delegate to the Joint Parlamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1933, attended the World Hyglene Conference, 1933 Publications: The Hind Rajasthan or Annals of Native States of India; Principles of Law of Evidence (in Gujarati, 3 Volumes) Address: 15, Harkness Road, Bombay.

MEHTA, VAIKUNTH LALUBHAI, B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd. b. 23 Oct. 1891. m. Mangla, d. of Prataprai Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar. Educ, New High School, Bombay, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship for highest number of marks in English at the B.A. Examination. Worked with Central Famine Relief Committee and Servants of India Society for famine relief work, 1911-12; Hon. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay (1912-15) as Manager from 1915-1922, and Managing Director since 1922. Member, Editorial Board, Social Service Quarterly; Member, Editorial Board, Bombay Co-operative Quarterly; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Member, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay; Member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevals Sangh. Member, Board of Management, All-India Village Industries Association. Publications: The Co-operative Movement. (The Times of India Press), 1915, The Co-operative Movement in India (Servants of India Society pamphlet), 1927. Adding Murzbanabad, Andheri (B.B. & C.I. Railway)

MERCHANT, FRAMEOZ BUSTOMJI, F.S.A A , J.P., Asst. Commissioner of Income of the Bombay City. b. 12 Nov. 1888. Educ: Bombay and London. Formerly, Professional Accountant and Auditor; Lecturer in Accountants.

Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics; Offg. Secretary and Chief Accountant, City of Bombay Improvement Trust; Examiner in Accounting to the Univ. of Bombay. Publications: "Elements of Book-keeping"; "Company Secretary and Accountant" "Income-Tax in relation to Accounts", "Indian Income-Tax Simplified," "Book-Keeping Self-Taught," etc. Address: 33-35, New Queen's Road, Bombay (4).

METCALFE, Sir HERBERT AURREY FRANCIS, B.A., (ONOn.); K. C. I. E. (1936); C.S.I. (1938); C.I.E. (1929); M. V. O. (1922); Indian Civil Service (Political Department). b. 27 Sept. 1883. m. Elinor Joyce Potter. Educ.: Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in Punjab, 1908-1913; Entered Political Department, 1913; Asst. Private Secretary to Viceroy, 1914-1917; served in N.W.F.P. 1917-1925; Counsellor to Legation, Kabul, 1925-1926, served in N.W.F.P., 1926-1930; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, 1930-1932; Foreign Secretary to Government of India, May 1932. Address: c/o Foreign and Political Department, New Delhi.

MIAN, ABDUL RASHID, THE HON, MR. JUSTICE, B.A. (Punjab); M.A. (Cantab.): Temporary Judge, High Court, Lahore. b. 29 June 1880. m. d. of Nawab Maula Bakhah, C.I E. Educ; Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore, and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Practised at Lahore, 1913-1933; appointed Asst. Legal Remembrancer, 1925; officiated as Govt. Advocate, Punjab in 1927, 1929 and 1930. Address: 16, Masson Road, Lahore.

MIEVILLE, SIR ERIO CHARLES, K.C.I E (1936), C.M.G. (1930); C.S.I. (1933); Secretary to the Viceroy's Executive Council. b. 31 January 1896. m. Dorothy, d. of G. C. A. Haslock, Cobham, Surrey. Educ: St. Paul's School. Entered China Consular. Service in 1919; was Private Secretary to successive British Ministers in Peking, 1919-27; Secretary to Governor-General of Canada, 1927-31; appointed Private Secretary to the Viceroy, April 1931. Address: Viceroy's Camp, India.

MILLER, SIR DAWSON, KT., K.C., cx-Ch. Justice of Patna High Court, b. Dec. 1867. Educ.: Durham Sch. and Trinity Coll., Oxford: Bar, Inner Temple, 1891. Address: High Court, Patna.

MILLER, SIR LESLIE, KT. (1914), C.B.E. (1919). Chief Judge, Mysore, 1914-22. b. 28 June 1802. m. Margaret Lowry, C.B.E. Educ.: Charterhouse, and Trinity College, Dublin. Entered I.C.S., 1881. Judge of the Madras High Court, 1906-14. Address: Glen Morgan, Pykara, Nilgiri Hills.

MIRZA M. ISMAIL, AMIN-UL-MULK, SIR, KT. (1930), B.A. (1905), C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1928), Dewan of Mysore. b. 1883. m. Zebinda Begum of Shirazee family. Educ: The Royal School at Mysore, Central College, Bangalore, for B.A.; Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja,

1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926. Invited to the Round Table Conference in 1930 as a delegate from South Indian States, and in 1931 as a delegate of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur (Rajputana). Member of the Consultative Committee. Delegate to the Third Indian Round Table Conference, 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Address: Carlton House, Bangalore.

MISRA, PANDIT HARKARAN NATH, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), M.L.A. (1924), Bar. at-Law (Inner Temple). b. 16 July 1880. m. Shrimati Bhagwan Devi of Cawnpore Dist. Educ.: Muir Central College, Allahabad and Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge (1911-1925.) Joined Non-Co-operation Movement in 1920; Member of the All-India Congress Committee; Senior Vice-Chairman of Municipal Board. Lucknow. Joint Secretary, Oudh Bar Association; Member of the Bar Council of Chief Court of Oudh; Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman, District Board, Lucknow. Publications: Asstt. Editor of Oudh Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916-1920. Address: 6, Neill Road, Lucknow.

MISRA, RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SHYAM BEHARI M.A., ex-member Council of State; Adviser-in-Chief Orcha State, Tikamgarh, C.I.; Member of the Allahabad University Court, Committee of Courses in Hindi, and Faculty of Arts and of Lucknow and Henares Hindu University Courts, Member and Vice-President, Hindustani Academy, United Provinces, ex-President, All-India Kanyakubja Sabina, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and Koshi Nogri Pracharini Sabha, President, Kanyakubja Inter-College Committee, Lucknow and of U.P. Meneger's Association of Anded High Schools and Inter Colleges. b. 12 August 1873. m. Miss B. D. Bajpal, has two s, five d Educ: Jublice High School and Canning College, Lucknow. Entered Executive Branch U.P. (Civil Service in 1897 as Deputy Collector; was on special duty in 1903, 1908, 1909, 1921 and 1922, in connection with consolidation of agricultural holdings on the last occasion; was Deputy Superintendent of Police (1906-09); on deputation as Dewan, Chhatarpur State, C. I. (1910-14): Personal Asstt. to Excise Commr. U.P. (1917-20); Dy. Commr., Gonda (1920-21) for over a year, besides, having twice officiated as Magte and Collr. of Bulandshahr, Jt. Registrar of Co-operative Sceleties, (1922-24) and Registrar, Aug. 1924 to December (1926). Retired as permanent Deputy Commissioner, Unao, U.P. (1928), was Dewan, Orcha State from January 1929 to April 1932. When he became Chief Adviser to H. H. the Sawai Mahendra Maharaja. Publications: several standard works in Hindi Including the Misra-Bandhu Vinoda (a textbook for B.A. & M.A., Examinations) and the Hindi Nava Ratna (text-book in the Degree of Honours Examination). Address: Golagan, Lucknow.

MITCHELL, Sir DAVID GRORGE, B.Sc. (Edin.) K.C.I.E. (1936); C.S.I. (1932); C.I.E. (June 1923) V.D. Indian Civil Service. Secretary, Industries and Labour

Department, 1933. b. 31 March 1879. w. Elizabeth Duncan Wharton. Educ. : George Heriots School, Edinburgh, Edinburgh University, Lincoln College, Oxford. Joined I. C. S., Oct. 1908. Divisional and Sessions Judge in Central Provinces, 1913, Legal Secretary of C. P. and Secretary to C. P. Legislative Council, 1919. Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June 1925. Joint Secretary and Dratesman Government of India, Legislative Department, April 1927. Offig. Secretary, Legislative Dept., Govt., of India, 1931; Offig. Member of Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935. Address: Delhi and Simia.

MITRA, SIE BEUPENDRA NATH, M.A., K.C.S.I. (1928), K.O.I.E. (1924), C.B.E. (1919), b Oct. 1875. Educ.: Metropolitan Institution, Hare School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Entered Government Service 1896; Asst. Secy., Finance Dept. of Govt. of India, 1910; on special duty in connection with Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency, June to September 1918; on deptn. as Controller of War Accounts, 1915; Mill. Acct.-General, 1919; Adviser, Mill. Fin., 1922; Member of Governor General's Council, 1924-30; Temporary Finance Member, March to June 1925. Representative of India on Governing Body, International Labour Office, Geneva, and on Permanent Committee of International Institute of Agriculture, Rome; on Imperial Economic and Shipping Committees and on Imperial Agricultural Bureaux; on Imperial Communications Advisory Committee and International Rubber Regulations Committee; on Governing Body of Imperial Institute and Imperial College of Science and Technology, President of General Assembly of International Institute of Agriculture, High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom, 1981—1936. Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.

MITTER, THE HON. SIR BROJENDRA LAL, KT. (1928); K. C. f. I.(1932); M.A., B.L., Barristerat-Law. Member, Bengal Executive Council, 1934. Formerly Advocate-General of Bengal and Law Member, Govt. of India, 1928-34. Led Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1931 and 1933. b. May 1875. m. a daughter of Mr. P. N. Bose, late of the Geological Survey and g. d. of the late B. C. Dutt, I.C.S. Educ.; Presidency Col., Calcutta and Lincoln's Inn. Address: 5, Outram Street, Calcutta and Darjeeling.

MITTER, THE HON MR. JUSTICE DWARKANATH, M.A., D.L., Ordinary Fellow of the University of Calcutta; Dean of the Faculty of Law, (1930-34). Member, Council of State (1924); formerly Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b. 29 Feb. 1876. m. d. of Bala Charan Dutt of Calcutta. Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined High Court Bar in 1897; In 1916 elected an ordinary Fellow of Calcutta University for five years and appointed Judge of the Calcutta High Court in November 1926. Publications: A Thesis on Position of Women in Hindu Law, published by Calcutta University. Address: 12, Theatre Road, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

MITTER, Raj Barabur Readendrante, M.A., (Gold Meditat). 5. 1880. m. Sneharama. Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta. Nominated Member, Legislative Assembly. 1922 and 1923; Member, Council of State, 1924 and 1925; Fellow (elected), Calcutta University (1922 to 1926); late editor of Bangiya Sahitya Parisat Patrika, Late Senior Professor of Philosophy. Presidency College, Calcutta. Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division. Fellow, and Member of the Syndicate, Calcutta University; University Professor of Bengali Literature and Head of the Department of Indian Vernaculars, Calcutta University, President, Literary Section, Calcutta University, Institute. Piblications: Author of several works in Bengali on history, literature and fiction Address: Ballygunge Place, Calcutta.

" Merchannal Stones

MIYAN, ASJAD-ULLAH, MAULVI, M.L.A, Hon. Magte., Kishangunj, Zamindar of Mehengaon. b. 5 Jan. 1883. m. Bibi S. Nisa, d. of late Moulvi Insaf Ali of Henria. Educ. at Mehengaon. Member, Dist. Board, Purneah (Bihar); and Member, Local Board, Kishanganj; Vice-President, Anjuman-i-Islamia, Kishanganj. Addres: Mehengaon, P. O. Kishanganj, Jist. Purneah, Bihar.

MOBERLY, BERTRAND RICHARD, MAJOR-GENERAL, C.B. (1929); D.S.O. (1915); Deputy Chief of the General Staff (India.). b. 15th Oct. 1877. m. Hyda, d. of late A. C. Wilhs, Esq., of the Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. Educ.: Winchester College, Royal Military College, Sandhurst Staff College, Camberley First Commission Unattached List for Indian Army, 1897; Major-General, Indian Army, 1930; served in 18th Bengal Infantry and 2nd Punjab Infantry (Punjab Frontier Force) now 2nd Battalion, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, commanded 2nd Battalion, 56th Rifles (Frontier Force) now 10th Battalion; 13th Frontier Force Rifles; Campaigns—N.W Frontier Force Rifles; Campaigns—N.W Frontier Force Rifles; Campaigns—N.W Somaliland Field Force, 1903-04; Jibdalli, Great War, 1914-18; Egypt, Gallipoli. Salonika. Address: Army Headquarters Delhi and Simla.

MODY, Sir HORMASJI PEROSEAW, M.A. (1904), LL.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935) Advocate, High Court, Bombay (1910); b. 23 Sept. 1881, m. Jerbal, d. of Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash. Educ St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Mem. of Bombay Mun. Corp.; Chaliman of its Standing Committee, 1921-22; and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchant's Chamber, 1928-29; President, Employers Federation of India, since 1933; Member, Legislative Assembly; Member, Round Table Conference and Reserve Bank Committee Director, Tata Sons, Itd. Publications. The Political Future of India (1908); Life of Sif Pherozeshah Mehta, (1921). Address: Cimballa Hill, Bombay.

MOENS, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTUUR WILLIAM HAWILTON MAY, K.C.B., C.M. G. (1919); D.S.O. (1917), Quartermaster tunctral, Army Headquarters. b. 1879. m. 1st 1.08. Agnes Swetenham d. of late Theiwell f.ke,

M.D., 2nd, 1939. Agnes Marianna, d. of late Captain A. G. Douglas, R.N., and widow of Captain D. Affleck-Graves, R.E. Educ.: Charterhouse; R.M.C. Sandhurst. Served Somailland, 1903-04, (medal and two clasps); European War, (Mesopotamia), 1915-18, (despatches, D.S.O., Brevet Major, Brevet Lt.-Col.). Iraq Rising, 1920-21 (despatches). Commander, Lahore District, 1981. Address: Delhi.

MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, RAJA SIR, Kt., (1932), C.S.I. (1924), Talukdar of Jahangirabad. b. 28 June 1886. Educ.: Colvin Talukdars School, Lucknow. First non-official Chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. Besides numerous other chartable contributions, the following are the chief:—Rs. 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales' Memorial, Lucknow, Rs. 50,000 to Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore, and Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lucknow University. Life Vice-Patron of the Red Cross Society. Contributed Es. 10,000 to Lady Reading Child Weifare Fund and Rs. 5,000 to Aligarh University for Maris Scholarship; Vice-President of the British Indian Association and Member of the United Service Club; Member of the Court and Executive Council of the Lucknow University, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif. Address: Jehangirabad Ral, Dist. Bara Banki; Jahangirabad Palace, Lucknow.

MOHAMMAD ZAFRULLA KHAN. (See under Zafrulla Khan Chaudhari Muhammad).

under Zafrulia Khan Chaudhari Muhammad)

MOHAMMED YAKUB, MOULVI, Sir, Kt. (1929);
Lawyer, b. August 27, 1879. m. The late
Wahlda Begum, Editor of Tehzebi Niswan,
Lahore. Educ: M.A.O. College, Aligarh.
Member and Chairman, Moradabad Municipal
Board, Member and senior Vice-Chairman,
Moradabad District Board, Trustee, M.A.O.
College, Aligarh, Member of the Court, Muslim
University, Aligarh, Member. Legislative
Assembly, Member of Age of Consent Committee, Member of the Army Retrenchment
Committee, Dendon, Former
President and Secretary of All-India Muslim
League, President, U. P. Muslim League,
Annual Session Pillibrit, President, Bundhilkhand Muslim Conference, President, All-India
Palestine Conference, President, All-India
Palestine Conference, Aligarh.
Address: Mohalla Mugalpura, Moradabad,
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MOHAMMED YAMIN KHAN, SIR, B.A., C.I.E., (1931), M.L.A., of the Allahabad University (1911), Bar-at-Law; Member, Council of State (1924); Senior Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut. b. June 1888. m. to a cousin. Educ: at Meerut College, M.A.O. College, Allaria and England. Practising as Barrister in Meerut, since Dec. 1914. Acted as Secretary of U. P. War Fund for Meerut District; Secretary, Y.M.C.A. Funds, Secretary, Dist. War League. Was elected a member of the Municipal Board, Meerut, in 1916 and Vice-Chairman a year later, Elected Member, Legislative

Assembly, 1920; Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1923. Nominated a member of Leg. Assembly to represent U. P. in 1927. Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1928. Elected Member, Leg. Assembly from Agra Division, 1930. Address: Junnut Nishan, Meerut.

MOHOMED ABBAS KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR. Merchant. Educ: in Mysore. A member of the representative assembly, Mysore, for over 20 years; and as member of Mysore Legislative Council for over 13 years; as Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipal Council for nearly 4 years; has been General Secretary, Central Mahomedan Association, for 28 years; Presided over non-Brahmin Youth League, Madras, 1928; Elected, President, Mysore State Muslim Conference. 1982. Address; Muslim Hall Road, Bangalore City.

MOLONEY, WILLIAM JOSEPH, General Manager for the East, Reuters Limited, and General Manager, Associated Press of India. b. May 28, 1885. m. Katharine, elder daughter of Sir Francis Elliot, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Educ: Redemptorist College, Limerick and Royal University of Ireland. Reuters' Correspondent in Teheran, Constantinople, Paris, Amsterdam, Copenhagen and Berlin. Address: Reuters Limited, Bombay.

MOOKERJEE, SIR NARAYAN, Zamindar of Uttarpara; b. April 1859. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, since 1918; m. 1878; one s. Educ.; Uttarpara School; Presidency College, Calcutta; Chairman of the Uttarpara Municipality since 1887; Chairman of the Bench of Hon. Magistrates, 1889; Managing Committee of the British Indian Association, 1889; a Member of the Asiatic Society; a life Member of St. John Ambulance Association; Member of the Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian Students, 1918; a Member of the National Liberal League, and Vice-President of Bengal Humanitarian Association; elected to Executive Committee of All-India Landholders' Association, 1919. Address: Uttarpara, near Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, SIE RAJENDRA NATH, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O. (1922), M.I.M.E. (Hon. Life), M.I.E. (Ind.), D.Sc. (Eng.), F.A.S.B.; Civil Engr.; b. 1854. Edwa.: London Missionary Institution at Bhowanipur: Presidency College, Civil Engineering Branch, Calcutta; Senior Partner in Martin & Co., and Burn & Co., Calcutta; Member of Indian Industrial Commission, 1917-1918; Member of Indian Railway Committee, 1920-1921; President, Howrah Bridge Committee, 1921; President, Bengal Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, All-India Retrenchment Committee, 1922; Member, Indian Coal Committee; Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1926; ex-President of Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta; a Fellow of Calcutta Univ., Member of Court of Visitors, Ind. Inst. Science; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1911; Member of the Board of the Governing Body of Bengal Engineering College. Ex-President, the Institution of Engineers (India), Member, Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiens; President, Indian

Science Congress, 1922; Fellow, Asiatic Society of Bengal, President, 1924-25; Governor, Imperial Bank of India, 1921-1928. Address: 7, Harington Street, Calcutta.

MOORE, W. ARTHUR, Editor of The Statesman, Classical Scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, 1900-1904; President, Oxford Union Society, 1904; b. 1880. m. Maud Eileen, only surviving child of George Maillet. Educ.: Campbell Coll., Belfast and St. John's College, Oxford, Secretary, Balkan Committee, 1904-08, during which time travelled extensively in all the Balkan Countries. Special Correspondent of The Times for Young Turk Revolution, 1908, and in Albania; Special Correspondent, 1909, Datly Chronicle, Daily News and Machaeter Guardian at Siege of Tabriz, Persia. Joined foreign and war staff of The Times, 1910; Persian Correspondent, 1910-12; Russian Correspondent, 1913; Spain, 1914; Albanian Revolution, 1914; Retreat from Mons and Battle of Marne, 1914; Obtained commission in Rifle Brigade; served Dardanelles, 1916; Salonika, 1915-17 (General Staff Officer, flying, 1918, with military mission (General Sir G. T. Bridges) in Constantinople and the Balkans; Squadron Leader, R. A. F., demobilised May 1919, despatches twice; M. B.E. (military); Serblan White Eagle; Greek Order of the Redeemer; Middle-Eastern Correspondent of The Times, 1919-22, visiting Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia. Persis, Caucasus, India, Afghanistan, M.L.A. (Bengal) 1026-1033. Publications: The Miracle (By 'Antrim Oriel,' Constable, 1908); The Orient Express (Constable, OOS, Dr. F. N. A., M.D., B.S. (Lond). D.P.H., (Eng.), D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), M.B.B.S. (Bombay), F.R.I.P.H. (London) F.C.P.S. (Bombay), J.P., Superintendent, and Chief Medical Officer, Goculdas Teipai Hospital b. 22 Aug. 1893, m. Shehra F. Marzban. Educ: at Cathedral and New High Schools, Elphinstone and Grant Medical College, Bombay; Univ. Coll. and Hospital, London; Clinical Fellow in Medicine, Grant Coll., Bombay; Medical Registrar, J. J. Hospital, Bombay; House Surgeon, Metropolitan Hospital, London; Tuberculesis Medical Officer. Boros of Stoke Newington; Hackney and Poplar, London; Medical Referee, London; War Pensions Committee; Lecturer on Tuberculosis, University of Bombay; Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health; Fellow, University of Bombay, Fellow College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, Honorary Physician, St. George's Hospital. Publications: Present Position of Tuberculosis, Prevention of Tuberculosis and Fandemic of Influenza, 1918, etc., etc. Address: Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MOTILAL, BIJAWARGI, M.A., LL.B., Diwan-i-Khas Bahudur, b. 28 April 1882. m. to Shrimati Kasturibai. Educ: at Rutlam and Dhar and graduated from the Muir Central College, Allahabad; M.A. from the same College; LL.B. from University School of Law; was Headmaster, Victoria High School, Khaira-

garh and Tutor to Raja Lal Bahadursingh, Chief of Khairagarh, 1907-1909; was Legal practitioner for a few years in Central Indian States; Accountant-General, Jodhpur, 1918-1920; Accountant-General, Indore, 1920-23; Finance Minister, Indore, 1923-1932. Address Dhar, Central India.

MUDALIYAB, A. RAMASWAMY, B.A., B.L., Ex-M.L.A., Member, India Council. Member, R.T.C., Ex-Sec. to Education Minister, Madras; Leader of Non-Brahmin Movement, Continental Tour, 1924; President, All-India Non-Brahmin Conference, Belgaum; Elected President, Madras Corporation, Returned unopposed to the Council of State, 1930. Publication: Editor of "Justice" Madras Address: India Office, Whitehall, London.

MUHAMMAD ABDUL QUADIR, KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Pleader. b. 26th Dec., 1867. Educ Government College, Jubbulpore, C. P. and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Was for some time Headmaster, Mohindra High School, Tikamgarh, Orchha, Bundelkhand. Practised in 1898 at Amraoti (Berar); Official Receiver (1917), Hon. Secretary, Berar Mahomedan Educational Conference. Address: Amraoti Camp (Berar), C.P.

MUHAMMAD, AHMAD SAID KHAN, HON'BLE CAPT. NAWAB, SIR. (See under Chhatari, Nawab of.)

MUHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, MUMTAZ-UD-DOWLAH NAWAB, Chief of Pahasu Estate and Tazimi Jagirdar (Jaipur State). b. 2 Sept. 1895. m. d. of late Koer Latafat All Khan, Chief of Sadabad, 2nd marriage, d. of Rao Abdul Hakeem Khan of Khairr Dist., Sharanpore. Educ.: Maharapis Coll., Jaipur and M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh Was Foreign Member of the Council of State, Jaipur, 1922-24; Visited Europe in 1924. Publications: Sada-i-Watan Tauqeed Nadir; Swarajya Home Rule. Address: Pahasu House, Aligarh.

MUIR, WINGATE WEMYSS, LIEUT-COL., C.B.E. (1920), M.V.O. (1923), O.B.E. (1918), Officer of the Crown of Roumania 1920; Commander of the Crown of Belgium 1926; b. 12th June 1879. Educ.: Halleybury College and the R.M.C. Sandhurst. Was in the Bedford-hire and Hertfordshire Regiment and 15th Ludhiana Sikhs (I.A.). Address: C/o The Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Simla

MUKANDI LAL, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-law, ex. M.L.C., ex. Dy. President, U.P. Iegls. Council. b. 14th Oct. 1890. m. née Miss Ball (1915). Educ: at Schools, Paur: and Almora, in colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Calcutta and Christ Church, Oxford. Hist Hons. 1917. Called to Bar, Grays Inn. 1918; returned to India, 1919, enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, (419: elected to U. P. Legislative Council for Garhwal, 1923 and 1926. Writes to sindiand English periodicals and is an exponent and critic of Indian Art. Address: "Vijaybbn an Lansdowne, Dist. Garhwal, U.P.

MUKERJEA, SATYA VRATA, RAJ RATNA (1984), B.A. (Oxon.);

Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London; Deveopment Commissioner, Baroda State (1935). b. 6 Feb. (1887). m. Sm. Aruna Devi, MA., née Bezbaros, niece of Rabindranth Tagore, the Poet. One s. one d. Edwe. St. Xavier's



one d. Educ.: St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta, and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); Conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921); Suba in three districts (1922-1928) and (1932-34); Chlef Secretary to Government (1929; Revenue Commissioner for the second time (1930-32); reorganised the Central Secretariat after the model of British India (1919-20); was largely instrumental for the reorganisation of the local boards; as member of the Baroda University Commission was mainly responsible for drafting its Report (1926-27). Decorated "Raj Ratna" Mandal Gold Medal for exemplary services (1934). Publications: Constitutional Reforms in Baroda, Census Reports of 1921 and 1931; and other official publications. Address: Race Course Road, Baroda.

MUKERJI, LAL GOPAL, SIR B.A., LI.B., b. 29 July 1874. m. Srimati Nalini Devi. Educ.: Ghazipur Victoria High School and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Practised at Ghazipur, 1896-1902; joined Judicial Service of United Provinces, 1902; was Munsiff from 1902 to 1914; District and Sessions Judge from 1914 to 1923; was deputed to Legislative Department of Government of India as an officer on Special Duty, 1921-22; was appointed to officiate as Judge of High Court in December 1923; was additional Judge of the High Court, 1924-1926; was made permanent Judge in March 1926, knighted in June 1932; was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice in July 1932 again in Oct. 1932. retired 1934. Publications: Law of Transfer of Property, 1st Edition, 1925, (2nd Edition, 1931). Address. Allahabad.

MUKERJI, MANMATHA NATH, THE HON.
JUSTIOE SIR, Kt. M.A. (Cal.), B.L., Puisne
Judge, High Court, Calcutta since 1924. b. 28
Oct. 1874. m. Sm. Sureswarl Debl, eldest d.
of Sir Gooroo Dass Banerjee. Educ.: Albert
Collegiate School and College, Presidency
College, Calcutta, and Ripon College Law
Classes. Vakil, Calcutta High Court, from
Dec. 1898 to Dec. 1923, acted as Chief Justice
July—August 1934. Knighted, 1st Jan.
1935; Fellow of the University of Calcutta;
President, Bengal Sanskrit Association.
Address: 8-1, Harsi Street, Calcutts.

WUKERJI, RAI BAHADUR PARESH NATH C.B.E., M.A. (1902), Rai Bahadur (1926), C.B E. (1933); Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam. b. 22nd December, 1882 m. Samir Bala neé Chatterjee. Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices in 1904. Secretary, Postal Committee 1920,

Member, Office Reorganisation Committee 1921, Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm 1924, Assistant Director-General 1927, Member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London 1929, Deputy Director-General 1931, Deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan 1932, Postmaster-General, Madras 1933, Behar and Orissa 1933-24, Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo 1934, Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam 1934-35. Publications: Several Departmental Publications. Address: 10, Wood Street, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, BABU JOGENDRA NATH, M.A., B.L., Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. b. 23rd June 1861. m. 2. of late Babu Harinath Chatterjee, of the Provincial Executive Service. Educ.: Presidency College and Hindu School, and Government Pathashala, Calcutta. Practised as pleader at Purnea, 1886-1908; was Municipal Commissioner Vice-Chairman, Purnea Municipality; and Chairman altogether for about 18 years, Member of Bengal Legislative Council (1905-1907), practised Calcutta High Court from 1908; Prof. of Hindu Law in the Calcutta Law College from 1909-1919; Chairman of Professors, Criminal Law in that Coll., 1918-19; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23. Publications: (1) The Legislative Assembly and its work (brochure); (2) Dilettantism in Social Legislation; (3) An address on Hindu music delivered at "Indian Musical Salon" held at Government House, Calcutta, on 7th Dec. 1920. Address: 18, Pran Kissen Mookerjee Road, Tallah, Calcutta.

MUKHERJEE, THE HON. SRIJUT LOKENATH, Zamindar, having properties extending
over many districts; an Executive of Uttarpars Municipality; Member of Council of
State. b. April 1900. m. Srimati Sailabala
Devi, d. of Rai Bahadur Ramsadan Chatterjee, Retired Mgte. of Bankura. Educ.: Uttarpars Govt. High School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Elected Commissioner, Uttarpars Municipality in 1921; was Chairman
for some time in 1924 and again in 1925;
at present an executive of the Municipality;
now an elected Member, Council of State,
for West Bengal Constituency. Address:
"Rajendra Bhaban", Uttarpara, Bengal.

WULLAN, JAL PHROZSHAH, M.A., F.L.S., F. Z. S., F.R.E.S.; Prof. of Zoology, Director, Zoological Laboratory, St. Xavier's College, b. 26 March 1884. Educ. St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Professor, Examinor, University of Bombay. Publications: "Animal Types for College Students". Address: "Vakil Terrace", Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay.

MULLICK, PROMATHA NATH, RAI BAHADUR, Bharata-Bani-Bhushan, M.R.A.S., F.R.S.A. b. 1876. Educ.: Hindu School, St. Xavier's College and privately. Was a nominated Member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta in 1911; Nominated Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation in 1923; Member of the Committee of the Calcutta Exhibition 1923; Hony. Secy., Calcutta Houseowners' Association. Publications: 'The Mahabharata, as it was, is and ever shall be'—A Critical Study.

'The History of the Valsyas of Bengal',
'Origin of Castes', 'India's Recovery,
etc., also in Bengali several books
including a History of Calcutta. Address:
129, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

WULTHAN: DHARMALANKAR DHARMALN

THERMAN SHERMAN

MULTHAN: DHARMALANKAR DHABAMA-BHUSHAN DHARAMDIVAKAR SHRHEMAN MAHARAJ



BHARATSINHJI of direct descendant of Maharaja Ratansinhji of Ratlam State and the second son of His late Highness of Sai-lana. Educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. Invested with powers: 5th November 1914 by the Government of India. Married the sister of H. H. of Dhrangadhra. The Chief has made marked

India. Married the sister of H. H. of Dhrangadhra. The Chief has made marked improvements in the Estate and exercises Judicial and full Revenue powers. His earnestness, untiring zeal and keen devotion to duty won him the high regard of his people. He is a keen sportswan and a great scholar. Mr. Crump P. A., styled him as a model ruler. Address: Multhan, C.I. Via Badnawer, India. MUMTAZUDDOLAH, NAWAB SIE MOHAMMAD FAYNAZH KHAN, K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E., Nawab of Pahasu, Minister, Jaipur State. b. 4 Nov. 1851. Late Member of Supreme and Provincial Legislative Councils. Address: Nawab's House, Jaipur. MUNINDRA DEB, Rai Mahhasa-Kumar, M.I.C., of the Bansberia Rej. b. 26 Aug. 1874; Reduc. Hooghly College and St. Xavier's College; Member of Bengal Legis. Council; Hony. Magistrate, Hooghly; Nonofficial Visitor, Hooghly District and Serampore, Sub-Jail; Chairman, Bansaberia Municipality; Vice-President, All-India and President, All-Bengal Library Association; Chairman, Bansabati Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Kayastha Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Calcutta; Director, Tarakeshwar Co-operative Sale and Supply Society Ltd.; Member, Hooghly District Board; Hony. Secretary, Historical Research & Clety; President, Bansberia Public Library, Working Men's Institute; Night Schools; Bansberia Girls' School; Banglya Granthalaya Parishat; Hooghly District Library Association; Kalighat Perpetual Club and Library; B. M. Sporting Club; Vice-President, Hooghly District Library Association; Kalighat Perpetual Club and Library; B. M. Sporting Club; Vice-President, Hooghly Library Association; Chinsurah Physical Institute; Editor, "Pathagar;" late Editor, The Eustern Voice, an English Weekly; The Purmina, a Bengali Monthly, Author of several historical works, Calcutta. Advess: 21F, Rani Sankari Lane, Kalighat.

MUNEHI, KANIALM MANEKIAL, B.A., LL.B., Advesst Bombay High Court. b. 29 Dec.

Calcutta. Address: 21F, Rani Sankari Lane, Kalighat.
MUNSHI, KANIALAL MANEKLAL, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court. b. 29 Dec. 1887. m. Lilavati Sheth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926. Educ.: Dalal High School. Broach; Graduated from Baroda College, 1906; LL.B. of Bombay University, 1910; Enrolled as Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint-Editor, "Young India", 1915; Secretary, Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; President, Sahitys Sansad, Bombay, since 1922; Editor, Gujarat', 1922-31; Fellow of the Bombay University, amce 1925; Vice-President of the

Gujarati Sahitya Parishad (Literary Conference) since 1926; Member of the Syndicate of the Bombay University, 1926-35; served on the Baroda University Commission, September 1928; Chairman of the Gujarati Board of Studies of the Bombay University, 1927; Member, the Bombay Legislative Council for the Bombay University, 1927-30, Chairman of the Committee of the Government of Bombay to introduce complexity, physical of Bombay to introduce compulsory physical training in schools, 1927; served on the Commit-tee appointed by the Government of Bomba-on the reorganisation of primary and second-ary education member of the Academic Council and Board of Post-Graduate Studies, Bombay University 1929; arrested 21st April 1980 for University 1929; arrested 21st April 1930 to Salt Satyagraha, sentenced to six months' imprisonment; substitute member of the Working Committee, I. N. Congress, 1930, member of the All-India Congress Committee, 1930-35; arrested in Jan. 1932, sentenced to 2 years' R. I. for civil disbedience, Secretary, Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934. Publications: Novels: Prithuy-Vallahb, Pattanni-Paphuta Guiaratno Nath. 1934. Publications: Novels: Prithiv-Vallabh, Pattanni-Prabhuta, Gujaratno Nati, Rajadhiraj, Bhagavan Kautilya, Verm Vasulat, Kono Vank, Swapnadrashta Sneh-Sambhram. Pauranic Plays: Purandar Paranjaya, Avibhakta Atma, Tarpan, Putia Samovadi, Dhruvaswamini Devi; Kakani Shashi. Social Plays: Vava Shethnu Swatantrya, Be Kharab Jan; Agnankit; Brahmacharyashram; Shishu ane Sakhi Thodank Rasa-Darshano, Adi Vachano, Lopa Mudra Parts I-IV; Gujarat and its Literature and several short stories, essays, etc. Address: 26, Ridge short stories, essays, etc. Address: 26, Ridge short stories, essays, etc. Address: 26, Ridge Road, Bombay.

MUNSHI, MRS. LILAVATI KANIALAL. b. 1899. m. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Secretary, Sahita Sansad, Bombay; Secretary, Stri Sewa Sangh, Bombay; joined Satyagraha, 1930; appointed Vice-President, Bombay War Council, 1930; arrested 4th July 1930; sentenced to three months imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magdistrate Rombay. sentenced to three months imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, released at the end of October 1930; organised Bombay Swadeshi Market, 1930; elected member, All-India Congress Committee, 1931; arrested in Jan. 1932; released 26th Jan. 1933; appointed Vice-President, Narmad Centenary Committee; Member of the Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Secretary Committee, Technicities Committee Secretary, Congress Exhibition Committee. Elected Member of the Municipal Corporation, 1985. Publications: short stories, Essay, Jivarmanthi Gaddell; "Kumardey," "Rekhachitro ane bija lakho," a collection of short stories and plays, etc. Address 26, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MURSHIDABAD, NAWAB BAHADUR OF, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., The Hon. Intisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-nud-Downla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asef Kudr Syud Sir Waser Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, Mahabut Jung; premier noble of Bongal, Behar and Ordsss; 38th in desc nt from the Prophet of Arabia; 5. 7 Jan. 1876, m. 1898, Nawab Suitan Dulin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Saheba. Heir apparent; Murshdzada-Asif Jah Syed Wares Ali Meerza. Edic in India, under private tutors and in Englat. in India, under private tutors and in Englada, at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has a times been Member of Bengal Leg. Court in Address: The Palace, Murshidabad.

MUSPRATT, SYDNEY FÉEDERICK MAJOR JENERAL, C.B. (1930); C.S.I. (1922); C.I.E. (1921); D.S.O. (1916); Commander, Feshawar District. b. 11th Sep. 1878. m. Rosamonde Barry, youngest d. of Sir E. Barry, (Bart.) Educ.: United Service College and Sandhurst. Commissioned 1898. Joined 12th Bengal Cavalry, 1899; N.W. Frontier, 1908; Great War in France (1914-18); Deputy Director, Military Intelligence, A.H.Q. India, 1919-21; Director, Military Operations, A.H.Q. India, 1929-31; Secretary, Military Department, India Office, 1931-33. Address: Flagstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

MUBTRIE, DAVID JAMES, O.B.E., I.S.O.; Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (retired); b. 18 Dec. 1864; Educ.: Doveton Prot. Coll., Madras. Ent. Govt. Service in Post Office, 1884; Pres. Postmaster, Bombay, 1918-16. Address: "Looland," 8, Cunningham Boad, Bangalore.

MUTALIK, VISHNU NARAYAN alias ANNASAHEB. B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan, and Saranjamidar; Member, Inamdar Legislative Assembly, b. 6 Sept. 1879. m. S. Ramabaisaheb, d. of Mr. K. Bhiranhi. Pearl Merchant. Educ.: at Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars, 1921-1923. President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 and onwards to the present day; Chairman, Satara City Municipality, for 4 years Member of Dist. and Taluka Local Board, Satara, for over 15 years. Was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Confce. of Sirdars, Inamdars and Watandars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Confce., 1926. Elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference of Shri Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and in 1931. A leader of the Deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919. Leader of the Deputation of Sirdars and Inamdars for giving evidence before the Simon Commission, 1928. Leader of two deputation 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor on bahalf of Sardars and Inamdars of the Presidency. Raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930. Nominated Member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932. Keenly interested in Rural Development. Agriculture and horticulture. Publications: Currency System of India in Marathi. Address: Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

MAJOB MUFHIAH CHETTIAR, M.A., Kumararajah of Chettinad, B.A., M.L.C., Ex-Mayor of Madras; President, Corporation of Madras, Nov. (1932); First Mayor of Madras, Nov. (1932); First Mayor of Madras,

Feb. (1933); again Mayor of Madras Nov. (1934); Son of the Hon'ble Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad, Kt., LL.D., aged 31. Educ.: at the Presidency College, Madras in (1924); a Trustee of the Pachalyappa's College and Charities, Madras from (1928); Member, Provincial Banking Enquiry



Banking Enquiry
Committee, Madras, (1929); Elected
unanimously to the Madras Legislative Council
by the Southern India Chamber of Commerce
(1930); Member, Economic Depression
Enquiry Committee, (1931); Vice-President,
Southern India Chamber of Commerce,
(1934& 85); Is now a Director, Imperial
Bank of India, Madras (from 1932); Madras
Telephone Co., Ltd.; The Deccan Sugar &
Abkhari Co., Ltd.; was Director, Indian
Bank, Ltd., till (1931); takes keen interest
in the development of the Annamala!
University; Club, Cosmopolitan; Address:
"Chettinad House." Adyar, Madras.

MUZAFFAR KHAN, KHAN BABAPUR, NAWAR, C.I.E., Reforms Commissioner, Punjab. b. 2nd January 1880. Educ. Mission High School, Juliunder, and Government College, Lahore. Joined Government Service as Munsiff; promoted as £xtra Assistant Commander, served as Mirmunshi to Sir Michael O'Dwyer during Great War: Orient Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace delegation 1910; Sir Henry Dobbs Kabul Mission 1923; Oriental Secretary, British Legation, Kabul, in 1921 under Sir Francis Humphreys; Joined Political Department 1924; Director, Information Bureau, 1925; Reforms Commissioner since October 1931; Khan Bahadur, 1917; Nawab 1921, and C.I.E. 1931. Publication: Sword Hand of the Empire—a war publication. Address: Lahore.

MYSORE, HIS HIGHNESS YUVARAJA OF, SIR SRI KANTHIRAVA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E. b. 5 June 1885; y. s. of late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur. m. 17th June 1910. One s. Prince Jays Chamaraja Wadiyar and three daughters. Takes keen interest in welfare of people and in all matters of education, health and industry. Address: Mysore.

NABHA, Gurcharan Singh, ex-Maharaja of, F.B.G.S., M.R.A.S.; b. 14 March 1883; s. 1911, Educ.: privately. Travelled good deal in India and abroad; Mem., Viceroy's Council, 1906-08; Pres. of Ind. Nat. Soc. Confee., 1909; attended Coronation of King, accompanied by Maharani, 1911. Abdicated, 1923.

NADKAR, DEWAN BAHADUR KHANDERAO GANGADHAR RAO, 1876 s. of Gangadhar Rao Nadkar. Educ. at Anand College, Dhar and Muir Central College, Allahabad. Khasgi Dewan and Member in charge of Finance and Education of Dhar State Council; appointed Dewan and Vice-President of State Council, 1920. Rao Bahadur, 1924; Dewan Bahadur, 1913. President, Council of Administration, January 1932. Address: Dewan's House, Dhar, C.I.

NAG, GIRIS CHANDRA, RAI BAHADUR, M.A., B.L.; b. 26 June 1861. m. Sreemati Kunjalata, b. of Rai Saheb P. C. Deb of Sylhet. Educ.; Calcutta Presidency College. Professor, Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack (1886-1890), Pleader, Sylhet Judge's Court, (1890-1892); Member, Assam Civil Service, (1892-1919); Member, Dacca University Court, and Member, Leg. Assembly. Publications: "Back to Bengal." Address. Bakshi Bazar, Dacca.

NAGOD, BAJA MAHENDRA SINGE, RAJA OF; b. 5 February 1916, His dynasty has ruled at Nagod for over six centuries; his State has area of 501 square miles, and population of 68,166; his salute being nine guns. Address Nagod, Baghelkhand.

NAIDU, SAROJINI, MRS., Fellow of Roy. Soc. of Lit. in 1914; b. Hyderabad, Deccan, 13 Feb. 1879. Educ.: Hyderabad; King's Coll., London; Girton Coll., Cambridge. Published three volumes of poetry in English, which have been translated into all Indian vernaculars, and some into other European languages; also been set to music; lectures and addresses on questions of social, religious, and educational and national progress; specially connected with Women's Movement in India and weifare of Indian students. President, Indian National Congress, 1925. Address: Congress House, Bombay 4.

NAIR, CHETTUE MADHAVAN, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, B.A., Bar-at-Law. Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 24th Jan. 1879. m. Sreemath! Palat Parukutty Ammah, eldest d. of Sir C. Sankaran Nair. Educ.; Victoria Coll., Palghat, Pachaiyappas and Christian Colleges, Madras, Law Coll., Madras, Univ. Coll. London, and also the Middle Temple, London. Enrolled in the Madras High Court, 1904; officiated as Vice-Principal, Law Coll., Madras, 1909; Law Reporter, 1915-16; apptd. Prof., 1916-20; Govt. Pleader, 1919-23; Advocato-General, Madras, 1923-24; Judge of High Court 1924, confirmed 1927 Address: "Spring Gardens," Nungambaukam, Madras.

NAIR, Sir MANNATE KRISHNAN, KT. (1930);
DEWAN BARADUR (1915); b. August
1870. Educ.: Alathur, Calicut, and
Christian College and Law College, Madras.
Vakil, Calicut Bar, Ch. Justice, Travancore,
High Court, for four years. Dewan, Travancore,
May 1914 to July 1920. Member, Executive
Council, Gowernment of Madras, 1928-1934.
Address.: "Washleigh Hall," Palghat P.O.,
S. Malabar.

NAMBIAR, CHANDROTH KUDALI THAZHATH VITTIL KUNHI KAMMARAN, Landlord, M.L.A b. Dec. 1888. m. Kalliat Madhavi Amma, d. of V. Ryru Nambiar, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil. Educ.: at the Mission High School, Brennen College, Tellicherry and Madras Medical College. Succeeded to the management of the Chandroth estate after the death

of his brother in 1912; in 1914 was elected to the Tellicherry Taluk Board and in 1916 to the Malabar District Board. In 1924 was returned to the Legislative Assembly as the representative of the Madras Landholders Succeeded to the Karanavanship of Koodall House in 1932. Address: Koodall, N. Malabar

NANAVATY, COL. SIR BYRAMJI HORMASJI, KT. (1930), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.C.P.S., L M & S. (with honours); I.M.S.; Khan Bahadur (1910); C.I.E., June (1925); Consulting Surgeon and Physician; Specialist in Eye Diseases from Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, London; b. Decomber 1861, m. Dhanbal, daughter of the late Mr. M. N. Nanavatty (Treasury Officer, Surat) and cousin of Mr. E. M. Nanavatty, I.C.S. Educ.; Almedabad and Bombay and later I.C.S. Educ.: Ahmedabad and Bombay and later on in London and Edinburgh; held for many years the posts of Lecturer of Surgery (clinical) and operative and midwifery in one of the provincial medical schools of the Bombay provincial medical schools of the Bombay Presidency. Was subsequently appointed Civil Surgeon, Surat. Appointed a Fellow of the Bombay University in 1897 and is now also an ordinary Fellow. Was for many years Examiner in Surgery and Midwifery in the L. M. & S. and M.B., B.S. Examinations of the Bombay University, and also in the L.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S. examinations of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and which Council he is also a member. of which Council he is also a member. A Municipal Councillor of over 35 years' standing and Chairman, Sanitary Committee. President, Hemabhai Institute; Vice-President of four Hemabhai Institute; Vice-President of four important public bodies, viz., Ahmedabad Municipality, Ahmedabad Sanitary Association and the Society for the Prevention of tion and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of Red Cross Society, Member of the Council of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, and of the Civil Hospital Advisory Committee and of the Committees of Becherdas Dispensary, Victoria Jubilee Hospital for Women and Leper Asylum and Mental Hospitals, is also Hon, Secretary of Bechardas Dispensary, a leading Freemason and a Past Master of Lodge Salem. In 1928 was also elected Hom Member of Lodge Hope and Sincertty. Was awarded by Government a gold medal for awarded by Government a gold medal for awarded by Government a gold medal for services rendered during the Ahmedabad rust of 1913. In February 1925 was raised to the rank of an Hon. Col., Medical Corps, Indian Territorial Forces is also recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Publications: "Duties and Responsibilities of Practitioners and Students of Medicine," "On Different Methods of Cataract Extraction," "Ursemia following on Catheterism," "Gliome Ratines at Medicas." tion," "Uraemia following on Catholic "Glioma Retinae, etc. Address: Ahmela-

NANDY, SRISGHANDRA, M.A. (1920), M.L.C., Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Bengal. b 1807. m. 1917 second Rajkumari of the late 110n. Raja Promods Nath Roy of Dighapahad Educ.: Berhampore Coll., Bengal, and Presidency Coll., Calcutta Member, Bengal 14 lative Council (since 1924); Ex-presided, British Indian Association, Bengal; President, Bengal Mahajan Sava; Presidet, Murshidabad Association; President, Bool of Management, K. N. College and School

Berhampore; President, Berhampore Girls' H. E. School; President, Hardinge School, Saldabad, Ex-chairman, Berhampore Municipality; Ex-member, Murshidabad District Board; Member, Historical Society, Bengal and Asiatic Society of Bengal; Member, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Life member, Biswa Bharati; Life-President, Berhampore Edward Recreation Club; President, Tilijati Sanmilani Bengal; Address: "Rajbari", Kasimbazar (Murshidabad or 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

NARASIMHA RAO, RAO BAHADUR S. V., BA., Rao Bahadur, June 1912; b 21st Oct. 1873. Educ.: Madras Christian College; Graduated 1893; had journalistic training in the office of 'The Hindu' in 1898; enrolled as Pleader in 1899; was Municipal Chairman from 1908 to 1919, Vice-President. District Board, 1919-29; President, District Educational Council, 1922-30; Member, Andhra University Senate, 1926-29; Attended All-India National Congress Sessions from 1903 to 1917: Member of the All-India Congress 1917: Member of the All-India Congress Committee for the years 1912, 1913 and 1917; Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in Joined Indian National Liberal Federation in 1919 and also a member of its Council; President, Kurnool Urban Bank, 1916-20; President, Kurnool Co-operative Supervising Union, 1919-23; President, District Co-operative Central Bank, 1921-31; Member of the Board of Management of the Madras Provincial Coof Management of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank; presided over the Anantapur District Co-operative Conference (1923) and Bellary District Co-operative Conference (1930); President of the Kurnool United Club, 1924-32; President, Bar Association from 1931, General Secretary, Reception Committee of the XVII Madras Provincial Conference held at Kurnool in 1910, Chairman, Reception Committee of the Provincial Social Conference Committee of the Provincial Social Conference held at Kurnool, 1910; was Chairman of Reception Committee of first Kurnool District political conference, 1914, appeared before the Functions Committee presided over by Hon. Mr. Feetham in connection with the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in tion of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in January, 1919; gave evidence before the Lothian Committee in 1932 and the Andhra University Committee in 1927; on attaining the 6ist year in 1933 the public of Kurnool arranged a public reception in his honour and presented an oil painting to the Municipal Council Hall. New extensions in Kurnool Town are named Narasimharaopeta, President First Kistna District Andhra Mahasabha Conference July 1935, Address: Kurnool.

NARAYANASWAMI CHETTI, THE HON.
DEWAN BAHADUR. Member, Council of State.
b. 28 September, 1881. Merchant and Landlord; President, Madras Corporation for 1927
and 1928; Member of the Senate of the Madras
University; was Member of the Council of
Affiliated Colleges representing District Board
and Municipalities of Chingleput District;
Hon. Secretary, Madras Presidency Discharged
Prisoners' Aid Society; Provincial Visitor to
Presidency Jails; President, Depressed Classes
Mission Society; Member, Town Planning Trust Board representing Corporation.
Member, Madras Labour Board; Member,
South India Chamber of Commerce; Member,

Tramway Advisory Board; Member, Egmore Benefit Society and Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd.; Member of the Executive Committee of the Countess of Dufferin Fund. Visitor of the Civilian Settlement at Madras and Pallavaram; Vice-President of the S. P. C.A. and Madras Children's Aid Society; Member, Council of State; Member, Central Board of Railways; Member, Governing Body of the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital for Women; Member, Central Committee, Countess of Dufferin Fund, Delhi; Member of the Academic Council: President of the Town Planning Committee; Chairman of the Cherries Committee, Member of the Labour Advisory Board formed by the Government of Madras; Member of the Gyerening Body of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Delhi; Director of the Mylapore Hindu Permanent Fund Ltd.; President of the District Educational Council; President of the District Educational Council; President of the District Educational Council; President of the District Educational Graph Edwin Ford of Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the V.P. Hall; was for a short time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council: Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the V.P. Hall; was for a short time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council: Chairman of the Board of Visitors of the Junior Certified School, Ranipet; Honorary Inspector of Certified Schools of this Presidency; Non-Official Visitor to the Government Mental Hospital; Director of the Muthialpet High School; Member of the Board of Industries; Honorary Visitor of the Agricultural College, Colmatore, Wember of the Advisory Council of the Roads Committee, Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Roads Committee, Member of the Roads Committee of the Central Legislature. Address: "Gopath Villa," San Thome, Madras.

NARIMAN, KHURSHED F, B.A., LL.B., President, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1885; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1924, Member, Bombay Legislative Council; Leader of the Youth Movement in Bombay Presidency; President, Bombay Presidency Youth League and All-India Youth Congress, Calcutta, 1929; President, Bombay Presidency Congress Committee since 1930, took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movement, imprisoned four times; Member, All-India Congress Committee and of Working Committee since 1930; Mayor of Bombay (1935-36). Publications: "Whither Congress?" (1933). Address.—Readymoney Terrace, Worll, Bombay.

Woll, Bolindy.

NARIMAN, Sir Temulji Bhicaji, Kr., M.R.C.
P. (Edinburgh), Hon. Causa, 1922; Sheriff of Bombay, 1922-23. Chief Physician, Parsi Lying-in Hospital; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons; b. Navsari, 3rd Sept. 1848; Educ.: Grant M.C.; Elphinstone Coll.; Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1883; J.P., a Syndic in Medicine, 1891; a Dean in Faculty of Medicine, 1901-02; Mem., Bombay Leg. Council, 1909; Mem. of Provincial Advisory Committee, 1910; Member, Bombay Medical Council, 1913; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation for 15 years. Address: Fort, Bombay.

NARSINGARH, HIS HIGHERS SEI HUBUR
RAJA VIKEAM SINGH SAHIE BARADUR, b.
21 September 1909; belongs to Paramar
or Ponwar branch of Agnikul Rajputa. m.
daughter of the heir-apparent of Cutch State,
June 1929, s. 1924. Educ.: Daly College,
Indore and Mayo College, Ajmere. State is
784 sq. miles in extent and has population
1,13,878; salute of 11 guns. Address:
Narsingarh. C.L.

NATHUBHAI, TRIBEOVANDAS
J.P.; Hon. Mag. and Fellow of U.
Sieth or Head of Kapol Bany
resigned presidentsip after for 25 years, 1912. b. 28 Oct.
St. Kavier's Coll., Bombay,
years an elected Mem. of 1
Corpn.; has been Hon. Mag. s
ment of Courts of Bench
in Bombay. Address: Sir Man Narsingarh, C.I.

NASIK, BISHOP OF (RT. REV. PHILIP HENRY LOYD, M.A.), b. July 8, 1884. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, (late Scholar and 1st class Classical Tripos). On being ordained deacon in the Diocess of London, became Curate of St. Mary of Eton, Hackney Wick. Vioc-Principal of Cuddesdon College from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as from 1912 to 1915, when he came to India as an S.P.G. Missioner, Assistant Missionary at Miri 1915-1917, Chaplain to Bishop Palmer of Bombay 1917-1919, S. P. G. Missioner at Ahmednagar 1917-1925. Consecrated Asst. Bishop of Bombay with special charge of Ahmednagar and Auravgabad 1925. Appointed first Bishop of the new Diocese of Nasik, 1929. Address: Nasik.

Address: Nasik.

NATARAJAN, KAMAKSH, B.A. (Madras University), 1889, Editor, The Indian Social Reformer, Bombay; b. 24th Sept. 1868, Educ.: St. Peter's H. S., Tanjore; Pres. Coll. Madras; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; and Law Coll., Madras; Headmaster. Aryan H. S., Triplicane, Madras; Asst. Editor. the Hisdu, Madras; Pres., Madras Prov. Soc. Confee., Kurnool, 1911; and Pres., Bombay Prov. Soc. Confee., Bljapur, 1918. President, Mysore Civic and Social Progress Conference, 1921, and President, National Social Conference, Ahmedabad, 1921; General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, 1923-24. President, 40th Indian National Social Conference, Madras, 1927. Publications: Presidential addresses at above Conferences; Report of Consus of Hyderabad (Deccan), 1911. A Reply to Miss Katherine Mayo's "Mother India" (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras). Address: The Indian Social Reformer Office, Fort, Bombay, and "Kamakshi House," Bandra, Bombay. Bandra, Bombay.

NATESAN, THE RON. MR. G. A., head of G. A., Natesan & Co., and Editor, The Indian Review, Member, Council of State. b. 25th August 1873. Educ.: High School, Kumbakonam; St. Joseph's School, Trichinopoly; H. H. School, Triplicane; Presidency College, Madras University, B.A. (1897), Fellow of the Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Univ. and Commissioner, Madras Corpn. Has taken a leading part in Congress work. Joined Moderate Conference, 1919. Sec., Madras Liberal League. Joint Becretary, National Liberal Federation of India, 1922; visited Canada on Empire Parliamentary Delegation in 1928; attended Universities Conference, 1929; Chairman, Retrenchment Committee for Stores, Printing and Stationery. Presented with a public address in Madras on August 24, 1935, his sixty-first birthday; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board. August 24, 1955, his sixty-first birthusy; appointed member of the Indian Tariff Board, September 1933. Publications: chiefly patriotic literature and apseches, etc., of public men, "What India Wants," "Autonomy within the Empire". Address: "Mangala Vilas," Luz, Mylapore, Madras.

ATHUBHAI, TRIBHOVANDAS MARNAIDAS, J.P.; Hon. Mag. and Fellow of Univ., Bombay, Sheth or Head of Kapol Banya community. resigned presidentship after tenure thereof for 25 years, 1912. h. 28 Oct. 1856. Educ: 8t. Kavier's Coll., Bombay. Was for 20 years an elected Mem. of Bombay Mun. Corpn.; has been Hon. Mag. since establishment of Courts of Bench Magistrates in Bombay. Address: Sir Mangaidas House, Lamington Road, Bombay.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR, b. 13 June 1889. Educ.: at Nizam College; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, 1912-14. Address: Hyderabad, Deccan.

NAWAZ, BEGAM SHAH, d. of late Sir Muhammad Shah, K.C.S.I., m. 1911, Mian Shah Nawaz, Barrister, Lahore. b. 7 April, 1896. Educ Queen Mary's College, Lahore. Entered public service at a very early age when still in purdah at her instance the All-India Muslim Women's Conference passed resolution against polygamy 1917; gave up purdah in 1920 and since they actively engaged in educational and social reform matters; Member of several important hospital and maternity and welfare committees; Member of the Punjab Board of Film Censors since 1926; first Muslim woman to represent her sex in All-India Muslim League Council of the All-India Muslim League Council of the All-India Muslim League Council of the All-India Executive Committee and Member, All-India General Committee of the Red Cross Society, Punjah, at Delhi, 1927; first woman to be elected as Vice-President of the 42nd Social Reform Conference, Lahore, 1920; acted as her father's honorary secretary when he attended as a delegate to the Imperial Conference, London, 1930; Woman delegate to the Indian Round reform matters; Member of several important 1930; Woman delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference (1930-32). Presided at the Central Punjab Women's Conference 1933 and Central Punjab Women's Conference 1933 and Delhi Women's Conference 1934; Delegate to the Third Round Table Conference 1933 and Member, Indian Delegation Joint Select Committee 1934. Invited by the League of Nations as collaborator 1932; Member, Lahore Municipal Committee, since 1932, helped to organise Pardah Gardens, Welfare Centres and girls schools; Member, Board of Education, Punjab. Publications: Husan Hara Begum in Urdu; several pamphiles on educational and social matters; regular contributor to various Women's Journals in India. Address: Iqbal Manzil, Lahore

NAYUDU, BAI BAHADUR KONA SHRINIWAS RAO, B.A., LL.B. (Allahabad); Minister of Industries and Local Self-Government, Central Provinces. b. 22nd May 1877. m to Enkubai Nayudu, d. of late Mr. B. Narsingrad Nayudu, Government and Railway Contractor, Nayudu, Government and Railway Contractor, Khandwa. Educ. : Collegiate High School, Jubbulpore, Ujjain and Agra College, Johned Wardha Bar in 1899; enrolled ithe Court Pleader in 1904; elected Presucht. Wardha Municipal Committee 1915-1921 and 1924-1934; appointed Public Prosecutor. Wardha Session Division, 1917-34; elected Iv. C. P. Legislative Council, 1923; elected Iv. President, C.P. Legislative Council, 1923; elected President of the C. P. and It rail elected President of the C. P. and 1 rat Non-Brahmin Association since 1 0.25. elected Chairman of the Reception Compittee

of the Non-Brahmin Congress, Amraoti, 1925; elected President, Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference, 1928; led the C. P. and Berar Non-Brahmin Party Deputation before Simon Commission at Nagpur, 1928; again elected to C. P. Legislative Council; November 1930 as a Non-Brahmin; elected leader of the Democratic (majority) Party of the C. P. Council in December 1930; elected unopposed Chairman, District Council, Wardha, in June. 1938; appointed Minister of Industries to the C. P. Government in March 1934. Address; Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P. Address: Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P.

Address: Civil Lines, Nagpur, C.P.

NAZIMUDDIN, THE HON. KHWAJA, Sir M.A.
(Cantab.), C.I.E., 1927, Bar-at-Law, Minister
for Education, Government of Bengal. b.
July 1894. m. Shaher Banco, d. of K. M.
Ashraf. Educ: at Alligarh, M.A.O, College,
and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Chairman, Dacca
Municipality, from 1922 to 1929; Member,
Executive Council, Dacca University, 1924 to
1929; Member, Bengal Legislative Council,
from 1923. Address: Parl Bagh, Ramna, Dacca;
25/I Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

NAZIR AHMAD, Dr., M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.); AZIR AHMAD, DR., M.SO., Ph.D. (Cantab.); F. Inst. P., Director, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Technological Laboratory, b. 1 May 1898. Educ: M. A. O. College, Afigarh; Government College, Lahore: Peterhouse, Cambridge, Head of the Science Department, Islamia College, Lahore, 1925-1930; Asst. Director, Technological Laboratory, 1930-1931. Publications: Various scientific and technical papers. Address: Cotton Technological Laboratory, Matunga, Bombay.

NEHALCHAND, MUNTAZIM-KHAS BAHADUR, M.A. (Allahabad); LL.B., Abkari Member, Indore Cabinet. Educ: Muir Central College, Allahabad. Worked as Professor Tutor to a Rajputana Prince; Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Indore State; Customs, Abkari and Opium Commissioner, Subah and Member of the Revenue Board. Address: 15, Tukoganj, Indore, Central India.

Tukoganj, Indoes, Central India.

NEHRU, PANDIT JAWAHARIAI, M.A., Barat-Law. b. 1889. Educ: Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-st-law of the Inner Temple, Advocate, Allahabad High Court, Secretary, Home Eule League, Allahabad, 1918; Member, All India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921, released and again jailed 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929, President, Indian National Congress 1929-30, underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again April 1930 and released in January 1931; again Imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again improsoned in 1934; released in 1935. President, Indian National Congress, 1936. Publications: Series of articles on Soviet Russia. Address: "Swaraj Bhavan", Allahabad.

Address: "Swaraj Bhavan", Aliahadad.

BEHRU, PANDIT SHRI SHRIDHARA, B.Sc.
M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., L.E.D., I.C.S. b. 17

November 1888. m. Raj Dulari Kichlu.

Educ: Agra College, Callahabad University;

Magdalene College, Cambridge University;

Heidelberg University; London University;

Guilde International and Sorbonne, Paris.

Service in the I.C.S.; Professor of Physics
and Director of the Physics Laboratory, M. C.

College, Aliahabad, in War time; Research

into aeropiane problems and visit to France and England in War time; Agriculture, Industries and Education Secretary to U. P. Government: Director of Publisity and Reforms Officer, U. P. Government and District work; Member, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and Advisory Board; Late President for Agriculture, Indian Stepane of Agricultural Research and Advisory Board;
Late President for Agriculture, Indian Science
Congress, Bombay (1934) and Comite Directorial del' Archive Internationale de Radiotiologie Generale, Publications: (Science)
"Ueber die Bewegung von Gasen," "Fist
Steps in Radiology" & "Ecranage." (Agricultural Research) The cultivation of Broomcorn, Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, New Experiments in Electrofarming, Alcuni Aspetti deh'
Elettrocoltura, Growing fruit with electricity. The application of Electricity to
Fruitfarming, Experiments in Electrogardening; Editor of a Series of "Fulgura Fleeto"
Bulletins (30 to date) on Improved Fruit
farming through Electrodeulture and author
of "The Methods of Electroculture No. 20," of "The Methods of Electroculture No. 20,"
"Agaskarise. The latest simple, cheap and
effective method of Electroculture No. 15";
The "The Electroculture of Jamun No. 19"; effective method of slectroculture No. 15";
The "The Electroculture-of Jamun No. 19";
"Improving the Mulberry Fruit and Tree with
Electroculture No. 20"; "Rejuvenation of
Plants and Humans No 21"; "Electrified
Irrigation in Villages Without Electricity
No. 23"; "Citrus No. 24"; "Beginner's
Mistakes in Electroculture No. 25"; "Electrified
Manure No. 26"; "Shedding of
Blossom before fruit formation and its prevenvention No. 27"; "Culture of British Mushroom in India No. 29" and "Rose Culture
No. 30." (Sociology) Caste and Credit in the
Rural Area, (Law) Judgments & How to
Write Them, (Literature) Le Bouquet
d'Ophelle and Dante's Divine Comedy.
(Spiritual Uplift) "Doctor and Saint, A Passion of West and East." (Rural Uplift)
Logbook of a Bural Uplit Van, Better Life in
the Village, Current Problems in the Rural
Area and some time editor of a Rural Uplift
Weekly called "Review of the Week."
Address: 15, Georgetown, Allahabad.
VEOGY, KSHITISH CHANDRA M.L.A., Dewan

NEOGY KSHITISH CHANDRA, M.L.A., Dewan of Mayurbhunj State b. 1888. Educ.: Presy. Coll., Calcutta. Daçoa Coll.m. Sreematy Lila Devi. Vakil, Calcutta High Court and Journalist. Some time a member of the All-Journaists. Some time a memoer of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; Elected Member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assumbly since 1924. Appointed Dewan of Mayurbhun State in Orissa, 1935. Address Mayurbhun , Orissa.

NEVILLE, BERTIE AYLMER CRAMPTON, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta. b. 7 October 1882. m. 1911, Mabel Jess Sceales. Educ: Oortig School, Kingstown, Ireland and Boyal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Five years with Bank of Ireland. Joined Bank of Bengal in 1906. Address: 4, Ronaldshay Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

NEWBOULD, HON. SIR BABINGTON BENNETT, Kt. (1924), Puisne Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since 1916. b. 7 March 1867. Rduc.: Bedford Sch.; Pembroke Coll., Cambridge. Eats. I.C.S., 1885. Address: Bengal United Service Club, Calcutta.

NEWCOME, MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM, C.B. (1923); C.M.G. (1919); D.S.O. (1915); M. G. R. A. Army Headquarters. b. July 14th, 1875. m. Helen, eldest daughter of 2nd Earl of Lathom, (died 1929). Educ: Marlborough College and R.M.A., Woolwich. Address: Army Headquarters, Simla.

NICHOLSON, SIR FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, K.C.S.I. (1925), K.C.I.E. (1903), C.I.E. (1899), Kaisar-1-Hind Medal, First Class 1st Jan. 1917. b. 1846. m. 1875 Catherine, O.B.E., d. of Rev. J. Lechler; three s. Educ.: Royal Medical College, Epsom; Lincoln Coll., Oxford; Entered Madras Civil Service, 1869; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1899; Member Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1897-99 1900-02; reported on establishment of Agricultural Banks in India, 1895; Member of Famine Commission, 1901; retired, 1904; Hon. Director of Fisheries, 1905-1918. Publications: District Manual of Colmbatore; Land and Agricultural Banks for India; Madras Fisheries Bulletins; Note on Agriculture in Japan. Address: Surrenden, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

NIHALSINGH, REV. CANON SOLOMON, B.A., Evangelistic Missionary. Chawhan Rajput of Mainpuri and Jagirdar by birth, b. 15 Feb. 1852, m. 1870 d. of Subahdar Sundar Singh, a Tilok. Chandi Bais of Baiswara, three s. three d. Educ.: Cott. H. S., Lakhimpur; Canning Coll., Lucknow; ordained, 1891; Hon. Canon in All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, 1906. Publications: An English Grammar for the use of the middle classes in Oudh; Translation into English of the Urdu Entrance Course Majmua Sakhun, 1873-75; Khulasat-ul-Isaiah (in two parts); Risala-e-Saf Goi or Plain Speaking; Verses on Temperance in Urdu; Munajat Asi; Verses on the Coronation of King Edward VII and George V in Urdu. Address: 1, Badshahimandi, Allahabad.

NIYOGI, MACHIRAJA BHOWNISHANKER, M.A., LL.M., Juuge, High Court, Nagpur and Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University. b. 30th August 1886. m. Dr. Indirabal Niyogi, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), Educ. : at Nagpur. Practice at the Bar since 1910; President, Municipal Committee, Nagpur, 1925-1928; Member, University Court, Nagpur, 1924-27; President, Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-1933; Social and Political Reforms activities. Address: Craddock Town, Nagpur, C.P.

NOAD, CHARLES HUMPHREY CARDEN, B. A. (Oxon.), Barrister, High Court, Bombay. b. 25 Jan. 1830. m. Muriel Dorothy Orr-Ewing, 1917. Educ: Cheltenham, C. C. C. Oxon, Scholar 1st Class Lit. Hum. 1st Class History. Called to Bar, 1904; practised Chancery Bar, 1904-1914; served in army mainly in India, Dec. 1914-Sept. 1919; Adjutant, Simila Riflers, A.F.I., 1917-1919; Advocate, High Court, Lahoro, 1919-1933; Administrator-General and Official Trustee Punjab 1923-1933; Govt. Advocate, Punjab, 1926-1933; Advocate Original Side, High Court, Bombay, 1933. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

NOON, HON. MALIK SIR FIROZKHAN, KT, Cr 1933; High Commissioner for India in United Kingdom. b. 7 May 1893; s. of Hon Nowab Malik Mahomed Hayat Khan Noon, m. 1914; two sons, two daughters. Educ Chief's College, Lahore; Wadhan College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1918 26; Member of the Punjab Legislative Council since 1921; Minister for Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health 1927-31 Address: India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2.

NORBURY, H. CARTER, J.P., M. Inst T. F.I.R.A., Chief Accounts Officer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, b. 18 Oct. 1883, m. Miss Rickwood, Educ: at Leeds. Great Northern Railway (England). Great Indian Pennsula Railway, and Indian Railway Accounts Service Address: Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

NORMAND, CHARLES, WILLIAM BLYTH, M.A., D. Sc., Director-General of Observatories b. 10th September 1880. m. Alison McLennan. Educ: Royal High School and Edinburgh University. Carnegie Scholar and Fellow, 1911-1913; Meteorologist, Simila, from 1913-1915 and 1919-1927; I.A.R.O., with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1916-19, mentioned in despatches, 1917; Director-General of Observatories, 1927. Publications Articles in Chemical and Meteorological Journals. Address: Meteorological Office, Poona.

NORRIS, ROLAND VIOTOR. D.Sc. (London), M.Sc. (Manchester), F.I.C., Director, Tea Research Institute of Ceylon. b. 24 October 1887. Educ Ripon Grammar School and Univ. of Manchester. Schunck Research Assistant, Univ. of Manchester, 1909; Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Modicine, 1910-11. Beit Memorial Follow, 1911-13; Physiological Chemist, Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, Miktosar, U.P., 1914; war service, Captain I.A.R.O. attached 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 1915-18. Indian Agricultural Service. Agricultural Chemist to Covt. of Madras, 1918-24, Prof of Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, July 1924-1929. Publications: Numerous scientific papers in various technical journals Address: Tea Research Institute of Ceylon, St. Coombs, Talawakelle, Ceylon.

St. Coombs, Talawakelle, Ceylon, NOYCE, Frank, Sir, K.C.S.I. (1934), Kt. (1929), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1924), C.B.E. (1919). Member of the Vicercy's Council (Industries & Labour) 1931. b. 4 June 1878. Educ.: Salisbury Sch and St. Catharine's Coll.. Cambridge, m Enid, d. of W. M. Kirkus of Liverpool. Entered I.C.S., 1902. Served in Madras, Under-Sec. to Govt. of India, Revenue and Agricultural Dept., 1912 le. Secretary, Indian Cotton Committee, 1917-18. Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918-20; Vicerce of Controller of Cotton Cloth, 1918-20; Vicerce of Committee, 1919-20; Member, Bunet Land Revenue Committee, 1920-21; Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 1922-1. Secy. to the Govt. of Madras, Developm of Department, 1923-24; President, Indian Committee, 1924-25. President, Indian Committee, 1924-25. President, Indian Committee, Attached Officer and Asst. Commissioner, Royal Commission on Agriculture of India, 1927; Secretary to the Government.

of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1929. Honorary LL.D., Allgarh Muslim University. Hon. D. Litt. Delhi University. Publications: England, India and Afghanistan (1902). Address: 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi; Inverarm, Simla.

O'GILVIE, THE HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE DRUMMOND, K.O.I.E. (1931); C.S.I. (1932); Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. b. 18 Feb. 1882. m. Lorna Rome, d. of the late T. Rome, Esq., J.P. of Charlton House, Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire. Educ: Cheltenham College; R.M.C., Sandhurst. Entered Indian Army, 1900; appointed Indian Political Department, 1905; Asst. Secretary, Govt. of India, Army Department, 1915; Major, 1915; Lieut.-Col., 1926; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1919; Offig. Political Secretary, Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1919; Offig. Political Secretary, Govt. of India, 1923; Prosident, Council of State, Jaipur, 1925; Resident in Mewar, Rajputana, 1925-27; Secretary, Indian States Committee, 1927-29; Resident in Kashmir, 1929-1931; Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, 1931-1932-1933, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara Address: Mount Abu, Rajputana.

OLVER, ARTHUR, COLONEL, C.B. (1919), C.M.G. (1916); F.R.C.V.S., Expert Adviser in Animal Husbandry, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department. b. 4 August 1875. m. Marjorie, d. of Wm. Beart of Johannesburg. Educ. Godolphin School, London, and R. Vety. College, London. Joined Army Veterinary Department, 1899; served S. African War, 1901-2 (Queen's Medal 5 clasps) Egyptian Army, 1906; P. V. O. Egypt Army and Sudan Civil Veterinary Service, 1907, Asst. Director-General, Army Veterinary Service, War Office, 1908, Great War, 1914-18 (despatches 3 times Bt. Lieut.-Col.); D.D.V.S., Br. Remount Comm, Canada and U. S. A., 1917, A.D.V.S., Egypt Command, 1922-27; Colonel, 1928, A.D.V.S. S. Command, 1922-27; Colonel, 1928, A.D.V.S. S. Command, 1928; D.D.V.S. N. Colonel India, 1929-30; Expert Adviser, I.C.A.R. Department, Govt. of India, 1930. Publications: Various technical articles in professional press and in standard veterinary works. Address: 9, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

OWEN, MORRIS, M.Sc. (Wales), F. Inst. P. offg. Director of Public Instruction and Secretary to Government, Education Department, Central Provinces. b. 16th February 1885. m. Elinor Jones (Vaughan). Educ. University College, Bangor, and Berlin University, Late Fellow of the University of Wales Lecturer in Physics, Portsmouth Technical College (1909). Indian Educational Service (1912). Publications: Research papers on Frictional Electricity," "Musical Arc Oscillations in Coupled Circuits" and "Thermo-Magnetic Properties of the Elements." Address: Nagpur.

PADSHAH, THE HON. SAIVED MAHMUD SAHEB BAHADUR, B.A. Member, Council of State; Member of the Roads Committee, Council of State. Advocate. b. 1887. m. d. of the late Sowcar Syed Mir Hussain Sahib Bahadur, a Mahomedan millionaire of

Chittoor. Educ: Presidency College, Madras, Joined the Bar in 1916; became Member of the Reformed Madras Legislative Council, 1921; agitated in the Council for the separation of the Judicial and Executive functions, the Temperance Movement, encouragement of cottage industries, etc. First joined the Council of State in 1924 and got re-elected to it in 1925; became a Fellow of the Andhra University and I resident of Madras Presidency Muslim Loague in 1926. Presided over All-India Press Employees Conference held in Calcutta in 1927. Thrice nominated Panel Chairman of the Council of State; presided over several Provincial Muslim Conforences. Again re-elected to the Council of State, 1930; nominated delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, 1931, to represent Muslims of Madras Presidency. Nominated as a delegate to the Railway Board and Reserve Bank Conferences, London, in 1933; leader of the independent party in the Council of State.

PAI, K. RAMA, M.A. (Hons.), Controller of Patents and Designs. b. Jan. 15, 1893. m. 1913 Sita Bai. Educ.: T. D. High School, Cochin; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; and Presidency Coll., Madras. Professor of Chemistry, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1916-18; Prof. of Chemistry, Maharaja's Coll.. Vizianagram, 1918-19; Asst. Metallurgical Inspector, Jamshedpur, 1919-20; Examiner of Patents, Calcutta, 1921-24, on deputation to H. M.'s Patent Office, London, 1923; Controller of Patents and Designs, 1924. Address: 1. Council House Street, Calcutta.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, ERNST, B.A. (Dublin);
The Hon. Mr. Justice, Puisne Judge,
High Court, Madras. b. 19th June 1875.
m. (1) L. E. F. Ashe; (2) M. L. M. Strachan
(nee Boyd) Educ: Birkenhead School and
Trinity College, Dublin. Passed I CS. 1898
and came to India 1899. Served in various
districts of Madras Presidency on the Executive and Judicial side Appointed District
Judge 1919; Special Judgo, Malabar Tribunal
1922-23, acted on High Court, 1928, 1929,
1930 and 1931, and appointed Judge, High
Court, 1932. Address. 82, Mount Road,
Madras.

PAKENHAM-WALSH, RT. REV. HERBERT, D.D. (Dub.), b. Dublin, 22 March 1871; 3rd son of late Rt. Rev. William Pakenham-Walsh, Bishop of Ossory, and Clara Jane Riddey, m. 1916, Clara Riddey, y. d. of Rev. Canon F. O. Hayes. Educ.: Chard Grammar School; Birkenhead School; Trinity College, Dublin Deacon, 1896; worked as a member of the Dublin University Brotherhood, Chhota Nagpore, India, 1896-1903; Priest, 1902; Principal, S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly, 1904-07; Head of the S. P. G. Brotherhood, Trichinopoly; Warden, Bishop Cotton School, Bangalore, 1907-14; Bishop of Assan, 1915-23. Principal, Bishop's College, Calcutta. Publications: St. Francis of Assis and other poems; Nisbet, Altar and Table (S.P.C.K.); Evolution and Christianity (C.L.S.): Commentary on St. John's Ep. (S.P.C.K.); Daily Services for Schools and Colleges (Longman's) and Divine Healing (S.P.C.K.).

Antiphonal Psaiter. Lights and Shades of Christendom (Oxford Univ. Press) Address: C/o Union Christian College, Alwaye, Travancore.

PALITANA, THAKORE SAHEB OF, SHRI BAHA-DERSHREJI MANSINEJI (Gohol Rajput), K.C.I.E. With a permanent dynastic salute of 9 guns. b. 3 April 1900. Invested with full powers 27th Nov. 1919. A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and of the Rajkot Rajkumar College Council. Address: Palitana.

PANANDIKAR, SATYASHRAYA GOPAL, M.A. (Bombay), 1916; Ph.D. (Econ., London), 1921; D.Sc. (Econ., London), 1926. Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Secretary, Board of Film Censors, Bombay. b. 18 July 1894. m. to Indira, d. of S. A. Sabnis, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, Bombay. Bdue: Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy; University of Dacca (1921-23). Publications: Economic Consequences of the War for India, Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal Delts, Banking in India and Industrial Labour in India. Address: Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay.

PANCKRIDGE, HUGH BAHERE, B.A.,
Barrister, Judge, High Court, Calcutta (April
1930). b. Oct. 2, 1885. Educ: Winchester
College and Orll. College, Oxford. Called
to Bar Inner Temple, 1909; Advocate,
Calcutta High Court, 1910; Standing Counsel,
Bengal, 1928; Officiating Judge, 1929;
Additional Judge, 1929. Indian Army
Reserve of Officers, 1914; Capt., 1918;
mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal
Lord Allenby; served in France and Palestine.
Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta; and Oriental
Club, Hanover Square, London.

PANDALAI, RAO BAHADUR K. KRISHNAN, B.A., B.L., Bar-at-Law, Li.D. (Lond.), 1914 Judge, High. Court, Madras b. April 1874 m. J. Narayani Amma. Educ: Mavelikara, Trivandrum and Madras. Practised law in the State of Travancore from 1896 to 1911. Proceeded to England and was called to the Bar in 1912. Judge, High Court, Travancore, 1918-14; awarded Li.D. by London University for thesis on Malabar Law. Practised at Madras, 1914-19; appointed Judge, Small Cause Court, 1919; Chief Presidency Magistrate 1924; Judge, High Court, 1928-1934. Publications: Editor of Series of Science Primers in Malayalam; author of Primer on Chemistry author of "Succession and Partition in Malabar Law." Address: Lanark Hall, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

Vepery, Madras.

PARANJPE, GOPAL RAMCHANDRA, M.Sc.
A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S., J.P. Professor of Physics;
Boyal Institute of Science, Bombay. b. 30
January 1891. ss. Mrs. Malini Paranjpe.

Educ: Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin,
Bombay University Research Scholar at
Bangalore for three years; then for some
time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry
Department of the Indian Institute of Science,
Bangalore; since 1920 Professor of Physics
in the Indian Educational Service at the
Boyal Institute of Science, Bombay. Fellow

of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore. Publications: Various papers in the journals of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, The Indian Journal of Physic-Calcutta, and other Scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular Scientific monthly in Marathi "Stishti Duyan." Address: Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, Bombav 1. "Sadhana," Dadar, 115, Lakhamsi Napoo Road, Bombav 14. Road, Bombav 14.

"Sadhana," Dadar, 115, Lakhamsi Napo.
Road. Bombay 14.
PARANJYYE, RAGUWATH PURUSHOTTAM, DR
M.A. (Cantab.), B. Sc. (Bombay), D. Sc.
(Calcutta). b. Murdi, 16 Feb. 1876. Educ.
Maratha H. S., Bombay: Fergusson Coll
St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.); Paris,
Poona; and Gottingen; First in ali Univ.
exams. in India; went to England as Govt,
of India scholar; bracketed Senior Wran
gler at Cambridge, 1899; Scholar and Fellow
of St. John's College, Cambridge; Princ, and
Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 190224; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press
Association; has taken prominent part in all
social, political and educational movements
in Bombay Pres. Vice-Chancellor of Indian
Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg.
Council, 1913; represented the University of
Bombay, 1916-25, 1926. Awarded the KaisariHind Gold Medal in 1916. Minister, Bombay
Government, 1921-23, 1927; Member, Reforms
Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and
Ferritorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian
Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924; Indian
Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924; Indian
Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924; Indian
Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924; Member
India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor,
Lucknow University, since September 1932.
Publications: Short Lives of Gokhale and
Karve. The Cruz of the Indian Problem.
Address: Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, Lucknow.
PARSONS, Sir (Alfred) Alan (Letterbridge)

PARSONS, SIR (ALFRED) ALAN (LETHERIDGE), KT. (1932); B.A. (Oxon.); C.I.E. (1925); Indian Civil Service; Membor, India Council b. 22nd October 1882. m. Katharine Parsons. Educ. Bradfield College and Univ College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service, Punjab, 1907; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1912, and to Government of India, Finance Department, 1916, Additional Financil Adviser, Military Finance, 1920; Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, 1922; Secretary to Government of India, Industries Department, 1925; Financial Commissioner of Railways, 1926-1931; Secretary, Finance Department of the Government of India (1932). Temporary Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1932. Address. India Office, White Hail, London.

India Office, White Hall, London.

PARTAB BAHADUR FING, RAJA, TALUQDIS OF KILA PARTABGARE, C.I.E., Hon. Maggetrate; Hon. Mem. of U. P. Leg. Council. b. 1866. Address: Kila Partabgarh, Oudh PARTABGARH, H. H. RAM SINGH BAHADUR, MAHARAWAT OF. b. 1908. s. 1929. m. eldest d of Rao Raja Sir Madho Singhil, K.C.I.L., of Sikar in Jaipur, 1924 (died); second d of Maharaja. Saheb of Dumraon in Belwin 1932. Educ. Mayo College, Ajmer, and passed his Diploma Examination from that College in 1927. State has an area of 886 Saj miles and population of 67,114; salute of 15 guns. Address: Partabgarh, Rajputar 1.

PATEL, VALLARBERAI JHAVERBRAI, BAR-AT-LAW. Born of Patidar family at Karamsad near Nadiad; Matriculated from the Nadiad High School, passed District Pleader's Examination and began practice on the Criminal side at Godhra; went to England and was called to the Bar at Middle Temple. On return from England started practishing in Ahmedabad. Entered public life in 1916 as an associate of Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had established his Satyagraha Ashram at Ahmedabad. Came into prominence as a Satyagraha Leader first at Kaira and then in the Nagpur National Flag agitation and elsewhere, and in the Bardoli No-tax Campaign. Was elected President of the Ahmedabad Municipality in 1924 and continued upto 1928 when he left Ahmedabad for Bardoli. Was elected President of the 46th Indian National Congress held at Karachi in 1931. Address: Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

held at Karachi in 1931. Address: Bhadra, Ahmedabad.

PATKAR, SITARAM SUNDERRAO, B.A., LL.B., b. 16 May 1873. m. Mrs. Shantabai Patkar. Educ: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College. Began practising as a Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side in 1897; Was appointed Government Pleader in 1913 and continued as such till July 1926; Selected in November 1923 Member of the India Bar Committee appointed by Lord Reading, which made its report in Feb. 1924 and resulted in the enactment of the Indian Bar Councils Act of 1926. Appointed Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, in July 1926 and confirmed as permanent Judge, Nov. 1926; appointed to act as officiating Chief Justice in June 1931; retired in 1933; elected Vice-Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Indian Women's University in July 1935 as the Umpire in the Wage Cut Dispute between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Ahmedabad March 1935 by the Governor General as President of the Commission to inquire into the election petition relating to the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Rural Constituency; appointed May 1935 as Arbitrator to decide dispute between the Government of Bombay and the Government of India representing the Poons Cantonment; appointed In and the Government of India representing and the Government of India representing the Poons Cantonment; appointed in December 1935 by the Government of India as Chairman of the Court of Arbitration to decide dispute regarding jurisdiction over Cochin backwaters between the Cochin State and the Government of Madras; appointed March 1936 by the Government of India to decide dispute between the of India to decide dispute between the Bombay Municipality and B. B. & C. I. Rallway. Address: Hughes Road, Chowpatty, Bombay.

PATRO, RAO BAHADUR ANNEPU SIR PARASHU-RAMDASS, KT. (1924; K. C. E. (1935); High Court, Vakil, Ganjam; landholder; Member of the Madras Legislative Council; connected with the working of Local Self-Government institutions in rural areas for over a quarter of a century. Minister of Education, Public Works and Excise, 1921-27. President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi, 1930; President, South India Liberal Conference, 1927; President and Leader of All-Indian Committee of Justice Party (Non-Brahmin). Delegate to Round Table Conference, 1930 and 1931 and 1932; also Delegate to England to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms 1938. Delegate to the League of Nations. Geneva, 1931. Publications: Rural Economics; A Study of Rural Conditions in the Madras Presidency; Studies in Local Self-Government. Address: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras.

PATTANI, SIR PRABHABHANKAR DALPATRAM, K.O.I.E., President of Council, Bhavnagar State, 1930, Devan, Bhavnagar State 1902-12; Member of Exec. Council of Government of Bombay, 1912-1915; of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1916; of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1917; of the Council of India, 1917-19. President, Council of Administration 1919-1930. b. 1862. Educ: Morvi, Rajkote, Bombay. Address: Anantwadi, Bhavnagar.

PATTERSON, THE HON. MR. JUSTIC DAVID CLARKE, B.A. (Cantab), Judge, High Court, Calcutta. b. May 5, 1879. m. Marguerite Mather Atkinson. Educ: Oundle and Cambridge. Various Executive and Judical posts in Bengal. Address: High Court, Calcutta.

PAVRY, DASTURJI SAHEB CURSETJI ERAOHJI, First High Priest of the Fasali Sect (Reform Section) of the Parsis in Bombay, elected, 1920; Order of Merit from the Shah of Persia, 1929; elected Honorary Member of the Hungarian Oriental Society, 1930; received Congratulatory Addresses from six of the world's foremost scientific and learned societies, including the societé d'Ethnographic de Paris, 1931-33; presented on 9 April 1934 with a Commemoration Volume, comprising essays and researches on Oriental languages literature, history, philosophy and art by seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries, and published in England by the Oxford University Press; b. 9 April 1859; sons, three; daughters, three. Owns large estates both in the British territory and in the Baroda State. Education: Public and private schools, Navsari, Ordained into Zoroastrian priesthood, 1871; first Principal of the Zend-Pahlavi Madressa (Zoroastrian Theological Seminary) at Navsari, appointed, 1889; High Priest of the Parsis at Lonavia, elected, 1912. Founder and trustee of the Bazmé Jashané Ruzé Hormazd (Society for the Propagation of Zoroastrian Knowledge), also trustee of the Mullan Anjuman Behetari Fund (Foundation for the Betterment of the Zoroastrian Catechism), Presented with a Complimentary Address by the Parsees of Navsari, 1920. Publication: Rahe Zarthoshti (a Zoroastrian Catechism), Bombay, 1901, second edition 1931; Tarikate Zarthoshti (Zoroastrian Catechism), Bombay, 1901, second edition 1932; Vaaze Khurshed (Lectures and Sermons on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 2, Bombay, 1904; Resalhe Khurshed (Essays and Addresses on Zoroastrian Subjects, Parts 2, Bombay, 1901, 1917.

Zarthoshti Sahitiya Abhyas (Zoroastrian Studies), Parts 1, 2, Bombay, 1922, 1928; Iranian Studies, Bombay, 1927; many articles on Zoroastrian subjects in Gujarati newspapers and journals. Address. Sunama House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, FAREDUN DASTUR CURSETJI, Chief Engineer, North Western Railway (retired). Created C.I.E., 1930. Eldest son of Dasturi Saheb Cursetji Erachij Pavry. Education. Elphinstone College and the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill; Associate and Fellow of Cooper's Hill. Appointed Assistant Engineer, North Western Railway, 1900; Executive Engineer, 1908; Superintending Engineer, 1924. Address: Office of the Chief Engineer, North Western Railway, Lahore.

PAVRY, JAI DASTUR C, M.A., Ph.D., Orientalist and Author. b. 27 November 1899. Educ. Elphinstone College, 1916-18; St. Xavier's College, 1918-29; B.A., with Honours, Bombay University, 1920; Fellow of St. Kavier's College and of Mulia Firoz Madressa, 1920-21, M.A. and Ph. D. with Distinction, Columbia University, 1922 and 1925, respectively, Fellow of Columbia University, 1924-25; Travelled extensively in Europe and America. One of the founders of the University Corps of the Bombay Hattalon, 1917 (Chairman of of the Bombay Battalion, 1917 Chairman of the Religion Section, Inter-Collegiate Club (International House), New York (1921-25), Hon. Treasurer, Hindustan Association of America (a nation-wide organization), New York (1921-25), Editor of the "Hindustam Student", New York (1921-25). Member of Council of the Foreign Universities Information Bureau, University of Bombay (1926-29), of the Mulla Firoz Madressa (since 1926), of the World Conference for International Peace through Religion (since 1928), of the Society for Promoting the Study of Religions (London, since 1930), of Columbia University Club of London (since 1930), and of Cama Oriental Institute (since 1931). Member of the Book Committee, Parsi Punchayet (since 1931). Member of the International Committee of the All-Inclusive Spiritual Centre at Geneva (since 1928), of the Association des Messagos (Paris, since 1933), and of the Institute for Hyperphysical resoarch (New York since 1933) Delegate to the World Conference for Interna-Delegate to the World Conference for Interna-tional Peace through Religion (Geneva, 1928), to the Seventeenth International Congress of Orientalists (Oxford, 1928), to the Fifth International Congress for the History of Religion (Lond, 1929), and to the First Historical Congress (Bombay, 1931), President of Columbia University Club of Bombay (since 1931). Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain of the American Oxients! 1931). Member of the Royal Astatic Society of Great Britain, of the American Oriental Society, and various other learned Societies. Publications: The Zoroastrian Doctrine of a Future Life (New York, 1926); The Teaching of Zarathushtra (Bombay, 1926); Yashto Vadardegan, or the Zoroastrian Sacraments and Ordinances (Bombay, 1927); edited the volume of "Oriental Studies in honour of Cursetii Erachii Pavry," being the work of seventy eminent scholars from seventeen different countries (London, 1934); The life and Teachings of Zoroaster (London, 1934); Spiritual Unity of Mankind (Paris, 1934); Parsee Religion and World Peace (New York, 1934); and numerous articles on Oriental subjects and World Peace in popular and Scientific Journals. Address: Sunama House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PAVRY, MERWANJI ERACHJI, J.P. (Bombay), L.R.C.P. (London); L.M. & S. (Bombay), L.M. (Dublin); Captain (I.M.S.) of the Paral Pioneer Battalion, Hon. Presidency Magtemedical practitioner, Bombay, b. 14 October 1866. m. 1876. Educ: Sir C. Jehangir Navsari Zarthosti Madressa High School Grant Medical College of Bombay; Rotunda Hospital of Dublin, and London Hospital Cricket Career: The first Parsi cricketer to play for the Middlesex County XI in 1895. Was one of the members of the Second Parsi Team that toured England in 1888 and was Team that toured England in 1888 and was the principal bowler. Played for twenty-nine years for the representative Parsi Team of Bombay, celebrating the Jubilee in 1910, and captained the Parsi team for twenty-four years 1889-1913. Divisional Surgeon and Examiner, St. John's Ambulance Division Has been the Chairman of the Parsi Selection Has been the Unairman of the Farsi-Selection Committee since 1911; President of the Baronet Cricket Club and the John Bright Cricket Club of Bombay since 1892 and 1884 Public Life: Chairman of the Executive Com-mittee and Vice-President of the Zoroastrum Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Physical Culture and Health League and the Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Gymnasium in Bombav Hon Treasurer of the Advisory Committee of the Parsi Pioneer Battslion; Hon. Treasurer of Jame Centenary Fund; Member of the Managing Committee of the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society; President of M.O.C. of 51st Bombay Scout Troop; Vice-President of the Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of Bombay Scout Association and Chairman of the Scout Committee; Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Olympic Associations Superintendent of the Plague Camp at Santa Cruz in 1897; A Trustee of Dr. Gimi Trust Fund for Technical Education and of the Navasari High School; A Trustee of the Petit Gymnasium; Life Member of Mazdaysani Mandal, Bulsara Class, Y M P.A., and Khorshed Mandal; Chairman of Parsi Scout Federation and President of the Parsi League and Zoroastrian Band Executive Parsi League and Zoroastrian Band Executive Committees. President of the "Zoroastrian Orchestra"; Joint Hon. Secry. "Parsi Bekari Fund." Vice-President of the B! A Bokari Fund." Vice-President of the B174 Boxing Federation, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the B. P. Olympic Association Publications: Parsi Cricket; Physical Culture. The Team Spirit in Cricket; Radio Talks on Boxing among the Parsis, "Scounting," "Health" and "100 First-Ald Don's "Ultra, Parsi Curchers Williarden, Stulls Clubs: Parsi Gymkhana, Willingdon Sports Club and Ripon Club. Address: Colaba Castle, Colaba, Bombay.

PAVRY, MISS BAPSY, M.A., Author and Litterateur. b. 25 December 1906. Educ: Queen Mary High School and St. Kavier's College, Bombay; M.A. with Distinction, Columbia University, New York. Visited Burkind every year, since 1924. Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in Londen in 1928-34 in the presence of members of the Royal Family, in aid of the League of N rev. St. George's Hospital, Mount Vernon (neer Hospital, Lord Mayor and Viceroys') disa

Earthquake Fund, Royal Northern Hospital, Dockiand Settlement, University College Hospital, Victoria Hospital for Children, Princes Beatrice Hospital, Disabled Officers' Garden Homes, Plaistow Maternity Hospital, National Society of Day Nurseries, and Institute of Medical Psychology Member of the Primrose League of Groat Britain, British League of Mercy, British Federation of University Women, British Indian Union, International Theatre Society of London, also of the Bombay Work Guild, and of several other Associations and Societes Publications: The Heroines of Ancient Persia, Stories Retold from the Shahnama of Firitaus (Cambridge, 1930); and many articles on Iranian subjects in popular and scientific journals. Address: Sunama House, Malabar Ilill, Bombay.

PERIER, MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b. Antwerp, 22 Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897. nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913. Consecrated Coadjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross, Order of the Crown; Grand Cross Order of Leopold Address: 32, Park Street, Calcutta

PETIGARA, KHAN BAHADUR KAVASJI JAMSHEDJI, C.I.E., b. 24 Nov. 1877. m. Avanbal,
d of Mr. Jehangirshaw Ardeshir Taleyarkhan. Educ: Surat and Bombay
Started carcer as Sub-Inspector of
Police in Rombay City C.I.D. and gradually
went through all grades of the City C.I D
Was promoted to Indian Police Service in
1928, and has since been Deputy Commissioner
of Police in charge Special Branch of the
Bombay C.I.D. Received medal of the Royal
Victorian Order from H. I. M. the KingEmperor, 1912; created Khan Saheb, 1912,
Khan Bahadur, 1916; Kaisar I-Hind Medal,
First Class, 1923, appointed Justice of the
Peace, 1924; appointed Companion of the
Imperial Service Order, 1928; appointed
Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the
British Empire, 1931; C.I. E., 1933. Address
2, Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PETIT. JEHANGIR BOMANJEE, Merchant, and until recently Mill-owner and agent for the Petit group of mills b 21st August 1879, Educ St Xavier'sand Fort-High Institution, Ilon Presidency Magistrate (1904-15), Member, Bombay Legislative Council (1921-34), Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30), Bombay Municipal Corporation (1901-30), Bombay Development Board (1920-34), Roard of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute (1913-33), Board of the old Bombay Cotton Exchange (1900-17), Mill-Owners' Panel of the East India Cotton Association Ltd (1920-21) the old Indian National Congress and its provincial executive (1898-1918), the Surat Congress Convention (1905), the Indian Home Rule League and its executive (1915-20), the National Liberal Federation and its executive (1918-20), the Indian Home Rule League and its executive (1918-20), the Indian Disputes' Committee (1915-17), the Bombay Presidency Industrial Committee (1918-25), the Industrial Disputes' Committee (1918-20), the Excise Committee (1921-24), the University Retorms Committee (1924-25), the Ibombay Provincial Franchise

Committee (1931), the Governor's Hospital Committee (1926-30), the Committees of Management of all the Petit Charities and Institutions, and of other public Institutions, Institutions, and of other public Institutions, too numerous to mention; Fellow of the Bombay University (1928-34); Trustee, Parsee Punchayat of Bombay (1916-34) Delegate, Parse the Matrimonial Court, Bombay (1900-20); President of the Indian Morchants' Chamber (1919-20), of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association—twice—(1915-16 and 1928-29), of the Indian Industrial Conference (1918), of the Bombay Co-operative Conference (1921), of the Bombay Textile Association (1910-30) of the S.P.C.A and the Lady Sakarbai Petti Hospital for Animals Lady Sakarbal Petit Hospital for Animals (since 1933), of the B D Petit, Mahableshwar Library (since 1915) and of the Gayan Uttejak Mandh (1910-20), Vice-President of the Bom-bay Presidency Association (since 1915), Founder and President of the Indian Progressive Federation and the Bombay Progressive Association (since 1920), of the B. S. Petit Parsi General Hospital (since 1912), of the Bombay Rate Payers' Association (1901-08), of the Two-Anna Famine Relief Fund (1900-01), of the New High School for Girls, Bombay (since 1921), of the Inter-national School (10th (since 1932), at the Punjab Belief Fund (1919-21), of the Bombay Public Activities' Fund (since 1922), of the J B Petit Free Library and Public Hall, Billimora (since 1910), of the B, D Petit Public Library, Mandyi, Suiat District (since 1916), of the Indian Economic Society (1915-30), of the Indian Currency Tariff Reform 30), of the Indian Gutteney Taril Reform League (1920-24), of the Boulbay Symphony and Chamber Orchestra (1921-28), and of the 'Indian Duly Mail' (1923-31), Founder and Vice-President of the Landlords' Association (1925-30), and of the Sangit Sardha Mandal (1927-38). Equation and Mandal Sardha Mandal (1915-24), Founder and Managing Trustee of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind (since 1903), of the South African and Transvaal Indian Funds (1907-15), of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association (1915-32), of the Bombay Chronicle' (1913-17), of the Zoroastrian Association (1904-10), of the Zoroastran Building Society (1902-15), and of the Society for the promotion of Religious Educa-tion amongst Zoroastrians (1902-34), is a Progressive Radical in politics, a close student of public questions, and has at different times given evidence before various Royal Commis-sions and Public Committees Address. Petit Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

PETMAN, CHARLES BARLE BEVAN, C.I.E. b. 9 September 1866. m. 1926, Amy, widow of John William Hensley, deceased, late Director of Indian Govt. Telegraphs and d. of Rev. Edwin Pope deceased, formerly Vicar of Paddock Wood, Kent and Rector of Latchingdon, Essox Educ. Privately and at Trinty College, Cambridge; Advocate, Calcutta II. Court, 1892, and of Chief Court, Punjab, 1802; Government Advocate, Punjab, 1809; Judge of the High Court, Lahore, from April to Aug. 1920 and from Oct. 1920 to Feb. 1921. Founder and First Master of the Lahore Hunt, 1903. Publications. "Report on Frauds and Bribery in the Commissariat Department"; "P. W. D. Contract Manual" (Revised Edition). Address: Lahore.

PETRIE, SIR DAVID, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., ETRIE, SIR DAVAL, Service Commission, India, 1932-86. b. 1879. Educ: Abcrdeen Univ. Ent. Ind. Police, 1900; India, 1932-36. b. 1879. Educ: Abcrdeen Univ. Ent. Ind. Police, 1900; Asst. Dir., C.I.D., Simia, 1911-12; Specduty with Home Dept., 1915-1919; on special duty with H.B. H, the Duke of Connaught, 1921; on staff of H. B. H. the Police, Indianal Section of the R. Common on Public Services, 1923; Director, Intelligence Bureau, Home Department. Intelligence Bureau, Home Department, Government of India, 1924-31; appointed Member, Public Service Commission, India, April 1931. Chairman, Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association, and Chief Commissioner for the Empire of India of St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas; Knight of Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, 1933. Address: c/o Lloyds Bank,

PITKEATHLY, SIR JAMES STOTT, Kt, C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Chief Controller of Stores. b. 10 Nov. 1882. Joined the service 1909 as electric inspector; electrical engineer, 1911; C V O., 1911; on millitary service, 1916-1919, Deputy Director of Works, Electrical and Mechanical Sections, Mesopotamia, 1916, C.I.E., 1920; Chief Control ler of Stores, Indian Stores Department, 1922, on foreign service under Ceylon Government, 1928; C.M.G., 1930; Knighthood, 1930. Address: The Indian Stores Department, Government of India, Simla and Delhi.



POCHKHANAWALA, SORABJI NUSSER-WANJI, SIR, KT, J.P; Certificated Associate of the Institute of Bankers (London), 1910, Managing Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd b, 9 August 1881, m Bai Sakerbai Ruttonji, Educ New High School and St. Yuvilor's College Born. Xavier's College, Bom-bay Joined the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and after serving the Bank for 7 years and the Bank of India for 5 years founded

the Central Bank of India, Was appointed member of the Government Securities Rehabilitat on Committee by the Government of India in 1921; appointed Chairman, Ceylon Banking Commission, April 1934. Appointed Chairman, Industrial-Finance Committee, U.P., 1934 Knighted 1934 Address. Buena Vista, Marine Parade, Worli, Bombay.

OPE, MAJOR-GENERAL SYDNEY BOXTON, D.S.O. (1916); C.B. (1930); Legion d Honneur (France), 1917; D. A. & Q. M. G. Southern Command, Poona. b. 9th February Southern Command, Poona. b. 9th February 1879. m. Dorothy Ashly Daniel, 1925. Edwc. St. Paul's School and Christ's College, Cambridge. Joined 18th Royal Irish, 1901; Sth Rifes F. F. (I.A.), 1904; N. W. Frontier of India, 1908 (operations against Mohmands); Staff College, 1914; Great War, France, 1914 to Dec. 1917; Palestine, 1918 to 1919. Brevet, of Lt.-Colonel, 1919; Brevet of Col., 1921; Commandant, 49th Hyderabad Regiment, 1924; Commanded Bannu Brigade, 1926; Commander, Razmak Brigade, 1929; Major-General, 1930; Commander, Waziristan District, 1931; D.A. & Q.M.G.,S. Command, 1934; Colonel, 4/19th. Hyderabad Regiment, 1931. Address: Poona.

POSA, MAUNG, I.S.O. (1911), K.S.M. 1893. b. Toungoo, 13 May 1862. Educ.: St. Paul's R.C.M. Sch., Toungoo. Asstt. to Civil Officer, Ningya! Column II, B. Expeditionary Field Force, 1885-87; Burma Medal with clasp, 1885-87. Senior Member, Burma Provincial Judicial Ser. since 1911. Interpreter to Prince of Wales during visit to Burms, Jan. 1906. Also to three Viceroys, 1998, 1901, 1908; Dist. Judge, 1916; Offg. Divisional Sessions Judge, 1918; Retired, June 1918; Asstt. Dir. Recruiting, July to Pec. 1918. Mentioned in despatches. Address: Thaton.

despatches. Address: Thaton.

PRADHAN SIR GOVIND BALWANT, Kt., B.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.) b. May 1874 m. Ramabai d. of Mr. P. B. Pradhan, retired Assistant Engineer. Educ: B.J. High School, Thana, Elphinstone College; and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at Thana; became Public Prosecutor of Kolaba, 1907; resigned in 1920; for 20 years a member of Thana Municipality; for several years its Vice-President and for 7 years its elected President; Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years: was one of the Directors of Thana Member of District Local Board, Thana, for 3 years; was one of the Directors of Thana Dt. Co-operative Credit Bank; President, Thana Dist. Boy Scouts Movement; is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Chandrasenai Kayastha Prabhu community; elected at the Indore Parishad; elected to the Bombay Council in 1924; re-elected in 1926 by the Thana and Bombay Suburban Districts Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency; Minister of Forest and Excise, 1927-28; Finance Member of Bombay Government, 1928-1932 Created Knight in June 1931 (Birthday Honour List) (hairman, Reception Committee, All Faiths, Conference, 1932, and Maha Sabha Conference, Bombay, 1933. Conteired title of "The Promoter of Faith" by Shri Jaggadguru Shankaracharya in 1934 and Chairman of the Reception Committee of and Chairman of the Reception Committee of All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference, Bombay in 1934. Address · Balvant Bag. Thana, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay Thana, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, Bombay PRAMATHANATH, BANKRIEA, Professor Dr. M.A. (Cal.), D. Sc. Econ. (Lond.), Barristerat-Law; Member, Legislative Assembly, Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University, since 1920-35; President, Council of Post-Graduate Teaching in Arts, Calcutta University, 1931-33, b. November 1879 Educ., at Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Economics, England Professor in the Bishop's, City, Ripon and Scottish Church Colleges, Calcutta, 1905-1913, Delegate to the Congress of University, Oxford, 1921; Member, Bengal Legis, Council, 1923-30; Fellow, Calcutt a University 1923-35; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Calcutt University, 1929-30; President, Bengal Economic Society since 1927; Member Bengal Unemployment Enquiry Committee, 1923. President, Pengal Co-operative Organisation Society, since 1930; President, Indian Economic Conference, 1930. Vice-President Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal; Member Congress Nationalist Party, Bengal;

Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry. Publica-

Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry. Publications: A study of Indian Economics, First Edition, (1911); Public Administration in a Ancient (India; Fiscal Policy in India, a History of Indian Taxation; Indian Finance in the Days of the Company; and Provincial Finance in India. Indian Budgets; Military Expenditure in India. (In preparation) Address: 3, Asutosh Silk Lane, Calcutta. PRASAD, Hon'BLE KUNWAR SIR JAGDISH, Kt. (1938), C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.A. (Oxon.), O.B.E. (1919); C.I.E. (1923), C.S.I. (1931). Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. b. Jan. 17, 1880. Educ: Allahabad University, Lincoln College, Oxford, Assistant and Joint Magistrate; Magistrate and Collector, 1903-1919; Provincial Reforms Officer, 1920; Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1921-1927, Chief Secretary to Government, U.P., 1928-1928, April 1933. Home Member to U.P. Government, 1933. Home Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935. Address: Delhi Government, 1933; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935. Address: Delhi and Simla.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA, M.A., M.L., b. 3 Dec 1884. Educ: Presidency College, Calcutta Vakil, High Court, till 1920. Professor, Univ. Law College, Calcutta, 1914-16; Member, Senate of Patna University since its founda-tion; resigned in pursuance of non-co-operation tion; resigned in pursuance of non-co-operation resolution; Secretary and President, Bihar Provincial Congress Committe for several years; President, Bihar Provincial Conference, 1920 and 1929; Vice-Chancellor "Bihar Vidyapith," founded Patna Law Weekly, General Secretary, Reception Committee, Gaya Congress, 1922, President, 48th Session, Indian National Congress, held in Bombay, October 1934; President, Bihar Central Relief Committee. Address Patna

mittee, Address Patna RYCE, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR HENRY EDWARD AP RHYS, K.C.B., CM.G., D.S.O., P.S.C., Indian Army. b. 30 Nov. 1874 e. s. PRYCE. EDWARD AP RHYS, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., P.S.C., Indian Army. b. 30 Nov. 1874 e. s. of late Lt.-Col. Douglas Davidson Pryce, Indian Army, of Penns Rocks, Withyham, Sussex. m. Alice Louisa Pughe, d of R. F. H. Pughe, Esq., two sons. Educ.: Trimty Coll., Glenalimond and R.M.C. Sandhurst. 2nd Lieut. Indian S.C., 1895; 2nd Lieut. Indian Army, 1896; Lieut. 1897; Captain 1904, Major 1913; Lieut.-Col. (Brevet) 1916; (Subst.) 1918; Col. (Brev.) 1919; (Subst.) 1920; Major-General, 1925; Lieut.-General, 1931; G.S.O. 2, India, 1912-14; D.A.Q.M.G., France, 1914-15; A.A. and Q.M.G., Home Forces (Temp.), 1915; G.S.O.I. Home Forces and France, 1915-17; Brig. Commander, France, 1917-18. Served Tibet 1903-04, (Medal); (despatches seven times, croix de Guerre Belge). Commandant, Senlor Officers' School, India, (Temp.) Col. Commandant, 1921; D. of S. & T. India, 1925 to 1929; G.O.C. Presidency and Assam District, 10dia, 1929-1930; G.O.C., Deccan District, 1930-32; Offg. G.O.C. in-Chief, Southern Command, India, 1931-32; Appointed Master-General of the Ordnance in India, 1934. Address: Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi and Simila. Simla.

PUDUKKOTTAI, HIS HIGHNESS SRI BRIHAD-AMBA DAS RAJA RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF. b. 1922. Installed 19th November 1928. Minor. The State has an area of 1,179 sq. miles and population of 400,594 and has been ruled by the Tondaiman dynasty for centuries. Salute 11 guns. Address:

for centuries. Saiuve 11 guns. Auuress. New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PUDUMJEE, NOWROFEE, Ist Class Sardar of Deccan, Bombay, C.I.E. b. 1841. Educ.: Poona Coll. under Sir Edwin Arnold, war mem. of Bombay Leg, Council; Promoter and Chairman of several Industrial and Banking Companies. Address: Pudumjee House, Poons.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS. SIR, Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E. Cotton Merchant. b. 30th May 1879. Educ.: Elph. Coll. Bombay Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India, Member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926). Delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33). President, East India Cotton Association. Address. "Sunceta", Ridge Road, Malabar Hill

RADHAKRISHNAN, SIR S., Kt. (1931), M A. D. LITT (Hon); Protessor of Comparative Religion, Oxford University 1936. Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University 1936. Vice-chancellor, Andhra University, Waltair. King George V, Professor of Philosophy and President, Post Graduate Council in Arts, Calcutta University, Member of the International Committee on Intellec-tual Co-operation. b 5th Sept. 1888. Educ tual Co-operation. b 5th Sept. 1888. Educ at the Madras Christian College, For some time Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, Madras, Mysore University, Upton Lecture in Comparative Religion, Manchester College, Oxford, Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-1930. Publications: Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, The Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy; Indian Philosophy of the Library of Philosophy; Philosophy of the Upanishads; The Hindu View of Life; The Religion we need; Kalki, or the Future of Religion we need; Kalki, or the Fiture of Civilisation; "East and West in Religion on "An Idealist View of Life": article "; Indian Philosophy in Encyclopaedia Britannica, and several others on Philosophy and Religion in Mind, International Journal of Pathers Wibbart Louvel of Comments of Pathers Wibbart Louvel of Comments of Pathers Wibbart Louvel of Comments of Pathers Wibbart Louvel of Comments of Pathers Wibbart Louvel of Comments of Pathers of Comments of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc. Address: University, Waitair.

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD MAULVI, SIR, Kt. (1932); Bar-at-Law, J.P. Educ: Deccan College, Poona and University College, London, Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in Was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1802: Practised for some years at the Privy Council. As a journalist was a regular contributor to the Nineteenth Century; The Times, and The Pall Mall Gazette; holder of Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee Medal. First elected to Bombay Council 1909; appointed Minister, Bombay Government in June 1928 and re-appointed Minister, Bombay Government in Nov. 1930, resigned in 1932. Address: Poona.

AGHAVENDRA RAO, THE HON. MR E., Barrister-at-Law, Home Member, Govern-ment of Central Provinces. Educ Bilaspur ment or central Provinces. Educ Bilaspur and Englind. Practised as lawyer in Jillaspur. President, Provincial Congress Committee. Elected member, C / Council since 1924; Leader, Swarajya Par twice Minister, C. P. Government, appointed Home Member in 1930, Ag. Governor, 1936. Address: Secretarlat, Nagpur RAHIM, THE HON. SIR ABDUR, M.A. (1919).
K.C.S.I. (1924) President, Legislative Assembly, b. September, 1867. m. Nisar Fatima Begum. Educ: Government High School, Midnapore, Presidency College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1890; practised as Advocate, Calcutta; Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-03; Fellow, Madras University since 1908 Member of the R. Commission on Public Services, 1013-15; officiated as Chief Justice, Madras, July October 1910 and July to October 1919. Publication: "Principles of Mahomedan Jurisprudence." Member, Executive Council, Government of Bengal, 1920-25; Member, Bengal Legis. Council, 1925-29; Leader of the Bengal Muslim Party; Minister on two occasions for short periods; Member, Legis. Assembly 1931; Leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly from 1931; now leader of the Opposition" in the Assembly; Member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in England. Address: 217, Lower. Circular Road, Calcutta

RAHIMTOOLA, FAZAL IBRAHIM, B.A., J.P., Merchant (Messrs. Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Company, Limited). b. 21st October 1895 m. Jainabai, d. of Alimahomed Fazalbhoy. Educ.: St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919; Member, Schools Committee, 1920; its Chairman in 1923 and again in 1924. Trustee Rombay. Port Trust stock. in 1923; Trustee, Bombay Port Trust since 1921; Member, Advisory Committee, Bombay Development Department, 1922, Member, Ad-visory Committee, appointed to advise Government about Liquor shops in Bombay City, 1922; was appointed by Government of India on Bombay Securities Committee; Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamthe Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1921; Member of Executive Council of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts Association; representative of the Corporation on B. B. & C. I. Raßway Advisory Council; Secretary, Imperial Indian Citizenship Association; Member, Standing Finance Committee for Railways, Railway Board; Member, Haj Inquiry Committee, 1929; Chairman, Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference; President, Bombay Presidency Urdu Teachers' Conference; Director, Sultania Cotton Manufacturing Co.: Director, Tata Construction Co. facturing Co.; Director, Tata Construction Co., I.td.; represented Bombay Government on the Committee of Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute to advise Government Technological Institute to advise Government of U. P., Secretary and Promoter of All-India Muslim Conference; Secretary, All-India Minorities Conference; Member, Central Broadcasting Advisory Council; Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., Automobile Acceptance Corporation; Member, Standing Committee for Haj and East India Association, London, Member, Legislative Assembly 1926-1930; appointed Member of the Indian Tariff Board, 1930. Appointed Ag. President, Indian Tariff Board, November 1932. Address: Ismall Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bonubay. Fort, Bombay.

RAHIMTOOLA, SIR IBRAHIM, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., G.B.E. (1985), b. May 1802; joined his

elder brother Mr. Mahomedbhoy Rahimtoola in 1880; entered Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1892; President of Corporation 1898; Momber of the Bombay City Improvement Trust for 20 years from 1898; Member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1899-1916; Member, Imperial Legislative Council 1912; President, Fiscal Commission 1921; Member of Bombay Executive Council in charge of Education and Local Self-Government 1918-1923; President, Legislative Council 1923: 226; Member of the Royal Commission on Labour; President, Legislative Assembly (1931); resigned in 1933. Address: Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay:

RAJA TRIBHOVANDAS JAGJIVANDAS, M.A., LL B., Dewan, Porlandar State. b. 8 Nov 1893. m Miss Tarakami, R. Khandedia Educ.: Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagad;

Educ. Dataset Bahauddin College, Junagad; Wilson College, Bombay and Govt. Law School, Bombay Lecturer in History in Wilson College (1914-16), Naib Dewan and Sarnyayadhish, Wankaner State (1017-20); Deputy Revenue Sioner, Junagad (1920-21); Huzur Personal Assistant and Revenue



(1920-21); Huan Assistant and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State (1921-1930); appointed Dewan, Lunawada State (1930); appointed Foreign and Political and Fimance Minister, Bikaner, January (1933); reverted to Lunawada, July (1933); appointed Dewan Porbandar State, August (1934). Address Porbandar (Kathiawar).

RAJAN, THE HON. MR. P.T., B.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., Minister of Public Works, Government of Madras. b. 1892. Educ Ley's School, Cambridge, Jesus College, Oxford, called to the Bar in 1917 (Inner Temple). Went to England in 1909 and returned to India in 1619 and commenced practice in Madura. Is a member of the Uttamapalayam Mudaliar family. Elected to the first, second and third Madras I egislative Councils by Madura (General-Rural) constituency when on all the three occasions he topped the polls; fourth time he was elected to the Council unopposed; Member of S.I.L.F a commissioned officer of the Indian Territorial Force. Address: "Palayam House," Tallakulam, Madura.

RAJWADE, MAJOR-GENERAL, RAO BAJA GANPATRAO RAGHUNATH RAJA MASHIKIRAS BAHADUR SAUKAT-JUNG, C.B.E A.D.C., Army Member, Gwallor Govt., and Inspector-General, Gwallor Army; Member of the Council of Regency; ranks as First Class Sardar in the Bombay Presidency and in U.P. of Agra and Oudh. b. Jan. 1884. m. Dr. Misonagpur. Educ: Victoria College. Address Gwallor.

RAMADAS PANTULU, V., B.A., B.L. Advocate, Madras. b. Oct. 1878. Educ Madras Christian College. Member, Council of State since 1925, Leader of the Swarapi-t Party in the Council of State since 192c.

President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., President, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Union and President South India Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., Member of Senate, Madras University; President, Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association and Ill-India Co-operative Constitutes' Association; Member, Central Committee, International Co-operative Societies, Chittoor; Member, District Board, Municipal Board, Chittoor; Member, Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member 1934 in London; Member Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member, All-India Concertary, Democratic party, Leg. Assembly: Advises: Madanapalle, Madras Presidency. don; Momber, Central Banking Inquiry Committee; Member of the Govern-ing Body of the Imperial Council of Agri-cultural Research; Member, All-India Con-resear Committee and Peseldont Medges gress Committee and President, Madras Andhra District Congress Committee. Publications: Commentaries on the Madras Estate Land Act (Land Tenures). Address: Farhatbagh, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMAIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London). Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce. Director, Bureau of Economic Research. b. 1894. m. Kamlabai d. S. Krishna lyer of Tiruvarur. Educ: Madras Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur. Educ: Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-20); Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927. Frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. Publications: "A National System of Taxation," "Monetary Reform in India"; "Law of Sale of Goods in India." "Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act." Address: Lakshmi Vilasam, Sandaipet Street, Madura, 8 India. Madura, S India.

RAMAN, SIR CHANDRASERHARA VENKATA, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon. LL.D., AMAN, SIR CHANDRASERHARA VENKATA, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Frieburg), Hon. Ll.D., (Glasgow) and (Bombay); Hon. D.Sc. (Calcutta), (Benares), (Dacca), (Madras) and (Paris) F.B.S. Awarded Nobel Prize for Physics (1930) Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangaloro. b. 7th November 1880. m. Lokasundarammal. Educ: A. V. N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Enrolled Officer, Indian Finance Dopt. 1907-17; Palit Prof., Calcutta Univ., 1917-33; Hon. Secry., Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, 1919-33; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate. California Institute of Technology, 1924, President, Indian Science Congress, 1928; Matcucel Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930), Fellow of the Institute of Physics, Asiatic Society of Bengal Hon. Mem. Ind. Math. Soc., Indian Chemical Society, and Patna Med. Assoc., Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc and Royal Phil. Soc (Glasgow. Publications; Theory of Bowed Instruments; Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music. Instruments; X-ray Studies; and numerous cientific papers in the Indian Journal of Instruments; X-ray Studies; and numerous cientific papers in the Indian Journal of Physics which was established by him and in British and American journals; President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934. Address. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

RAMASWAMI AIYAR, SIR CHETPAT P, K.C.I.E. (1925), B.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1923); Member, Government of India, for Commerce and Railways. b. 12 Nov. 1879.

m. Sitalakshmi, d. of C. V. Sundram Sastri. and Sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri and Sister of Justice Kumaraswami Sastri. Educ. Wesley College, Presidency College and Law College, Madras. English and Sanskrit University Prizeman. Enrolled as Vakil, 1903 and as Advocate, 1923. For many years member of the Madras Corporation and Standing Committee; Fellow and Syndic of Madras University; Trustee of various educational institutions, Secretary to Congress, 1917-18; connected with the National Congress until 1918. Gave evidence before Joint gress until 1918. Gave evidence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Reforms, 1919, also before Meston and Southborough Committees. Member of Committee to draft Regulations for Madras under the Reform Act. Regulations for magras under the Legorm Act, Represented Madras Presidency at War Conference, Delhi. Returned to Legislative Council by University of Madras, 1918, and by City of Madras 1920. Advocate-General, 1920-1923. Member, Executive Council, 1923. Delivered the Convocation Address, Universtry of Madras, 1924; Senior Member and Vice-President, Executive Council, April 1925. Represented India at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva as a substitute delegate in 1926 and as delegate in 1927. Resumed practice at the Bar, March 1928. Appeared before the Butler Committee on behalf of botore the Butler Committee on behalf of some of the Indian States, April 1928; deli-vered the Shri Krishna Rajendra Jubilee Lecture to the Mysore University, July 1928. Appeared in the Pathala Enquury for H. the Maharaja of Patiala along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; Elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Tanjore-Trichinopoly Constituency, 1929. Elected to the Council of State from Madras Presidency, 1930. of State from Madras Presidency, 1930; belegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and Member of the Federal Structure Committee, 1930. Law Member, Governor-General's Executive Council, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Advisor to H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore; Delivered the Delhi University Convocation address 1931: Tagore University Convocation address, 1931; Tagore University Convocation address, 1931; Tagore
Law Lecturer, Cal. University, 1932, Member of
the Consultative Committee of the Round
Tablo Conference, 1932; Member of
Government of India for Commerce and
Railways, 1932. Chairman of Committee
appointed by the Chamber of Princes to
consider the White Paper, 1933; Member of
the Joint Select Committee of Parliament,
1933; Delegate to the World Economic
Conference 1933. Drafted a new Constitution

for Kashmir, 1934. Appointed Member of Wheeler Committee for the reorganisation of the Government of India Secretariat. Member of the Govt. of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure 1935-38. Publications: Various pamphlet and articles on Financial and Literary topics. Address: The Grove Cathedral, Madras, and De Lisle, Octacamund.

Cathodral, Madras, and Delber, Odecaming.

RAMESAM, Sir Vepa, B.A., B.L., retired

Judge. High Court, Madras. b. 27

July 1875. m. Lakshminarasamma. Educ.:

Hindu Coll., Vizagapatam; Presidency Coll.,

Madras, and Law Coll., Madras. Practised
as High Court Vakil at Vizagapatam from
1896 to 1900; at Madras 1900-1920; Govt.

Pleader 1916-20; appointed Judge. 1920.

Address: Gopal Vihai, Mylapore, Madras.

RAMPUR, LIEUT. HIS HIGHNESS ALVIAH

FARZANDI-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA,

MUKHIS-UD-DAULAH. NASIR-UL-M UKL.

RAMPUR, LIBUT. HIS HIGHNESS ALFIAH
F AR Z AN D-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA,
MUKHLIS-UD-DAULAH, NASIR-UL-MULK,
AMIR-UL-UHRA, NAWAB SAYED MOHAMMAD
RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID JUNG.
b. 17th Nov. 1906. Succeeded 20th June
1930. State has area of 892.54 square miles
and population 464,919. Permanent Salute
15 Guns. Address: Rampur State, U. P.

BAMUNNI MENON, SIR KONKOTH, of Konkoth House, Trichur, Cochin, State. South India; Member, Council of State. Kt., cr. 1933, Diwan Bahadur, 1927; M.A. (Cantab), Vice-Chancellor, University of Mardas; b. Trichur, 14 September 1872; m. V. K. Kalilani Amma, of Trichur; two s. and one d. Educ: Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Presidency College, Madras; Christ's College (scholar), Cambridge. Entered the Madras Educ: Department 1898; Prof. of Zoology 1910; retired 1927. Connected with the Madras University since 1912; Vice-Chancellor. 1928-34, Life Member of the Senate, nominated to the Madras Legislative Council on two occasions; represented the Madras University at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh, 1931; Chairman, Inter-University Board 1932-33; Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, since 1928. Address: Vepery, Madras.

Since 1925. Address: Vepery, Madras.

RANCHHODIAL Sir Chinubhai MadhowLal, Second Baronet, cr. 1913. b. 18

April 1906. s. of 1st Baronet and
Sulochana, d. of Chunilal Khushairal. s.
father, 1916. m. 30th November 1924

with Tanumati, d. of Javerial Bulakhiram

Mehta of Ahmedabad. (Father was first
member of Hindu community to receive a
Baronetcy). Heere: Sons, (1) Udayan. b.
25 July 1929. (2) Kirtidev, b 15 March 1932

A dau. b. 1926, d. 1927. Address: "Shantikunj," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

RANGACHARIAR, DEWAN BAHADUR TIRUVENKATA, B. A., B. L., C. I. E. (1925), since
1920, Vakii, High Court, Madras, b. 1805, m.
Poansammal, d. of S. Rajagopala Ajvengar of
Srirangam. Educ.: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras. Schoolmaster for 3 years; enrolled as Vakil,
High Court, Madras, 1891; Professor, Law
Coll., 1898-1900; Member, Madras Corpn., since
1908; Member, Madras Legis. Council. 19161919; Elected Member, Leg. Assembly till
1935. Member, Indian Bar Committee; Mercantile Marine Committee; Esher Committee,

Eiccted Dy. President, Leg. Assembly Member, Indian Colonies Committee on deputation at London with the Colonial Office; President, Telegraph Committee, 1921; Member, Frontier Committee; Chairman, Madras Publicity Board. Represented India at the opening by H. R. H. the Duke of York of the Federal Parliament at Canberra, Australia, 1927; Chairman, Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1928. Vice-Chairman, Madras Bar Council; Chairman, Army Retrenchment Committee, 1931. Publications: A book on Village Panchayats. Address Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras.

RANGANATHAM. AROOT, B A., B.L., b. 29
June 1879 Educ. Christian and Law
Colleges, Madras. Entered Government
Service in 1901; resigned Deputy Collectorship in 1915; entered Legislative Council
in 1920 for Bellary District, re-elected in 1923,
1926 and 1930 Went to England as a member of the National, Convention Deputy in
1924. Minister for Development, Madras,
December 1926 to March 1928; Hon Secretary, Young Men's Indian Association,
Madras, from 1916; Hon. Organising Secretary
and Treasurer, Reconstruction League, 1928
Joint General Secretary, Theosophical Society,
Indian Section, 1931-34 Member, General
Council, Theosophical Society, 1934. Director, India Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospeta. Minister for Development, Madras,
Publications: Editor, "Prajabandhu,"
a Telugu Magazine devoted to the education
of the Electorate; Author of "Indian Village—
as it is," "The World in Distress."
"India, from a Theosophics! Society, Adyar, Madras, S.; Hospet, S. India.

BANGNEKAR, SAJBA SHANKAR, B.A., LL B. Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Bombav High Court. b 20th December 1878; Chuef Presidency Magistrate, 1924; Acting Judge High Court, Bombay, 1926, 1927 and again 1928; confirme! April 1929. Address High Court, Bomba;

RAO, VINAYEK GANPAT, B.A. (Bom.), 1908, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1913; called to the Bar. 1914. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. b. 24 September 1888. m. Miss B. R. Kothare, d. of Mr. R. N. Kothare, 8 Olicitor. Educ.: Elphinstone Middle School; Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone Gollege; St. John's College, Cambridge; Grenoble University (France). Hon. Professor of French at the Elphinstone College, 1914-1917, Hon. Professor of French at the Wilson College, 1914-1917, 1921-1923 Officer d'Academie. Prof. of Law at the Government Law College, Bombay, 1923-1924 (June), Asstt. Law Reporter, India Law Reports, Bombay Series for some time; joined the Educational Service; Prof. of French at the Elphinstone College from June 1924. Justice of Peace 1927; Nominated member of the Bombay Corporation; by Chairman of the Schools' Commistee, Bombay Municipality; District Commissioner, Municipal Bombay University; Second Lieutenate in the University Training Corps. Addition 1400.

RAU, RAGHAYENDRA, M.A. (Madras Univ.); Financial Commissioner of Railways, b. 24 May, 1889. m. Satyabhama Rau. Educ: Kundapur High School, Mangalore Govt. College and Madras Christian College. Entered the Indian Audit and Accounts Service in 1912 as the result of a competitive examination. After serving in various accounts offices, enfered the Government of India Secretariat Finance Department in 1921. After 5 years during which he was Under Secretary and Deputy Secretary in that Department and was attached to the Lee Commission as an Assistant Secretary on the financial side, joined the Railway Department in 1926. Became Director of Finance in 1928, and officiated as Financial Commissioner of Railways for the first time in 1929 and was appointed substantively to that post in 1932 Address: Railway Board, Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

BAY, SIR PROFULLA CHANDRA, KT., C.I.E., D.Sc. (Edin.), Ph. D. (Cal.), Paltit Prof. of Chemistry, Univ. Coll. of Sc., Calcutta. b. Bengal, 1861, Educ.: Calcutta; Edinburgh Univ. Graduated at Edinburgh, D.Sc. 1887; Hon. Ph.D., Calcutta Univ., 1908; Hon. D.Sc., Durham Univ., 1912. President, National Council of Education, Indian Chemical Society; Founder and Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd. Address: College of Science, Calcutta.

READYMONEY, SIR JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR; see JEHANGIR.

REDDI, SIR VENKATA KURMA. (See under VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

VENKATA KURMA REDDI.)

REED, SIR STANLEY, KT., K.B.E., LLD. (Glasgow), Editor, The Times of India, Bombay, 1907-1923. b. Bristol, 1872. m. 1901, Lilian, d. of John Humphrey of Bombay. Joined staff, Times of India, 1897; Sp. Correspdt., Times of India and Duly Chronele through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1906-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907, and Persian Gulf, 1907; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres.; King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; Ex. Lt.-Col. Commdg. Bombay L. H. Represented Western India at Inn. Press Confec., 1909. Address: The Times of India, Salisbury Square House, Fleet Street, London, E. C. 4.

REID. ROBERT NELL, M.A. (Oxon). C.S.I. (1934).

REID, ROBERT NEIL, M.A. (Oxon.), C S I (1934), C I E. 1930; Kalser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1924 Member of Exceutive Council, Bengal, since 1934. b. 15 July 1883. m. Amy Helen Disney, 1909. Educ: Malvern and Brasenose Coll.; Oxford. I.C.S. 1906; arrived in India 1907, Asst. Magte., Bengal; Under-Secretary, 1911-14; I.A.R.O., 1916-19; Magte. and Collector 1920-27, Secretary, Agriculture and Industries Department, 1927-28; Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, 1930; Offg. Chief Secretary, 1930-31; Member of Executive Council, Bengal from Jan. 1934. Address: Writer's Buildings, Calcutta; The Warren, Thorpeness, Suffolk.

REILLY, LIEUT, COLONEL SIRBERNARDR AWDON, k.C.M.G. (1934); C.I.E. (1926); O.B.E. (1918), Chief Commissioner, Resident and Commanderin-Chief. Aden. b. 25th March 1882. Educ: Bedford School. Joined Indian Army, 1902, entered Indian Political Department, 1908, served in India and Aden in various appointments. Officiated as Political Resident, Aden, 1925 and 1926, and as Resident and Commander-in-Chief, Aden, in 1930 and 1931. Appointed as Resident and Commander-in-Chief in March 1931, and as Chief Commissioner, Aden, in April 1932. Appointed as His Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of the Yemen in December 1933 and concluded a treaty with the Yemen in February 1934, Addiess: The Residency, Aden.

REILLY, HENRY D'AROY CORNELIUS, Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore, 1934, b. 15th January 1876.

m. to Margaret Florence Wilkinson (1903). Educ: Merchant Taylors' School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Indian Civil Service (Madras), arrived November 1899; Registrar of the High Court, of Judicature at Madras, 1910-1913; District and Sessions Judge 1916. Ag, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, 1924, 1925, and 1926, Temp. Addl Judge, 1927; permanent Judge, 1928. Address: Hillside, Palace Road, Bangalore.

REMEDIOS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOS, B.A., J.P. (Oct. 1918); Dean, Vicariate of Bombay, (1929); Chaplain, St. Tercsa's Chapel and Principal, St. Tercsa's High School, since 1904. Diocesan Inspector of School, 1920. b. 9th August 1875. Educ: at St. Xavier's College and at the Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Address: St. Tercsa's Chapel, Girgaum, Bombay.

RESHIMWALE, KESHAVARAO GOVIND, B.A. (Allahabad); b. April 1879. Educ: St. Xavier's High School, Rombay and Mur Central College, Allahabad. Revenue Training in Central Provinces; worked in Settlement Department as Assistant Settlement Officer in 1907-08; then as Inspecting Settlement Officer in 1910, then in Revenue Department as Amin (Tehsildar), Subha (Collector), Director, Land Records; then as Settlement Officer. Was awarded the title of Musahibi-Khas Bahadur at the Birthday Durbar of H. H. The Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II, in 1930. Revenue Minister, Holkar State, Retired, January 1933. Address: Nandlalpur, Indore City.

RICHMOND, ROBERT DANIEL, C.I.E. (June 1932); Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras. b. 29 Oct. 1878. m. Monica, only d. of Sir James Davy, K.C.B. Educ. Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill. Joined Indian Forest Service, Nov. 1901; sorved in various capacities including Principal, Madras Forest College; Asst Inspector-General of Forests to Government of India, 1919-1922; Conservator of Forests, 1923; Chief Conservator of Forests, 1927. Retired 1932; appointed Member, Madras Services Commission. Address: Madras Club, Madras.

RIVETT-CARNAC, HERBERT GORDON, b. 13 Feb. 1892. 3rd son of John Thurlow Rivett-Carnac, retired D, J. G. of Police.

m. June 1925, Cushla, er. d. of Lt.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger. Educ.: Bradfield Col. (Berks.) and R. M. C. Entered Army. 1911. Served during War on General Staff in Mesopotamia and as Asst. Political Officer, Amara; Foreign and Political Department, December 1923; Assistant Resident, Kolhapur; Assistant to A. G. G. Madras States Agency, November 1927; is Major, Indian Army, and British Trade Agent, Tibet and Assistant Political Officer, Sikkim. Thereafter A. P. A. Southern States of Central India and Alwar, Maupur; Under-Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad. Address: Hyderabad Residency, Hyderabad, Deccan.

BIVETT-OARNAC, JOHN THURLOW, retired Dy. Inspr.-General of Police, Eastern Hengal and Assam, 2nd s. of late Charles Forbes Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Civil Service, and gr. s. of Sir James Rivett-Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, 1838-41. b. 1850. m. 1887, Edith Emily, d. of late H. H. Brownlow and has four sons and one daughter. Entered Indian Police, 1877, retired 1911, served in Burma campaign 1886-7 (medal), and in Chin Lushai expedition, 1889-90 (clasp): Address: Shillong, Assam.

BIZVI, THE HON. SYED WAKIL AHMAD, B.A. LL.B., C.B.E. (1934), President, C.P. Logislative Council, b. Nov. 1885. Educ: Government College, Jubbulpore, M. C. C. Allahabad and Morris College, Nappur. Started practice at Raipur as a High Court Pleador and rose to the top; a staunch advocate of Hindu-Moslem unity; a nationalist in politics; entered Legis. Council, 1927; elected President, Legis. Council, 1931. Address: Raipur, C.P.

ROBERTSON, MAJOR-GENERAL, DONALD ELPHINSTONE, C.B., D.S.O., Commander, Waziristan District b 22nd Dec. 1870. m. Evoline Catharine, d. of Sir John Mille Educ.: Radicy and Sandhurst. Johned Probyn's Horse in 1900; Chief Instructor, Cavalry School, 1921, A.A.G., Northern Command, 1924; Commander, Jhansi Brigade, 1928; Director, Personal Services, 1932. Address: Flagstaff House, D.I.K., N.W.F. Province.

ROERICH, PROFESSOR, NICHOLAS K.; Commander, Order of Imperial Russians of St. Stanislas, St. Anne and St. Vladilmir; Commander First Class of Swedish Order of the Northern Star; French Legion of Honour Yngoslavian St. Sava I Cl. Grund Cross; Hon. President, Union Internationale Pour le Pacte Royleh, Bruges, Hon. President, Permanent Peace Bauner Committee, New York. (First World Conference of Royleh Pact Union held Bruges, Sept. 1931; Second Conference Bruges, Aug. 1932, Third International Peace Bauner Convention, Washington, Nov. 1933; Hon. Member of Yugoslavian Academy of Art and Science, Vice-President, of Archæological Institute of America, Member of Academy of Rheims, Societaire of Salon d'Autumne Paris, Hon. Protector and President of 7 Rogrich Societies in the world. b. St. Petersburg, 10th Opt. 1874; s. of Konstantin Royleh and Marie

V. Kalashnikoff. m. 1901, Helena Ivanovna Shaposhnikov, St. Peteraburg; two sons. Educ: School of Law, University of St. Petersburg; Studied drawing and painting under Michail O. Mikeshine, also under Kuindiy at Academy Fine Arts, St. Petersburg and under Cormon and Puvis de Chavannes in Parls. Professor of Imperial Archæological Institute, St. Petersburg; and Assistant Editor of Art, 1898-1900; Director of School of Encouragement of Fine Arts in Assistant Editor of Art, 1898-1900; Director of School of Encouragement of Fine Arts in Russia, and President Museum of Russian Art, 1906-1916; Archæological excavations of Kremiin of Novgorod; exhibition and lecture tours in Sweden, Finland, Denmark and England, 1916-1919; came to United States, 1920; headed five years Art expedition in Central Asia, making 500 paintings and collecting data on Asiatic Culture and philosophy, 1923-1928; Rearich Museum established in his honour in New York City, 1923, now containing over 1,000 of his paintings; nine (9) sections of Rearich Museum established in Paris, Belgrad, Rigra, Benares, Bruges, Naggar Zagreh, Allahabad and Buenos-Aires; 2,000 sections of Rorich Museum established in Paris, Belgrad, Rigra, Benares, Brugos, Naggar Zagreb, Allahabad and Buenos-Aires; 2,000 of his paintings are in the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria Albert Museum, Stockholm Helsingki, Chleago Art Institute, Detroit Museum, Kansas City Museum, Omaha Museum, Tretlakov Gallery Moscow; Tripol Museum, Buenos-Aires National Museum, Vatican, etc., President, Founder of Urusvat Himalayan Research Institute, Naggar, Punjah, India, excavated prehistoric burnat, Pondicherry, French India, 1930; Theatrical Garden, Dhiaghiloff Ballet, Chleago Opera, Composers League, (Sacre de Printempts with Stravinski); Publications: Complete works 1914, Adamant 1924 (also in Russian and Japanese), The Messenger 1925 (Adyar-Madras) Paths of Blessing 1925, Himalaya 1926, Jove of Sikkim, 1928, Attal-Himalaya 1929, Heart of Asia 1930 (also in Russian and Spanish), Flame in Challee 1931 Fiery Stronghold (1933); Monographs on Merciich by: Rostislavov, Gidori, Seige Makovsky, Tolson d'Or), Jubilee Monograph 1916 Alex Bendis Baltrapatis. Morich by: Mostislavov, Gidori, Senge Makovsky, (Tolson d'Or), Jubileo Monograph 1916 Alex. Benols, Baltrushaitis, Remisoll, Himalaya Monograph, Corona Mundi Monograph, Vrals et Boau, New York, Monograph 1942. Life Member of Bengal Aslatic Society 1912. Life Member of Bengal Aslatic Society, Alfe Member of Indian Society of Oriental Art; Hon. Member Maha Bodhi Society, Galcutta; Hon. Member Bose Institute, Calcutta, Paintings in India in Bharat Kala Bhawan—Bonares, Allahabad Museum, Rose Institute, Adyar Museum Madras, Tagore—Bharticitaty Shantinikotan, Urusvati Instituto-Naggar, otc. Address. 310, Riversado Drivo, New York and Naggar, Kulu, Punjab.

ROUGHTON, Noel James, B.A. (Oxon), 1908 C.I.E (1932); I.C.S., Govt. of Central Provinces. b. 25 Dec. 1885. m. Muriel Edith Boss Educ: Winchester and Now College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. 1909 Central Provinces Commission; Under Secretary 1918; Dy. Commissioner 1919; Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations 1920; Director of Industries and Registrar, Co-operative Crount, 1923; Dy. Secretary, Government of India Department of Commerce, 1925; Finance

Secretary, C.P. Government 1928; Commissioner 1933; Chief Secretary 1933; Temporary Member of Council, Revenue and Finance, 1934. Address: Nagpur, Central Provinces.

ROW, DIWAH BAHADUE RAGHUMATEA ROW RAMACHANDRA, C.S.I., b. 27 September 1871. Educ.: Trivandrum and Presidency College, Madras, Statutory Civil Service, 1890-92, transferred to Provincial Service; Collector; Registrar, Co-op. Credit Societies; Secretary to Govt. of Madras. Collector of Madras. Address: Madras.

ROWLANDS, WILLIAM SHAW, B.A. (Oxon.), Hon. Mod. and Lit. Hum., Principal, Robertson College, Jubbulpore. b. Mar. 1, 1888. m. Gwladys Irene Scotland. Education: Beaumaris Llandovery College and C.C.C. Oxon., Professor of Philosophy, Robertson College, 1912-1928; Head of the Department of Philosophy, Nagpur University, since 1924; 2nd Llaeut., LA.R.O., attached to 1st VIth Jat Light Infantry, 1918-1919. Publications: A Guide to General English (with N.R. Navlekar); Commentaries on Newman's "Idea of a University" and Walker's "Selected Short Stories." Address: Robertson College, Jubbulpore.

ROWLANDSON, EDMUND JAMES, C.I.E (1932); Commissioner of Police, Madras b. 27 Oct. 1882. m. to Kato Millicent Listor Crookenden, d. of Lt.-Col. Crookenden, R.A. Edw.: King's School, Bruton, Somersot. Asstt. Supdt of Police, Guntur and Ganjam Districts; Dist. Superintendent, Malabar, Principal, Police Training School, Vellore, Dist. Supetit, Chingleput, Asst. Inspector-Goneral, Madras; Offg. Dy. Inspector-Goneral, Colmbatore and Offg. Dy. Inspector General, Waltair; Commissioner of Police, Madras. 1930. Address: Madras.

ROY, Rr. REV. AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Coimbatore 1904-1931. b. France, 1863. Address: Catholic Cathedral, Coimbatore.

ROY, SIR GAMENDRA PROSAD, Kt. (1926), Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers; b. 6 Feb. 1872 m. Merthas Goodeve Chuckerbutty. Educ: Cooper's Hill. Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1894; Superintendent of Telegraphs on 1st Oct. 1916 and Post master-General, Bengal and Assam, on 1st Feb. 1920; was Postmaster-General, Burma, from 14th Dec. 1921 to 13th April 1922; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, from 1st December 1922 to 25th April 1923; Dy. Chief Engineer, Telegraphs, from 24th Dec. 1923 to 29th Feb. 1924; Ch. Engineer, Telegraphs, from 1st March 1924 to 7th Aug. 1925; Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, 1925-27. Address: Simla.

ROY, BAI BAHADUR SUKHRAJ, Zaminder and Banker, Member of Lepislative Assembly. b. 28 Sept. 1878. Educ: Bhagalpur. Had been Municipal Commissioner for 15 years of Bhagalpur Municipality; an Hon. Magistrate for about 30 years; Member, Legis. Council, Bihar and Orissa; a member of Council of State and at present member of

the Legislative Assembly; served as member, Advisory Board of E. I. Rallway, Calcutta. Donated Rs. 30,000 to Bhagalpur Municipality and Rs. 25,000 to the Patns University. Address: Roynibas, Bhagalpur (Bihar and Orissa).

BOY, SURENDRA NATE, SASTRA VACHASPATI, B.A., B.L. (Calcutta Univ.); Vakil, High Court, Calcutta, and Landholer. 6. April 1862. Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Enrolled as Vakil of the High Court, 1883; enrolled advocate, 1924; elected Vice-Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality (first Mill Municipality in Bengal) in 1897; has been elected Chairman, South Suburban Municipality ince 1900; Commissioner, Calcutta Corporation, from 1895-1900; Member. Dist. Board of 24 Pergunas from 1916-1922; elected Member, Bengal Legis. Council in January 1913 and elected to Council at January 1913 and elected to Council at President of High Prices Committee; elected first Deputy President of the Heformed Council in Feb. 1921; acted as Presidt, from May 1921 to Nov. 1922; introduced the Bengal Legis. Council and got it passed by the Council in 1919; elected Member of Bengal Legislative Council from 1913-1929; was first member of Sanitary Board, Bengal, for nine years; was elected representative of the Bengal Government to the High Court Retrenchment Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman; served as Deputy President, Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Council; is Secretary of Bengal Legislative Publications: (1) "A History of the Native States of India", a Local Self-Government in Bengal; Financia; Condition of Bengal; "Suggestions for the Solution of the present Economic problem," etc. Address: Behala, Calcutta.

RUSHBROOK-WILLIAMS, LAURENCE FREDERIO, M.A., B. Litt. (Oxon.), 1920, O.B.E., 1920. C.B.E. (1923) Personal Asst. to H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb formerly Foreign Member, Patiala Cabinet, Joint Director of Indian Princes Special Organisation. Membre Associe of the International Diplomatic Academy of France. b. 10 July 1891. m. 1923, Freda e. d. of Frederick Chance: two e. one d. Educ.: University College, Oxford; Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome; Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxford; Private study in Paris, Venice, Rome; Lecturer at Trinity College, Oxford, 1912; travelled Canada and U.S.A. 1913; Fellow of All Souls, 1912; attached General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1916. Professor of Modern Indian History, Allahabad University, 1915-1919: on special daty with the Government of India 1913-1921 in India, England and America; Official Historian of the Indian Tour of H.R. H. the Prince of Weles, 1921-22: Secretary to the Indian Delegation at the Imperial Confecence, 1923: Director of Public Information, Government of India, to end of 1923.

Political Secretary to Representative of the Indian Princes at the League of Nations 1925 and Substitute Delegate to the Assembly. Adviser to Indian States Delegation, Round Table Conference. Publications: History of the Abbey of S. Albans; Four Lectures on the Handling of Historical Material; Students Supplement to the Ain-i-Akbari: A Sixteenth Century Empire Builder: India under Company and Crown; India in 1917-18; India in 1919: India in 1920: India in 1921-22; India in 1922-23, 1923-24; 1924-25; General Editor, "India of Today" and India's Parliament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, seq. Address: The Palace, Jamnagar, Kathjawar.

RUSSELL, LT.-COL ALEXANDER JAMES HUTCHISON, C.B.E. M.A., M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India. b. 30th Angust, 1882. m. Jessie Waddell Mur. Educ: Dollar Academy, St. Andrew's University, Cambridge University, School of Tropical Medicine, Liverpool. Military Service, 1907-12. Prof. of Hygione, Medical College, Madras, 1912-17; Director of Public Health, Madras, 1921-28; Royal Commission on Labour, Medical Assessor, 1929-31; Offg. Public Health Commissioner with Government of India, 1932. Publications: McNally's Sanitary Handbook for India, 1917, 5th and 6th Editions 1923; Various publications on Cholera. Address: Delhil and Simila.

RUSSELL, SIR GUTHRIE, Kt. (1932), B.Sc., A.M. Inst. C.E., M. Inst. E. (India), J.P., Chief Commissioner of Railways, Hon. Col., N. W. Rly. Regiment, Member of the Council of State. s. of the Rev. John and Mrs. Russell, Lockwinnoch, Scotland. b. 19th Jan. 1887. m. Florence Hoggle, d. of the late lev. Peter and Mrs. Anton, Klisyth, Scotland. Educ: at Glasgow Academy and Glasgow University; graduated B.Sc., in 1907. Served Engineering Apprenticeship with Messrs. Niven and Haddin, Civil Engineers, Glasgow, in 1907-1910; and then joined the staff of the North British Railway. Appointed Asstt. Engineer, Great Indian Peninsula Railway 1913; Resident Engineer 1919; Asst. Secretary to the Agent 1920; Deputy Agent Junior 1922; Controller of Stores 1923; services lont to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway 1925; appointed offg. Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 1926, confirmed as Agent 1927; appointed Member Engineering, Railway Board 1928; Chief Commissioner of Railways, 1929. President of the Institution of Engineers (India) 1933-34. Address: Government of India, Simla and Delhi.

RUTNAGUR, SORABJI MUNOHRRJI, J.P., M.B.SA. (Lond.), Journalist and Technical Adviser. b. 21 January 1865. m. 7th Jan. 1893. Dhunbai M. Banaji. Educ.: Fort High School, Bombay and received practical training as mill manager in local cotton mills. Founder and Editor of the Indian Testile Journal since 1890. Publications: "Electricity in India" (1912). "Bombay Industries: The Cotton Mills" (1927) with an Introduction by H. E. Sir Lealie Wilson, Governor of

Bombay; "Men and Women of India" (1908), published under the patronage of Their Excellencies the Vicercy of India and the Governors of Bombay and Madras. Joint Editor, Indian Municipal Journal and Sanitary Record (1900 to 1903). Member of the first Managing Committee of the "Bombay Sanitary Association" inaugurated by H. E. the Governor in 1903. Nominated on the Board of Bandra Municipality by Government for 1917-1920 and Chairman of the War Publicity Committee for the Bandra Mahal in 1918. Author of several patented inventions and Director of the Patents Department of M. C. Rutangur & Co. Since 1890. Address Perry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay.

SABNIS, RAO BAHADUR SIR RAGHUNATHRAO V., Kt. (1925), B.A., C.I.E. b. 1 April 1867. Educ., Rajaram H.S., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Ent. Educ. Dpt.; held offices of Huzur Chitnis and Ch. Rev. Officer Kolhapur; Diwan, Kolhapur State, 1898, 1925, retired (1926). Hon. Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, Kolhapur, 1931 Fellow of Royal Society of Arts, Asiati, Society, Bombay Br.; President of the Ilakha Panchayat (District Local Board), Kolhapur; Chairman of the Board of Director, of the Bauk of Kolhapur Ltd. Chairman of the Board of Director of the Kolhapur Sugai Mills Ltd. Address: Kolhapur, Shahupuri.

SACHSE, FREDERIC ALEXANDER, B. A. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1935) C.I.E. (1930); Member, Board of Revenues, Bengal. b. 27 Feb. 1878. m. Hilda Margaret, Gatey, d. of Joseph Gatey, K. C. Educ.: Liverpool College and Caius College, Cambridge. Sottlement Officer, Mymensingh and Director, Land Records, and Rev. Secretary. Publications: "Mymensingh District Gazetteer." Address: C/o Grindlay & Co, Calcutta.

SADIQ HASAN, S., B.A. Bar-at-Law, Member, Logisl. Assembly 1923-26, 1930-34. President of Messrs. K. If Shaik Gulam Hussun & Co., Carpet Manufacturers. b. 1888. Educ: Govt. College, Lahore and Gray's Inn, London; President, Anjuman Islamia, Amritsar; President, Literary Club, Amritsar, takes active interest in Moslem education and political movements. President, Punjab and N. W. F. Province Post Office and R. M. S. Association, 1924-25. Presided over All-India Moslem Kashnuri Conference, 1928. For several years Chairman, Health and Education Committies of Amritsar Municipality. Lahore. Address Amritsar.

SAGRADA, Br. REV. EMMANUEL; Vicar Apos tolic of Eastern Burma and Titular Bishop of Trina since 1909. b. Lodi, 1860. Address. Toungoo, Burma.

SAHA, MEGHNAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., Head of Physics Dept., Allahabad Univ. b. 1893 at Seoratall in Daoca Dist. Educ. Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta, Lecturer in Physics and Applied Mathematics Calcutta Univ. 1916; Premchand Roychad Scholar, 1918; worked at the Imperial College

of Science, London, 1921-22 and in Berlin; Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ. 1923; 23; Prof of Physics, Allahabad Univ. 1923; Life Member of Astronomical Society of France; was Foundation Fellow of Inst. of Physics; Fellow of Roy. Soc. (1927); Indian Representative at Voita Centenary, Com. 1927; Fellow, Asiatic Soc. of Bengal, 1930; founded U.P. Academy of Sciences and elected First President, 1931; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ., (1931-1934). Member, Quinquennial Reviewing Committee, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1930), Member of Governing Body, Indian Research Fund Association (1930-1933); Member of Council, Indian Institute of Science (1931-1934). President, Indian Science Congress, 1934. Foreign Secretary, National Institute of Sciences, India; Director, Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd., Bihar. Publications; On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918, Sciencey and Indian Institute of Sciences, India; Director, 1921-22, Explanation of Complex Spectra of Compounds, 1927, New X-rays, 1932; Arthur of a pamphlet "On the Need of a Hydraulic Research Laboratory in Bengal" and numerous Scientific papers, English, Continental and American. Author of a treatise on the Theory of Relativity, Anthor of a Treatise on Modern Physics, a Treatise on Heat. Address Department of Physics, Allahabad University, Allahabad.

SAHNI, RAI BAHADUR DAYA RAM, M.A. (1903); C.I.E. (1935); b. 1 Dec. 1879. Educ: Punjab University, Lahore. Lecturer in Punjab University 1903-4; appointed Govt. of India scholar for training in Archaeology 1904; Asstt. Superintendent, Archaeological Survey 1910; Curator, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, 1912, Superintendent of Archaeology in Kashmir (on deputation) 1913-17; Suptt. Archaeological Survey of India 1917-1925; Deputy Director-General of Archaeology 1925-1930; Director-General of Archaeology 1925-1930; Director-General of Archaeology 1926-1930; Director-General of Sarnath; (2) Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath; (3) contributed two chapters to Sir John Marshall's Mohanjodaro and the Indus Civilisation; (4) Annual Report, Archaeological Survey of India for 1929-30, and annual reports of Circle Offices; (5) contributed many articles to publications of the Department and other learned journals, (6) excavated many ancient sites in India, including first systematic exploration of Harappa in the Punjab before Mohanjodaro was discovered. Address: No. 11, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

SAILANA, HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SAHIB BHARAT DHARMA NIDHI DILEEP SINGH BAHADUR OF b. 18 March 1891. Succeeded the Gadi, 14 July 1919. m. first to the d. of H. H. the Maharawat of Partabgarh and after her death to the d. of the Rawat of Meja in Udaipur. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Salute 11

guns. President of Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares and the Kurukshetra Restoration Society. Address: Sailana, C, I.

SAIYID ABDUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR, M.L.C., Retired Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Rerar). 5. 1864. Educ.: St. Francis de Sale's, Nagpur. Supdt., Commissioner's Office, Hoshangabad; Extra Asstt. Commissioner; Dy. Commissioner, Akola (Berar), 1919-1921; Dy. Commissioner, Yeotmal; Per. Asstt. to Commissioner of Berar in C. P. Commission; Official Receiver, Berar; President of many Municipalities and District Boards; Berar Mahomedan representative in C. P. Council Address: Akola.

SAKLATVALA, SIR NOWROJI BAPUJI, Kt. (1933), C. I. E. (1923), J.P., Chairman, Tata Sons, Ltd. b. 10 Sept. 1875. m. Goolbai, d. of Mr. Hormasji S. Bativala. Educ.: at St. Kavier's College. Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association 1916; Employers' Delegate from India to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1921; Member, Logislative Association, 1922. Member Millowners' Association, 1922. Address: Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

SAKLATVALA, SORABJI DORABJI, M.L.C., B.A., J.P., Director, Tata Sons Ltd. b. March 1879, m. Meherbai d. of late Major Divecha, I. M. S.; Educ. at St. Xavier's Collego; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1924: Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1929-30 and 1930-31; Elected Member, Bombay Leg. Council, representing Millowners' Association, Bombay (Aug 1934) Publications: History of Millowners' Association, Bombay, Address. Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

SALTER, MALCOLM GURNEY, B A., Oxon. 1910; M.A., 1933., I.E.S., Principal, Daly College, Indore. b. 10 May 1887. Educ: Cheltenham College and Hertford College, Oxford. Master at Winchester College, 1911. In Indian Educational Service since 1913 Great War Lieut. (T Capt), 12th Bengal Cavalry; Mesupotamia 1917-19; Assistant Master at Aitchison College, Lahore, 1920-23. Address: Daly College, Indore, Central India.

SAMALDAS, LALUBHAI-see LALUBHAI.

SAMIULLAH KHAN, M., B.A., LL.B., High Court Pleader. Vice-President, Government Press Employees' Union, (1929-1930). b. 1889. m. Miss Irasunnisa A. Jalil. Educ. M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Worked on many war committees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P. 1920-24.; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923); end 1931-32 and its General Secretary 1932-33. Vice-Presdt., Nagpur Municipal Committee, 1921-25; one of the secretaries of the Silver Wedding Fund at its start; was Member, All-India Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee from 1921-23; non-co-operated from practice from 1921-23; a member of Swaraj party. Member, Legislative Assembly, 1924-26: Whip of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, 1925, and a Member of the Executive Committee of the

Aajuman High School Institute since 1915. Hon. Secretary, District Bar Association, Nagpur 1927-32. President, Railway Mail Service Association (Branch) Nagpur, (1926). President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932. Address: Sadar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMTHAR, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR BIR SINGH DEO, MAHARAJA OF, K.C.I.E. b. 8 Nov. 1865. S. 1896. Address: Samthar, Bundelkhand.

SANKARANARAYANA AYYAR, S, MA., B.L., Zemindar of Sankaranagar, Tinnevelly District. b. 14 May (1896). Educ Presidency College, Madras; Law Colleges, Madras and Trivandrum. Graduated in Arts. (1920). and in Law,



rivanorum. Graduated in Arts, (1920), and in Law, (1922). m. Rukmani Ammal of Kodangudi, Tanj. Dist (1926); Enrolled Advocate of the Madras High Court, 1925; Mittadar of Pansyangulam; Proprietor of Kayatar Estate, Winner of S.P.C.A. Gold Medal, (1920); Special Lecturer, Elementary Teachers'

(1920); Special Lecturer, Ele m on tary Teachers' Conference at Tinnevelly (1923). Chairman of the Reception Committee, first Tinnevelly Postmen's Conference, (1924); Witness, Tamil University Committee, (1927), Director, Tinnevelly District Co-operative Rank Ltd, (1931-35), Advocate of "Bank to the Land" Movement in S. India, Memben, Madras Landholders' Association, Author of several articles on Metaphysics, Law and Education, as "Do Finite Individuals have a Substantive or an Adjectival Mode of Being?" "Maintenance to a widow—Quantum and Style of Life," "The Necessity for a Conscience Clause in Indian Educational Institutions," etc. Has contributed much to public discussion on the Madras University Act, Madras Hindu Religious Handowments Act and other enactments of the legislature.

Zamindar of Sankaranagar, Vannarpet, Tinnevelly.

Tinnevelly.

SAPRU, SIR TBJ BAHADUR, M.A., LL.D., K.O.S.I. (1928), P.C. b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ.; Agracollege, Agra. Advocate, High Court, Allahabad, 1896-1926; Member, U.P. Leg. Council, 1916-20; Member, Lord Southborough's Functions Committee, 1918-1919; Member of Moderate Deputation and appeared as a witness before Lord Selborne's Committee in London, 1919; Member, All-India Congress Committee (1906-1917); Preedt., U.P. Political Confee., 1914; Preedt., U.P. Political Confee., 1914; Preedt., U.P. Social Confee. (1918); Presdt., U.P. Liberal League, 1918-20; Fellow, Allahabad Univ., 1910-1920; Member, Benares Hindu University Court and Senate and Syndicate; Law Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, retired (1922). Member of the Imperial Conference in London (1923); presided over the All-India Liberal Federation, Poona (1923), Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924; President, United Provinces Unexaployment Committee (1934-35) and author of a monumental report on the problem

of unemployment. Publications: has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; edited the Allahabad Law Journal, 1904-1917. Address: 19. Albert Road, Allahabad.

SARDAR GHOUS BAKSH KHAN RAISANI. SIR, K.C.I.E., premier Chief of Sarawans, Baluchistan,

SARKAR, Sie, Jadunath, Kt., C.I.E., M.L.C (Bengal, 1929-32), M.A., (English Gold Medal), Premchand Roychand Scholar (Mouat Gold Medal). Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain (1923); Member of the Indian Hist. Record Comn. Corr. Member, Italian Institute of Mid. and Extr East (Rome), Sir James Campbell Gold Modalist (Iom. Br. R. A.S.) Vice Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (ret) b. 10 December 1870, m Kadambini Chaudhuri Educ Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Some time University of Benarcs (1917-19) Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1925). Reader in Indian History, Patina University (1920-1922 and 1932). Publications India of Aurangzeb; Statistics, Topography and Roads (1901), History of Aurangzeb, 5 Vols. Shivaji and His Timos. Mughal Administration, Studies in Mughal India, Ancedotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya His Life and Teachings, Economics of British India; India Through the Ages, Fall of the Muchal Empire, 2 Vols. Edited and continued W Irvines Later Mughals 2 Vols. Address Auckland Road, Darjeeling.

SARMA, S. K., B.A., B.L., Vakil b. 4 April 1880. Educ: S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly Founded the Wednesday Review in 1905 and Asstt. Editor till 1917. Asstt. Editor and leader writer, Indu Prakash, Bombay, 1906-07, Leader-writer to the Madras Standard in 1911 12; Witness, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1919) and Indian Tavation Inquiry Committee (1924), and Special Public Prosecutor to the Pudukotah Darbar in-charge of the Conspiracy case in 1931 and 1932. Publications: "Monetary Problems," "A Note on the Rise of Prices in India," "The Exchange Crisis", "Towards Swaraj," "Economic Nationalism" and "Papers on Currency and the Reserve Bank for India". Address: Teppakulam, 190 Trichinopoly.

SASTRI, THE RT. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA. P.C. 1921; C.H. (1930). b. Sept. 22, 1869 Educ.: at Kumbhakonam. Started life as a School-master; joined the Servants of India Society in 1907; succeeded the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale in its Presidentship in 1915; Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1913-16; elected from Madras Presidency to Imperial Legs Council, 1916-20. Closely associated with Mr. Montagu during his tour in India in 1915. Member, Southborough Committee; gave extence before Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railway Committee; represented India at Imperial Confoc., 1921, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva

and the Washington Confee, on the reduction of naval armament during the same year.

Appointed Privy Councillor and received the freedom of the City of London, 1921; Burton-on-Trent. Educ: Manchester School undertook a tour in the Dominions as the results of London. In the Council of Councer and University of London. In presentative of Government of India, 1922; elected Member, Council of State, 1921. delivered the Kamala Lectures to the Calcutta University on the "Rights and Dutles of Indian Citizenship" since published in book form. High Commissioner for India in South Africa 1927-29; Member, Royal Commission on Labour 1929. Address: Servants of India Society, Bombay or Poona.

SAUNDERS, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN GODFREY, M.A., Bishop of Lucknow. b. 15th Feb. 1888. m. Mildred Robinson Hebblethwaite; one s. and two daughters Educ.
Merchant Taylors' School, London; Scholar
of St. John's College, Oxford, Cuddeson
College, Oxon. Deacon 1910, Priest 1911, Diocese of Lucknow, S.P.G Mission, Cawn-pore, 1911-16; Indian Ecclesiastical Establishpore, 1911-10; Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment, Chaplain, 1917, at Roorkee, 17, Cawnpore, 1918; Chakrata, 1921; Staff Chaplain, Army Headquarters, India 1921-24; Mctropolitan's Chaplain, Calcutta, 1925-1928; Bishop of Lucknow 1928. Address: Bishop's Lodge, Allahabad.

SAUNDERS. AUNDERS, CILONEL MACAN, D. S. O., Commander, Delhi Independent Brigade b. 9 Nov. 1884. m. Marjory, d. of Francis Bacon. Educ.: Malvern College; E.M.A., Woolwich. Lieut., Royal Field Artillery, 1903; Lieut., Indian Army, 1907, Capt., 1912; Major, 1918; Bt.—Lieut.-Col., 1919; Col. 1923, in India till 1914, except for a year in Russia; Staff Capt., 2nd Royal Naval Brigade, 1914, operations in Belgium and slege of Antwerp; Operations in Gallipoli, 1915, from 1st landing to evacuation; G.S.O. 3 in Egypt to March 1916; Brig-Major. Eastern Freislan Field Force to April 1917; Opera-COLONEL MACAN. D. S. O., Persian Field Force to April 1917. Opera-tions in Mesopotamia, 1917-18; G.S.O. 2 and Intelligence Officer with Major-Gen.

SAWANTWADI, MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJE SHRI SIR KHEM SAWANT BHONSLE BAHADUR, K C.S.I., (1934). b. Aug. 20th 1897. m. Princess Shri Lakshmi Devi of Baroda, s. Yuvraj Shiwram Sawant. Educ.. Malvern College, England. Served in the Great War at Mesopotamia from Oct. 1917 to March 1919; attached as Hon. Officer to 4/5th Mahratta Light Infantry. Address: Light Sawantwadi.

SAYED MOHAMAD, Sahibzada Sir, Mehr Shah Nawab; Member, Council of State Elected Member of the Punjab Legislative Council at the age of 25; elected twice as member of the Council of State; A delegate to the Round Table Conference. Address: Jalal, Pur Sharif, Jhelum District, Punjab.

of Commerce, and University of London. In business in Manchester, 1909-12; Lecturer in Economics, London County Council, 1912-14; served with British Expeditionary Force, 1915-18; Locturer in Economics, etc. to Bankers' Institute, 1919-20; appointed to Inland Revenue Department, London, 1921-23 and Department of Overseas Trade, 1923-1930. Publications: "Routine of Commerce" and "Commercial Practice". Address: Bengal Club. Calcutta. Club. Calcutta.

SCOBELL, MAJOR-GENERAL SANFORD JOHN PALAIRET, C. B. 1935, C.M G (1919), Com-manding Bombay District since 1935 b. Sept. 26th 1879, m 1010 Cecily Maude, d of the late C C Hopkinson Educ Winchester, Sandhurst Joined 1st Bn Norfolk Regiment in India, 1899, on the outbreak of European War was employed on embarkation duties at Southampton, subsequently becom-ing Brigade Major 35th Infantry Brigade on the formation of the new Armies, GSO 2 at Corps Headquarters and GSO,1, 49th; G S O.1 Mission to Baltic States 1919, 28th Div. in Turkev, 1920-23, 'commander, 2nd Battahon, the Norfolk Regiment, 1926-28; A A G War Officer, 1928-30, 'commander, 2nd Belgaum 1930-32; Brigade Commander, India 1932-34 Headquarters, Bombay District.

SCOTT, JOHN GORDON CAMERON, M.A. (Cantab), Medieval and Modern Languages Tripos (1911); Princi, al, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military Collego, Dohra Dun. b. 14 March 1888 m to Audrey, youngest d. of Colonel J. Scully. Educ: Marlborough College, and Pombroke College, Cambridge. College, and Pennbroke College, Cambridge, Appointed to the Chief's College Branch of the Indian Educational Service in 1912, Assistant Master, Daly College, Indore, 1912; Principal, Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, October 1921. Address: Prince of Wales's R I.M. College, Dehra Dun,

ony s institution, Calcutta University: Dol., Orientalist Congress, Rome, 1899; opened discussion at 1st Univ. Races Congress, London, 1921; Mem., Simla Committee for drawing up Calcutta Univ. Reg., 1905; Chairman, Mysore Constitutional Reforms Committee, 1922-23: Author of New Essays in Criticism, Memoir on Co-efficients of Numbers. Comparative Studies in Valshardam bers; Comparative Studies in Valshnavism and Christianity; Race Origins, etc. Address: 98, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

Sen, Jerendramare, M.A.; Calcutta Univ. Sen. Prof. of Phy. Sc., City Coll., since 1908. b. 1875. m. 1899. Educ: Hindu Sch.; Presidency Coll.; City Coll and Sc. Assoc., Calcutta. Publications: Elementary Wave Theory of Light and other small books. Address; City College. 102/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

SETALVAD, Sie CHIMANLAL HARILAL, K.C.I. E., (1924) LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. b. July 1866. m. Krishnagavri, d. of Nurbheram Rughnathdas, Govt. Pleader, Ahmedabad. Bduc.: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Pleader, High Court, Bombay; Admitted as Advocate, High Court, Is Member, Southborough Reforms Committee, 1918; Member, Hunter Committee, 1919; Additional Judge, Bombay High Court, 1920; Member, Executive Council of Governor of Bombay, Jan. 1921 to June 1923; and Vice-Chancellor Bombay University 1917-1929. Address.: Setalvad Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARI-LAL, C.I.E., Bar,-at-Law, formerly Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. Address: Bombay.

BETH RAJA BISHESHWAR DAYAL, RAI BAHADDR B.SC., M.L.C., F.C.S. (London), M.R.A.S. (London), Taluqdar of Muizuddinpur. Educ.: at Canning College, Lucknow. Member of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education U. P.; Member of the Court of Lucknow University; President of the Board of Trustees of Seth Jai Dayal High School Biswan; Member of the 'managing body of Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow; Trustee of Raja Raghubar Dayal High School, Sitapur; Member of U. P. Cattle-breeding Committee; Member of U. P. Agricultural Research Committee; Member of The Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Sitapur; Member of Wards Advisory Committee, Sitapur; Member of Wards Advisory Committee of Hitsh Indian Association of Oudh; Member of U. P. Finance Committee, 1928-29, Member of U. P. Simon Committee, 1928-29, Member of U. P. Simon Committee, Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London; President of the All-India Kshattaiya Conference at Labore; Hony, Special Magistrate Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Enquiry Co.mittee in 1925. Address. Kotra, Biswan District Sitapur, Oudh.

SETHNA, THE HON. SIR PHIROSE CURSETJEK Kt., B.A., J.P., O.B.E. (1918); Member, Council of State, b. 8 Oct. 1866. Manager for India, Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada; Chairman, Central Bank of India, Ltd.; Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Past President, Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber. Address: Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SEWELL, ROBERT BERESFORD SEYMOUR, LIEUT.-COLONEL Indian Medical Service M A., Sc.D., (Cantab.); C.1.E. (1933) F.R.S., (1934); leader of the John Murray Oceanographic Expedition to the Arabian Sea. (1933-34) b. 5th March 1880. m. Dorothy d. of William Dean of Chichester (deceased). Educ.: Weymouth College; Christ's College, Cambridge, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I.M.S. in Feb., 1908; Surgeon-Naturalist to the Marine Survey of India, 1910; Medical Officer 23rd Skkh Ploncers, 1914-18 (mentioned in despatches); Offig. Superintendent, Zoological

Survey of India 1920-21. Surgeon Naturalist 1921-25; Director, Zoological Survey of India, 1925-33; Fellow and Past President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal; Awardod Berkeley Memorial Medal by the A.S.B. in 1932; Past President of Indian Science Congress, (1931); Publications: Numerous papers on Zoology and Oceanography. Retired from I.M.S. 1935; Editor of "Fauna of British India." Address: 18, Barrow Road, Cambridge.

Address: 18, Barrow Road, Cambridge,
SHADI LAL, Sir, M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A.
Honours (Oxford) 1898; B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford)
1899; Boden Sanakrit Scholar (Oxford)
1896; Arden Law Scholar (Gray's Inn)
1899; Honoursman of Council of Legal
Education, 1899; Special Prizeman in
Constitutional Law, 1899; appointed Member
of the Privy Council. b. May 1874.
Educ.: at Govt. Coll., Lahore, Balliol Coll.,
Oxford. Practised at the Bar 1899-1931
Offg. Judge, Punjab Chief Court, 1918 and
1914; Permanent Judge, 1917; Judge, High
Court, Lahore, 1919; Chief Justice, May,
1920-1934. Elected by Punjab University to
the Leg. Council in 1910 and 1913. Fellow
and Syndic, Punjab University. Publications
Lectures on Private International Law,
Commentaries on the Punjab Allenation of
Land Act and Punjab Pre-emption Act, etc.
Address: London.

SHAH MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN, THE HON'BLE SIR, KT. (1929); M.A. (Cantab.); LL.D. (Dublin and Aligarh), Barrister-at-Law, b. 3 Feb. 1886, m. Maqbool Fatimah Begum. Educ: Muir Central College, Allahabad, Christ's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin. Bar from Middle Temple. Chief Justice, High Court, Allahabad Since 1932 Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Union, Aligarh, in 1929 and 1930. Address: 11, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

SHAHAB-UD-DIN, THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHA-DUR, SIR CHAUDHRI, Kt. (1930) B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, President, Punjab Legislative Council; founder and Proprietor, "India Cases," and "Criminal Law Journal", Member, Legislative Assembly for 3 years; President, Municipal Committee, Lahore, for 4 years and elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council; re-elected President, Punjab Legislative Council in January 1927. Educ: Government Coll. and Law Coll., Lahore. Started Criminal Law Journal of India in 1904 and Indian Cases in 1909. Was first elected member, Lahore Municipal Committee in 1913; President of the Corporation in 1922. Elected member, Punjab Leg Council; re-elected President, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1924. Publications: The Criminal Law Journal of India; Indian Case and two Punjabi poems. Address: "A Mumtaz", 3, Durand Boad, Lahore.

SHAHPURA, RAJA DHIRAJ UMAID SINGHJI, RAJA SAHEB of. b. 7th March 1876, Succeeded to gadi in 1932. Permanent salute 9 guns. Address: Shahpura, (Rajputana).

SHAIKH, MAHMOOD HASAN KHAN HAJI, KHAN BAHADUR, Landlord, Magistrate, Barh, Dist Patns, Bihar and Orissa, b. 1895. m. Musammat Bibl Mariam-un-Nissan d, of the late Mr, Ahmad Hussain, Barrister-at-Law and Subordinate Judge, Bihar and Orissa. Educ: at M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality for three years and Chairman of the Local Board for three years, Secy. of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh; Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Hony. Organiser on behalf of the Government for the Co-operative Societies, Bihar and Orissa. Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and has been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry aid infantry. The late Ahmad Ali Khan, his great-grandfather was the Commander-in-Chief to the Mogul Emperor. Was made a Khan Sahib in 1924 and Khan Bahadur in 1931. Address: Mahmood Garden, Barh, District Patna Bihar and Ofissa.

SHAKESPEAR, ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I.E., Merchant; Sutherland & Co., Cawnpore b. 1873. Educ.: Berkhampstead. Was Sec., Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1905-12 Address: Cawnpore.

SHAMSHER SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR BARADUR, K.C.I.E., C.I.E.; Ch. Min., Jind State. b. 1860. Educ.: Jullundur and Hoshiarpur H. S. and Govt. Coll., Lahore. Served during Afghan War, 1879-80, with march from Kabul to Kandahar; Ch. Jud. of State High Court, 1899-1903. Address; Sangrur, Jind State.

SHANKARSHASTRI,
PANDIT JOTIRMARTAND, "Dalvgna Muktalankar"; President, Sanatan Maha Mandal,
(May 1934) Astronomer, Astrologer and
Landlord, b. 19 Dec. 1884. m. Anna Purnabal,
d. of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar Miraj Senior. Educ Hosaritti, Taluka
Haveri, Dharwar. Compiler of the Annual
Indian Calendar known as "Hosaritti Punchang"; Publisher of the annual general
predictions. Publications: Annual Indian

Calendar: Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi; Daivanja Ratnakar in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); Griha Ratna Maia in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy), and booklets regarding the administrations of H. E. Lord Willingdon, Vicercy of India and of H. E. Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, and Lives of Pant Bale-Kundri Maharaj of Belgaunand Shreemat Paramahansa Vasudevanand Saraswati (Tombe Maharaj) The History of Canopus (Agasty) in English, History of Ursa Major (Saptarushi-Malik) Address: Haveri, Taluka Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHASTRI, PRABBU DUTT, Ph.D. (Klel), B. St. Litt. Hum. (Oxon.), M.A. B.T., Hon. M.O. L. (Punjab); Vidyasagar (Calcutta); Shastra. Vachaspati (Nadia); I.E.S.: Principal, Rajshahi College; Sen. Prof. of Mental and Moral Phil. in Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1912-1933; offg. Principal, Hooghly Govt. College, 1927. b. 20 June 1885. Educ: Universities of Lahore, Oxford, Kiel, Bonn and Parls. Del. to and Sectional Pres. at 4th Int. Congress of Philosophy held at Bologna, 1911, Head of Dept. of Philosophy, since 1912, Calcutta Univ. Lect. in Phil. and Sanskrit, 1912-15; invited to lecture in Universities of Geneva, Florence and Rome, 1913-14. Visited the U. S. A. and Canada in 1920-22 and invited to address the Universities of Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Johns Hopkins and Toronto. Invited as Sectional President at 5th International Congress of Philosophy, Naples, 1924. Delivered a series of lectures before the University of Geneva by special invitation in January 1935. Publications: Sevenal works and articles on philosophical, educational, literary, religious and social subjects. Address: Bharati-Bhawan, 3, Multan Road, Lahore or Principal's House, Rajshahi, Bengal

SHAW, FREDERIC JOHN FRESHWATE, D SC, (Lond); A R C S, F L.S.; Director, Imporial Institute of Agricultural Research, b 16 December 1885 m Catherine Caffery Educ; St Olave's School and Royal College of Science (Lond.) Joined the Indian Agricultural Service as supernumerary mycologist in 1910, Govt. Mycologist, Coimbatorc, 1913; Second Imperial Mycologist, 1915, Imperial Economic Botanist and Joint Director, Pusa Institute, 1928-34; Director, Imperial Institute, of Agricultural Research, 1934. Publications: Numerous papers on plant pathology and plant genetics. Address: Delhi.

SHEIKH, MAHAMADBHAI, C.I E. (1931) MADAR-UL-MAHAM AMIR. b. 18th October 1901. First Class Amir of the Junagadh State, holding a hereditary Jagir Educ: at the Mayo College, Ajmer; visited England in 1913-1914 with His Highness the Nawab Saheb. Entered Junagadh State Service in 1920 as Military Secretary to His Highness the Nawab Saheb and subsequently was appointed Private Secretary to His Highness, and then Huzur Secretary; Dewan, Junagadh State, 1923-1932. Retired from Junagadh State Service in February 1932. Address: Agatrai, via Keshod, Junagadh SHEPPARD, SAMUEL TOWNSEND, London Correspondent of The Times of India. b. Bath, Ján. 1880. Educ.: Bradfield and Trinky Coll., Oxford. m. 1921, Anne, d. of the late J. H. Carpenter (died 1934). Joined the staff of The Times (London) as Secretary to the Editor in 1902. Assistant Editor, The Times of India, 1907-1923; Editor, 1928-1982; Temporary Capt. in the Army, 1917-18, empioyed on the staff of Bombay Brigade, Corresponding Member, Indian Historical Records Commission. Publications: Contributed to The Times History of the War in South Artica. "The Byculla Club: a history." Bombay Place-names and Street-names," "A History of the Bombay Volunteer Riffes" and "Bombay." Address: The Times of India, Sallsbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

SHIB SHEKHARRSWAR RAY, THE HON. KUMAR, B.A., M.L.C., b. 4th December 1887. m. to Annapura Devi. d. cf Rai S N. Majumdar Bahadur of Bhagalpur. Educ: Central Hindu College, Benares and graduated from the University of Allahabad. Is the eldest s. of Raja Sasi Shekhareswar Ray Bahadur of Tahirpur, Bengal, elected member of Rajshahi District Board (1915), elected member, Bengal Legis. Council 1916 by the Landholders of Rajshahi Division; re-elected to Council by the same body in 1920, 1923 and 1929. Appointed sonior Chairman of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1924 and became its first elected President in 1925. Has served on numerous official Committee, and has been vice-President of the British Indian Association, and President, Bengal Hindu Conference. Appointed Minister, Government, of Bengal 1929. Address: P. O. Tahirpur, District Rajshahi.

SHILLIDY, GEORGE ALEXANDER, C.I.E. (1931), King's Police Medal (1922); Inspector-General of Police Bombay Presidency, Poona. b 7th March 1886. m. to Mabel Catherine, d. of Robt Steven, J.P., Larnhill, Dundee, Educ: Cambell College, Belfast, Ireland. Joined Indian Police in 1906 as Asst. Superintendent of Police, promoted District Superintendent of Police 1916, Deputy Inspector-General of Police in 1922, and Inspector General of Police, 1935. Address Poona.

Police, 1935. Address Poona.

SHIRKAS, GEORGE FINDLAY, M.A., Principal, Gujarat College, b. Aberdeen, 16
July 1885. m. 1911, Amy Zara, e.d. of late George McWatters, Madras Civil Service; two s. Educ: Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen; University of Aberdeen; University Prizeman in Economics; Professor of Dacca College, 1909, on special duty under Government of India, Finance Department, 1910-13; Member, Govt. of India Prices Inquiry Committee; on special duty in office of D.P.I., Bengal, 1913-14; Reader in Currency and Finance in Calcutta University, 1914; Member, Government of Bengal Statistics Committee, and of Board of Agriculture, India, 1918; on deputation Imperial Statistics Confec, London, on behalf of Govt. of India, Dec. 1919-Feb. 1920; on special duty India Office in connection with League of Nations work,

March 1920; attached International Labour Office and Economic and Financial Section League of Nations, Geneva, 1924 and Ministry of Labour, Industrial Court, and Home Office, London, Labour Departments, Washington Boston and New York, 1925; Hon. Fellow, Royal Statistical Society, 1920; Major, 4th Gordon Highlanders, (1920) despatches); T.A. Reserve Regimental List, 1921; Director, Labour Office, Government of Bombay, 1921-25; formerly Director of Statistics with the Government of India; Momber, Bombay Legislative Council; Fellow of the University of Calcutta

SHUJAUDDIN, DE KHALIFA, M.A. (Punjab)
B.A., LL.B. (Cambridgo), LL.D. (Dublin),
Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn). b. 27 Septr
1887. Educ. Central Model School, Lahore,
Islamia and Government Colleges, Lahore,
Jesus College and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cam
bridge, Trinity College, Dublin, Hon. Prof
of English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore,
1908-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll,
Lahore, 1917-1919; Member, Punjab Text
Book Committee, 1919-1925; Fellow, Punjab
Univ. since 1917; Member of the Syndicat
of the Univ. since 1921; Member, Academic
Council, since 1923; Hon. Secretary, Islamia
College, Lahore, since 1921; Homes, Academic
Council, since 1923; Hon. Secretary,
Punjab Muslim Educational Conference
Lahore, since 1922; Hon. Secretary,
Punjab Muslim League, since 1919.
Member of Council, All-India Muslim
League; Member, Executive
Board,
All-India Muslim Conference; Municipal
Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1931, Member
N. W. Riy Advisory Committee, 1929-1930
President, N. W. Railway Muslim Employee
Association, President, Punjab Postal Umon.
Member of the Court of Muslim Univ., Aligah
President, Dist, Muslim Educational Conference
1932, Chairman, Reception Committee, of
the All-India Muslim Educational Conference
1933, appeared before the Parliamentary
Joint Select Committee in London on behalf
of the All-India Muslim Conference 1933;
Publication Published a Commentary on the
Punjab Relief of Indebtedness Act, 1934.
Address: 3, Begum Road, Lahore.

SHUTTLEWORTH, GRAHAM DENSISON, Senior Partner, Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay, b. 17 June 1889, m. Marganet Ellen Anderson (15 March 1917). Edw. St. Lawrence College, Ramagate, and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Commissioned

as 2nd-Lieut. to 2nd Bn. York and Lancaster Regt. 1909; resigned in 1914 on joining Messax. Croft & Forbes, Exchange Brokers, Bombay. Enlisted in Lahore Signal Company as Corpl. Despatch rider and proceeded to France. Aug. 1914 with 1st Indian Expeditionary Force. Granted King's Commission as Captain in Middlesex Regt., January 1915; demobilised 1919 and rejoined Croft and Forbes. Address: "Waverley", Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

SIFTON, SIE JAMES DAVID, K.C.S.I. (1932); K.C.I.E. (1931); C.S.I. (1920); C.I.E. (1921); I.C.S., Governor of Bihar (1932) b. 17th April, 1878; s of Thomas Elgood Sifton. Educ.: St. Paul's School and Magdalen Coll., Oxford, M.A. m. Harriette May, d of Thomas William Shettle: two s. two d I.C.S (1901); served in Bengal to 1911. Transferred to Bihar and Orlssa; 1912; Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, 1915. Sec. to Govt. in Financial and Municipal Dept. 1917; 1)y Commissioner, Ranchi, 1923, Chief Secretary to Govt. of Bihar and Orlssa, 1925-27; Acting Governor of Bihar and Orlssa, 1925-29; Acting Governor of Bihar and Orlssa, 1923 and again 1930. Member of Executive Council, Bihar and Orlssa, 1927-1931. Publications: Settlement Report of Parganas Barahabhum and Patkum in Manbhum District. Recreations. Tennis and Golf. Address. Governor's Camp, Bihar Clubs: East India United Service. Bengal United Service, Calcutta.

SIKANDAR HYATKHAN, THE HON. CAPTAIN, Sirdar Sir, Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. b. 5 June 1802. Educ: M.A.O. College, Aligarh and Univ. College, London. During War was recruiting officer; commission in 2-67th Punjabls (now 1 /2nd Punjabls); served on N.W.F. and in the third Afghan War. Appointed to Brigade Headquarters Staff; was the first Indian to command a company on activos service returned to the Punjab Legis. Council by landholders constituency (committee, 1926; Pers. Asst. to Mela Officer during Prince of Wales' visit; elected by the Punjab Council to the Provincial Simon Coun. ittee which elected him as its Chairman; was connected with the Boards of 11 Companies including Messers. Owen Roberts, the Punjab Portland Cemet Co., Wah Stone and Line Company, North India Constructional Engineers and the Frontier Mining Syndicate; appointed Revenue Member, Punjab Government, 1929, for three months and became permanent Revenue Member in 1930; appointed to act as Governor, July to October 1932; was again appointed to act as Governor, 15th Feb. to 9th June 1934. M.B.E., 1920 K.B.E., 1933. Address. 51, Lower Mall, Lahore, Punjab; ...Wah (Dist. Campbellpore.)

SIKKIM, MAHARAJA OF, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR TASHI NAMEYAL, K.C.I.E. (1923). b. 26 Oct. 1898; s. of late Maharaja Sir Thutob Namgyal, K.C.I.E. of Sikkim, m. grand-daughter of Lonchen Sholkhang (Regent of Tibet) Educ.: Mayo Coll., Ajmer; St. Paul's Sch., Darjeeling. Address, The Palace, Gangtok, Sikkim.

Simha, Brohar Raghubre; Zamindar and Jagirdar. Educ: Government College, Jubbulpore. Hon. Magte., First Class, sitting singly, has been member of the C.P. Council on behalf of Zamindars for twe terms; has been elected Member, Legislative Assembly, on behalf of C.P. Zamindars Title Beohar recognised by Government—hereditary distinction. Khas Am Darbari of H. E. the Governor, C. P., exempted from Arms Act. Is Chairman of the District Council and Member, Village Uplift Board, C.P. and Berar. Member of Communication Board, C.P. Publications: Hindi Shastra Siddhanta Sar. Address: Jubbulpore,

SIMLA, ARCHBISHOP OF, since 1911, MOST REV.
ANSELM, E. J. KENEALY. b. 1864. Entd.
Franciscan Order, 1879; Priest, 1887.
Guardian of Franciscans, Crawley, Sussex, 1899; Minister Provincial for England, 1902; first Rector of the Franciscan College, Cowley, Oxford, 1906; elected life member of Oxford Union, 1907; Definitor-General, Rome representing English-speaking provinces, 1908.
Visitator-General, Irish Province, 1910. Address: Archbishop's House, Simila E.

SINGH, LT.-COL. BAWA JIWAN, C.I.E. (1918) I.M.S. (retd.) b. May 6 1863. Educ.: Government and Medical Colleges, Lahore and St. Thomas' Hospital Medical Schools, London. Joined I.M.S., 1891 Served in Military Department to 1896: Civil Surgeon, Meiktlia, 1896; Secretary, I.G. Prisons, with Civil Medical Administration, Burma, 1897-1899; Suppt., Central Jail, Inscin, Burma, from 1899 to 1909. Inspector-Genl. of Prisons, E. Bengal and Assam, 1910-1912; Inspector-Genl. of Prisons, Bihar and Orissa, from 1912-1920; Director, Medical and Sanitation Departments, H.E. H. The Nizam's Govt., 1920-23; and Director, Medical, Sanitation and Jail Depts., H. E. H. the Nizam's Govt., 1923-24, Address: Ranchi, B. N. Ry.

SINGH, GAYA PRASAD, B.A., B.L., M.L.A. Pleador, Muzafiarpur. Educ.. Muzafiarpur and Calcutta. Was a sub-deputy magistrate and collector for a few years but resigned subsequently, an elected member of the Legislative Assembly (1924-1934), one of the founder members of the Aero Club of India and Burma; a member of the Governing Body of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. Presided over the 18th session of All-India (Including Burma) Postal and R. M. S., Behar and Orissa Provincial Conference at Muzafarpur in March 1933; presided over the 5th session of the Burma Provincial Kshattrya Navyuvak Sangh in April 1933 in Rangoon Presided over the Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes Conference at Amritsar in September 1933; presided over opening ceremony of All-India Arts and Cratis Exhibition held in Dehi in Oct. 1933, President of the 12th session of U.P. Provincial Postal and R.M.S. Conference at Benares in March 1934. Publication: "Pictorial Kashmir." Address: Muzafiarpur (Bihar).

SINGH, RAJA BAHADUR SURJ BAESH, O.B.E. (1919), faluqdar of Oudh. b. 15 Sept. 1868. m. grand-daughter of Raja Gangaram Shah of

Khairigarh (Oudh). Educ.: at Sitapur and Lucknow. President, British Indian Assocn. of Taluqdars of Oudh from 1927-1930. Member, first Leg. Assembly. Publication: "A Taluqdar of the Old School" by "Hellodorus" and, "Arbitration." Advess: Kamlapur P. O., Sitapur Dist. (U.P.).

SINGH, KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ, M.A. (Oxford)
Bar-at-Law. C.I.E. Member of the Executive
Council of the U. P. Government, 1935.
b. 17 May 1878, m. to Miss Maya Das,
d. of the late Rai Bahadur Maya Das of
Ferozepur (Punjab). Educ.: Harrow Ball.
Coll., Oxford; Bar.-at-Law, Middle Temple,
1902. Ent. U.P. C.S. 1904; Asst. Sec. to
Govt. of India. Dept. of Education, 1911; Mag.
and Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Deputy
Commissioner, Hardoi, 1918; Secy. to U.P.
Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India
Education Dept., 1920-23. Dy. Commissioner
Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad
1929; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent to
the Government of India in South Africa
1932. Publications: Annual Report on Cooperative Credit Societies in the U.P., 1908,
1919; Reports on Indian Emigration to Mauritius and British Guiana and on Mission
to East Africa and various contributions to
the press. Address: Secretariat, Lucknow.

SINGH, THE HON. RAJA SIR RAMPAL, K.C.I.E, (1916); Momber, Council of State; Tangdar, b. 7 Aug. 1867. m. niece of Thakur Jagamohan Singh, late Taluqdar of Dhanawan Estate in Gonda Dist. Educ.: at Rae Barelli High School and M.A.O. College, Aligarh. President-elect of the second U. P. Social Conference held in Lucknow in 1908 and of All-India Social Conference in 1910; presided over 5th All-India Hindu Conference at Delhi in 1918; elected President, British Indian Association of Oudh in 1921 and was re-elected in 1924. Was Fellow of Allahabad Univ. until 1909 and is Secretary of Kshattriya College, Lucknow; Member of the Executive Council of the Lucknow University and of the Court of the Hindu University of Benares; of the Board of Directors of Mahaluxmi Sugar Corporation, Lucknow, also Director of the Allahabad Bank; again elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh, 1931 and was Chairman of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Committee appointed by U. P. Government. Publications: Pamphlets entitled "Taluqdars and the British Indian Association" (1917) and "Taluqdars and the Amendment of Oudh Rent Law" (1921) and contributions to the press on social, political and religious topies. Address: Kurri Sudauli Raj, Dist. Rae Barelli, Oudh.

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Zemindar, July 3, 1889. Educ: Patna and Calcutta. Joined the High Court Patna, as Vakii; joined Non-Co-operation Movement 1921, Chairman of Gaya District Board and Member, Council of State, representing Bihar and Orisas; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Untouchable Conference held at Patna in 1926. Publications: Translated History of Andent Magadha

from Bengali into Hindi. Address: Villa Poiawan, P. O. Aurangabad, Dist. Gaya (Bihar and Orissa).

BINHA, BHUPENDRA NARAYANA, RAJA BAHADUR (1918), B.A. (Calcuttas, of Nashipur and Zemindar. b. 15th Nov. 1888 m. first Rani Prem Kumari and on demise Rani Surya Kumari. Rdue: Presidency College, Calcutta Member of the Dist. Board of Murshidabad for 12 years; 1st Class Hon. Magte. President British Indian Association; Vice-President All-India Cow Conference Association, Trustee of the Indian Museum; President of the India Art School; elected to the Bengal Council in 1926; elected as a co-opted member of the Royal Statutory Commission; Member of the Finance Committee; Member of the Revenue Committee; Member of the E. B. Railway Local Advisory Committee and Minister to the Govt. of Bengal. Re-elected to the Bengal Council in 1929; Leader of the Landholders party in the Council. Address: 54, Garlahat Rosd, Ballygunge, P.O., Calcutta; or Nashipur Rajpbati, Nashipur P.O., Dist. Murshidabad, Bengal.

SINHA, KUMAR GANGANAYD, M.A. (1921); M.L.A. (1924-1930); Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta University (1922-28); Proprietor, Srinagar Raj. b. 24 Sept. 1898. Educ. Presidency College (Calcutta); Gevernment Sinskrit Coll., Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Department, Calcutta University. Elected to the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland in 1921; Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1922. Bihar and Orissa Research Society in 1924 and to the Fellowship of the Royal Society for the encouragement of arts, manufacture and commerce, etc., in 1923; one of the founders of the Nationalist Pertry in the Legislative Assembly, Joised the Swarsjya Party in the Assembly (1925) Elected a Secretary of the Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Life Member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35, visited Europe 1930-31; was in England during the first Round Table Conference. Publications: "The Place of Videha in the Ancient and the Mediaval India" (read in the second Oriental Conference); "A Note on the Jangala Desa"; and "Discovery of Bengali) Pramas in Nepal" and "On some Maithill Dramas of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (published in the Journal of the Asitic Society of Bengal); "Is Dhamat religion Buddhism?" (read in the Third Oriental Conference, Madras 1924); an Editor of the "Barhut Inscriptions" published by the Calcutta University in 1926. Address: "Srinagar Darbar," P. O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnes (Blhar).

SINHA, SACHCHIDANADA, Barrister, First elected Dy. President, Indian Leg. Assembly, first Indian Finance Member, Ex-Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa Government, 1921-1926; also President of Legislative Council, 1921-22. Vice-Chancellor, Patna University, 1936, b, 10 Nov, 1871, m, that late Srimati Radhika, d. of the late Mr. Sewa Ram, of Lahore. Educ.: Patna College and City College, Calcutta. Called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1898; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1898; Allahabad High Court, 1896; Hindu University, 1932; Ll.D., Madras University, dananda Sinha Library, a splendid collection of classical and current works in English. Visited England in 1927 where he in writings and speeches made notable contributions to the discussion of Indian Reforms as embodied in the system known as Diarchy. Resumed Editorship of the Hindustan Review in 1926. Became Managing Director of the Indian Nation, Patna, in 1931. Was especially invited while in England in 1933, to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms and submitted a length memorandum on the White Paper from the standpoint of constitutional nationalists. Convocation Lecturer at the Lucknow University, 1935. Publication: "The Partition of Bengal of the Separation of Bihar." Speeches and writings of Sachchidananda Sinha (1935). Address: Patna, Bihar,

SIRCAR, SIR NRIPENDRA NATH, KT., K C S.I (1936) M.A., B L , Law Member of the Government of India. M. Nabanalıni Basu, e. d of Durgadas Basu Educ.: Presidency College, Calcutta, Lincoln's Inn. Practised at Bhagalpore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member pore in Bihar as pleader since 1897. Member of Subordinate Judical Service, 1902-05; First Honours man in Bar Final Michaelmas Term, 1907; Honours in Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry in B.A.; M.A., in Chemistry Holder of Foundation Scholarship, Presidency College; Appointed Law Member, Government of India, 1934. Advocate-General of Bengal 1929-34; Delegate to Third Round Table Conference and Joint Select Committee. Address: Government of India, Simla and

SIROHI, H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAO SIR SARUP RAM SINGH BAHADUR. G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. b. Sept. 27, 1888. s. to the gadi, April 29, 1920. Address: Sirohi, Rajputana.

SITAMAU, H. H. SIR BAJA RAW SINGH, RAJA OF, K.C.I.E. b. 1880; descended from Rathore House of Kachi Baroda, m. thrice. Educ. Daly Coll., Indore, Hindi and Sanskrit poet, and keen student of science and anotent and modern philosophy, is entitled to a salute of 11 guns. s. by selection by Govt. of India in default of direct issue, 1900. Address: Ramnivas Palace, Sitamau, C. I.

SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, DEWAN SIR TINEVELLY NELLAIPPA, B.A. b. Ist April 1861. Educ.: Madras Christian College. Service under Government; Retired as Dy. Collector; President, Dist. Board, Tinnevelly, 1920-1923. Minister of Development, Madras, 1923-26. Address: 77, North Car Street, Tinnevelly.

1907; Member of Executive Council, Madras, 1912-17; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1916-18; Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University, 1918-19; Elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly by the districts of Tanjore and Trichinopoly, 1920; President of the Second and Ninth Sessions of the National Liberal Federation at Calcutta, 1919; and Akola, 1926. Member of the Indian Delegation at the Third Session of the Assembly et the Lagrage of National Care of 1929. bly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1922; Nominated Member of the Indian Legislative Assembly, 1924. Publications: Indian Consti-tutional Problems (1928); Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideals (1935). Address: Sudharma Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras

SKEMP, FRANK WHITTINGHAM, M.A., Manc., B.A., Hist. Honours (1900); Indian Civil Service. Puisne Judge, Labore High Court. b. 13 Dec. 1880. m. Dorothy Frazer. Educ.; University of Manchester; Peterhouse University of Manchester; Peterhouse Cambridge, Joined I.C.S., (Punjab Commission) 1904; Officiating D.C. 1910-1913; Sessions Judge 1918-1927; Additional Judge, Lahore Higb Court 1927; Puisne Judge, 1933. Publications: Multani Stories. Address: 24, Bace Course Road, Lahore.

SLADE, GEORGE ERIO ROWLAND, B.Sc. (Lond.); A.M.I.C.E.; Controller of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, b. 26 Nov. 1885. m Winifred E. Reed. Educ.: Cranleigh School and University College, London. After practical training in England Joined the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 1910, as Assistant Engineer; transferred to Stores Department, 1914. Address . Mahalakshmi, Bombay.

SLOAN, TENNANT, M.A., C.I E. (1930); Joint Secretary, Home Department, Government of India. b. 9 November 1884. m. Glady Hope d. of R. Hope Robertson, Glasgow. Educ.: Glasgow Academy, Glasgow University, and Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1909, served as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Assistant Settlement Officer. Under-Secretary to Government, Magistrate and Collector, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in United Provinces and also as Under-Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary in Home Department of Government of India. Address: Home Department, Simia.

SMITH, ARTHUR KIRKE, M.A. (Cambridge), Solicitor to Government of India, 1932. b. 20th August 1878. Educ: Charterhouse, Trinity College, Cambridge, Articled to Freshfield, Solicitors, London, and admitted a Solicitor

in 1903; joined Little & Co., Bombay, in 1908; Solieitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, Bombay, 1925-1932. Address: Delhi and Simla.

SMITH, SIR OSBORNE ARKELL, Kt. (1928); K.C.I.E. (1932); Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. b. 26 December 1877. m. Dorothy Lush. Educ.: Bydney Grammar School. Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Bank of Australia, and Imperial Bank of India. Address: Bombay.

SMITH-PEARSE, THOMAS LAWRENCE HART, M.A. (Oxon.), I.E.S., Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur m. Miss Katherine Waghern. Educ: Mariborough, England Publications: "English Errors in Indian Schools". Address: Rajkumar College, Raipur C/o Messrs. Lloyds Bank Ltd., Cox's and King's Branch, 6, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.

SMITH, SIR THOMAS, Kt. (1921), V. D. (1914), Chevalier of the Order of the Crown (Belgium) (1919); a Dy. Charman of the Mcreantile Bank of India, Ltd., Managing Director, Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore 1915-1935, b. 28 Aug, 1875, m Elsic Maud d of Sir Henry Ledgard in 1907, 2 s. 1 d. Member of the Hunter Committoe on Punjab disorders, 1919. Presdt., Upper India Chamber of Commeice, 1918-1921, Member, U.P. Leg Council, 1918-26, Fellow of Allahabad University, 1913-22; Commandant, 16th Cawnpore Riffes, 1913-20. Representative of Employers in India at International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1925. Address. Westfield, Cawnpore, and Merlewood, Virginia Water, Surrey

SMITH, WALTER ROBERT GEORGE, Bar-at-Law, Commissioner of Police, Bombay. b. 5th Nov. 1887. m Ellen d. of the late John Cochrano. Educ: Grove Park School, Wrexham and Gray's Inn. Joined Police Scrvice, Dec., 1908, as Assistant Superintendent; Superintendent of Police, March 1921; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1932; Offg. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, March 1932; Commissioner of Police, Bombay, 1933; awarded King's Police Medal, 1933. Address: Head Police Office, Bombay.

SOLA, THE BEV. MARCIAL, S. J., Ph. D., M.A. Former Principal of the Ateneo de Manlia Institution from 1916-1920. Professor of Logic and Philosophy at 5t. Xavier's College, Bombay, b. Nov. 7, 1872 in the province of Barcelona, North of Spain. Ordained at St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A. In 1906. Educ.: Vich. Spain and at St. Louis University, Mo. U. S. A. Went to the Philippines. On the staff of the Manila Observatory under the Spanish and the American Governments from 1897 to 1903. A Delegate to the World's Fair held in St. Louis, U. S. A., in 1904. Prof. for several years at the Ateneo de Manila, Philippines, and Principal of that Institution from 1916 to 1920. On the Staff of St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1922. Publications: Author of "The Meteorological Service of the Philippine Islands." "A Study of Seismic Waves". Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited

at Madrid. Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic." Address: St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

SOLOMON, CAPT. WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, Kalsar-1-Hind Medal (First Class). Member, Royal British Colonial Society of Artists Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, Curator, Art Section, Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. b. Sea Point, Cape Town, 1880. s. of late Saul Solomon, M.L.A., m. 1906, Gwladys, 2. of Rev. G. W. Cowper Smith, Tunbridge Wells; one s. Educ.: Bedford Grammar School, University School, Hastings and abroad. Studied under Sir Arthur Cope, R.A., and J. Watson Nicol, and at the Royal Academy schools, London. Took the highest prizes and medals for figure painting and decorative painting. Took the Gold Medal and Travelling Scholarship for Historical Painting. Exhibited many pictures and portraits at Royal Academy; appointed Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1919; founded the class of Mural Painting under H. E. Lord Lloyd's direction, 1920; Directod the mural decoration of part of new Delhi Secretariat by School of Art students 1929; or ganized exhibition of Bombay School of Art student's work at India House, London, 1931 Served in Gallipoll, Mesopotamia and India, 1914-1910. Publications: "The Charm of Indian Art," "The Bombay Revival of Indian Art," "The Bombay Revival of Indian Art," "The Women of the Ajanta Caves," cte Address: School of Art Bungalow, Bombay

SONI, RAI BAHADUR SETH BHAGGHAND, Son of late Rai Bahadur Seth Tikamchand Soni of Ajmer. b 11th November 1904 Proprietor of big Ranking Firm of Seth Joharmal Gambhirmal

having 20 branches in British India and Rajputana States. Educ 'Govt. High School, Ajmer; Honorary Magistrate since (1930); and Municipal Commissioner till (1934); Treasurer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad-Gauge System, Jodhpur Railway and Udaipur Railway and Udaipur Railway.



Raliway, Broad-Gauge System, Jodhpur Raliway and Udalpur Raliway; State Treasurer, Bharatpur and Dhelpur, Residency Treasurer, Jalpur, Gwalion and Bharatpur , Millowner and Banker. Endeted Member of the Legislative Assembly, (1944), Vice-Patron, The Girl Guide Association, India; Life Member, the Red Cross Society, Vice-President, the All-India Digambar him Mahasabha Awarded Rai Bahadur Tith in (1935). Addre s: Tikam Nivas, Ajmer

SORABJI, CORNELIA. Kaisar-i-Hind Gold 1st class medal (1909). Bar 1st Class (1921). Legal Adviser to Purdahnishins, Court of Wards, Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assan, and Consulting Counsel from 1904-to 1922 Educ.; Somerville Coll., Oxford, Lee and Pembertons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Bachelor of Civil Law, Oxford, 1942. Bar-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn. 1923. Practing High Court, Calcutta. Publications "Sun Bables" (1904); "Between the Twillghts" (1908); "The Purdanishin" (1916)

"Sun-Bables" (2nd Series Illustrated), 1920:
"Therefore" (1924); Gold Mohur Time, (1930); "Susie Sorahil—Lie" (1932), contributions to the Nineteenth Century, Westminster Gazette, The Times, other newspapers and magazines. Address: Haleyon Club, 14, Cork Street, London, W. 1.

SOUTER, CHARLES ALEXANDER, C.S.I. (1933);
I.C.S.; Member, Board of Revenue, Madras.
b. 13th June, 1877. m. Charlotte Dorothy
Jesson. Educ.: Caius College, Cambridge.
Arrived in India, 1901, and served in Madras
as Asstt. Collr. and Magistrate; Asstt. Secy.
to Govt., 1906; Under-Secretary, Revenue
Department, 1909; Sub-Collector and Joint
Magistrate, 1910; Offg, Commissioner, Coorg,
1916; Commissioner, Coorg,
1916; Commissioner, Coorg,
1916; Commissioner, Coorg,
1916; Commissioner, Coorg,
1916; Secv.
to Govt., Public Works. Department,
1928;
3rd Member, Board of Revenue, 1930; 1st
Momber, 1931. Address: Taylor's Gardens,
Adyar, Madras.

SOUTER, EDWARD MATHESON, CIE, (1935). Managing Director, Ford and Macdonald Ltd. Cawnpore, and Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust b. 26 January 1891. m Dorothy Mary Andreae. Educ.: Inverness Academy, Scotland, Joined Ford and Macdonald Ltd. in 1908; represented Upper Indian Chamber of Commerce on Up. Legislative Council, 1926-1934; Hon. Chairman, Cawnpore Improvement Trust, since 1931 Address: Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

SPACKMAN, LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM COLLIS, I.M.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B. S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eds.), F.C.O.S. (Eds.), F.C.P. S. Professor of Midwifery and Gynaecology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. b. 23 Sept 1889. m. Audrey Helen Eden Smith. Educ, Trent College, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital London. War Service 1914-18, Mesopotamia and Turkey (Prisoner of War 1916-18). Wounded; twice mentioned in dispatches. Frontier Medal 1923. Transferred to Civil Employ, 1924, Bombay Presidency. Publications: numerous articles on professional subjects in various Journals. Address Rocky Hill, Malabar Hill, Bombay, kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay

SPRAWSON, CUTHBERT ALLAN, MAJOR-GENE-RAL, I.M.S., M.D. (Lond.), B.S., F.R.C.P., D. Litt. C.I.E. (1919); K.H.P. (1933); Officer of Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1930), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, from Nov 1. 1933 President, Medical Council of India. b 1 March 1877 Educ. King's Coll, London and King's Coll, Hospital, Indian Medical Service, 1900, Professor of Medicine, Lucknow, 1913-29 Consulting Physician, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force, 1017-20; Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, U.P., 1929-30. Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras. Publications: Joint author of "A Guide to the use of Tuberculin," 1914; "Tuberculosis in Indians"; "Moore's Family Medicine," Sth and 9th editions. Address: New Delhi.

SRINIVASA IYENGAR. b. 11 Sept. 1874.
m. a daughter of late Sir V. Bhashyam Iyengar. Educ.: Madura and Presidency College, Madras. Vakil (1898), Advocate and

Member, Madras Bar Council. Member of Madras Senate 1912-16; President, Vakila' Association of Madras; President, Vakila' Association of Madras; President, President, Madras Social Reform Association, 1916-20; Fellow of the Madras University; Member, All-India Congress Committee; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly; Advocate-General, Madras, 1916-20; President, Indian National Congress, 1926-27; Publications: "Law and Law Beform" (1909); Swaraj Constitution for India, 1927. Address Mylapore, Madras.

SRINIVASA BAO, BAI BAHADUR PATRIE VOLKATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakii, Guntur, and Member, Legis. Assembly. b. 1877, m. to d. of Rao Bahadur Baru Ramanarsa Pantulu Garu. Educ.: Town High School and Noble College, Masulipatam, and Christian Colland Law Coll., Madras. Joined Cocanada Bar, 1903, and Guntur Barin 1906. Vice-President, Gintur Dist. Board, for 8 years; was Municipal Councillor for some years; was member, Kistna Flood Committee; Secretary of the First Dt. Congress Committee. Address; Guntur.

SRIVASTAVA, THE HON, SIR JAWALA PRASAD KT. (1934) M.Sc., Tech. (Vlct), A.M.S.T., A I C., M.L.C., Minister of Education and Aggreuiture U.P. b. 16 August 1889, m. 2nd February 1907, Kallash. Educ. Christ Church College, Cawnpore, and Muir Central College Allahabad Proceeded in 1908 to England as Govt. of India State Technical Scholar, joined Manchester College of Technology, obtained degre of M.Sc., Tech. 1911. Won soveral distinctions, returned to India in April 1912 and took up appointment as Industrial Chemist under U.P. Govt During the war served in the Indian Defonce Force and did a great deal of work for the Indian Munitions Hoard. In 1919 gave up Govt. service and took to private business; aquired interest in several concerns was elected unopposed to the U.P. Legislative Council in 1928 by the upper India Chamber of Commerce and was re-elected in 1930 Served as Chairman, U.P., Simon Committee in 1928 and for three years as Hony Chairman Cawnpore Improvement Trust. Appointed Minister of Education U.P. 7th February 1931. Acquired the Pronser of Allahabad in 1932 and established it as an oigan of Landholders and business community at Lucknow. Address. Secretariat, United Provinces Government, Lucknow.

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc., Sugar Technologist to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India. b. 10th Sept. 1891. m. to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava, and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava; Educ. Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Cawnpore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U.P. Address: "Nawal Niwas," Civil Lines, Cawnpore.

STEIN, SIR AUREL, K.C.J.E., Ph.D., D. Litt, (Hon. Oxon.), D.Sc. (Hon. Camb.), D.O.L. (Hon. Punjab); Fellow, Brit.Acad., Corres-

pondant de U. Institute de France, Gold Medallist, R. Geogr. Soc., R. Aslatic Society; Society of Antiquarie of London, etc.; Indian Archæological Survey, Officer on special duty (rotired), b. Budapest; 26 Nov. 1862. Educ.: Budapest and Dresden; studiod Oriental Languages and Antiquities at Vienna and Tubingen Universities and in England. Principal, Oriental College and Registrar, Punjah University, 1888-99; app. to I. E. S. as Princ. of Calcutta Madrasch, 1899. Inspector-General of Education, N. W. P. and Baluchistan, 1904. Carried out archæological explorations for Inlian Govt., in Chinese Turkestan, 1909. and Indian Govt., in Chinese Turkestan, 1909. and in C. Asia and W. China, 1908-08; transferred to Archæological survey, 1909; carried out geographical and archæological explorations in C. Asia and Persla, 1913-16; on N. W. Frontier and in Baluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1926-28; retired 1929. Explored in Persian Isluchistan, a long Persian Gulf Coast and in Southern Persia, 1932-1934. Publications: Kalhana's Chronicle of the Kings of Kahamir: Sanskrit text, 1992; trans, with commentary, 2 vols., 1900; Sand-buried Ruine of Khotan, 1903. (2 vols.); The Thousand Buddhas; Memour on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu (2 vols.), Innermost Asia, 1928 (4 vols.); On Alexan-der's Track to the Indus 1929; On Ancient Central-Asian Track, 1933, and numerous papers on Indian and Central Asian Archaeology and Geography, Address; Srinagar, Kashmir, E.I. United Service Ciut, London

STEPHENS, IAN MELVILLE, C.I.E., Director of Public Information, Government of India. b. February 1903. Educ: at Winchester (1916-21) and King's College, Cambridge (1021-26) Took 1st Class honours in the Natunal Sciences Tripos, 1924, and again in the Historical Tripos, 1925. Exhibitioner, King's College, 1922. R. J. Smith Research Student, 1925. Supervisor in History, King's College, 1925-28; Private Secretary to Sir Ernest Clark, K.C.B., 1926-28; and then to Sir Ernest Debenham, Bart. 1928-30. Appointed Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India in March 1930. On Special duty with the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932, Appointed Director of Public Information in August 1932. Created C.I.E. in Jan. 1935 and was awarded the Silver Jubilec Medal in May 1935. Address. Home Department, Government of India

STEWARD, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD MERIVALE, C.B., O.B.E., Director of Supplies and Transport, Indian Army. b. 5 Fev. 1881.

m. F. M. Syme. Educ: Haileybury College. Served in South African War, 1001-1902; the Great War, France and Mesopotamia; Afghanistan, 1919. Address: Army Headquarters, Delhi.

STONE, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GILBERT, Barat-Law, Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. b. 1886. Educ.: Caius Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1911. Practised at the Common Bar; did considerable amount of work on the Chancery side and some in Admiratty courts; Secretary, Coal Industry Commission, 1915-20; Legal Adviser to the Imperial Institute; contested various Parliamentary constituencies during the period of the coalition on behalf of it and afterwards on behalf of the National Liberals; member of Mr. Lloyd George's Coal and Power Committee; appointed Puisne Judge, Madras High Court, 1930. Publications: 15 volumes on Mining Law in the British Empire; Editor of Porter on Insurance and of the workmen's compensation section of country Courts' Practice, also on Rents Restriction Act, a Case Book on Insurance and several historical Books. Address: High Court, Nagpur, C.P.

STOW, VINGENT AUBREY STEWART, M.A. (Oxon.); V.D., C.I.E. (1934); Literae Humaniores, (1906) (July 1931); Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer. b. 27 July 1883. m. Marie Elinor Morier (1912). Educ: Winchester Coll., and Exeter Coll., Oxford. Asst. Master, Mariborough Coll., 1906; appointed to Chiefs' Colleges cadre, I.E.S., 1907; Asst. Master, Daly Coll., Indore, 1907; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1912; I. A. R. O., Active Service, M. E. F., 1918; attached to Civil Administration, Iraq, 1919; Principal, Rajkumar Coll., Raipur, 1919; Principal, Mayo College, Ajmer, July 1931. Publications: Educational Works. Address: Mayo College, Ajmer, Rajputana.

STRETTELL, Major-Generel Chaunoy Batho Dashwood, C.B. (1935); Deputy Quartermaster-General. Army Headquarters, India b 6th Aug 1881. M Margery Gilliam de Hane, d of H. H. Brown, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., Educ.; Wellington Collego and R. M. C. Sandhurst, U. L. Indian Army, Jan 1900; 13th Raiputs, 1901; Wazirlstan Blockade, 1901-2 (medal); 3rd Punjab Cavalry P. F. F., 1902; A. D. C. to G. O. C. 4th Queeta Div., 1910. Asst. Commit Burma Mil. Police, 1912; NMAI H. Expedition 1911-2; received expression of thanks of Governot India and Gevernment of Burma, Kin., Police Medal, Jan. 1, 1914. Raised Service Squadron 6th Inniskilling Dragoons 1914-15, Great War, Mesped. Expeditionary Force Mentioned in despatches 3 times. Brevet of Lt. Colonel, Blue Maj 7th Mecrut Cav. Bdc. 1917; D. A. Q. M. D. A. Q. M. G. Karachi. 1919. G. S. O. 2. Karachi. 1919. g. S. O. 2. Karachi. 1919. g. S. O. 2. Karachi. 1919. g. S. O. 2. Karachi. 1919. g. S. O. 2. Karachi. 1919. g. S. O. 2. Karachi. 1919. G. S

SUBBARAYAN, DR. PARMASIVA, M.A., B.C.I..
(Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zemindar of Kunaramangalam. b. 11 Sept. 1889. m. Radhabal
Kudmal. d. of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of
Mangalore. Three s. one d. Educ: Newington
School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras
Christian Colleges and Wadham College,
Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few
months in the first reformed Legislative
Council; has been a member of Madras
Legislative Council representing South
Central Landholders from 1920. Was a member
of All-India Congress Committee, in 1920. Was
Chief Minister, Government of Madras

1926-30. President Madras Olympic Association, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Association and Madras Cricket Association Address: "Tiruchegodu, Salem, District; "Fairlawns," Egmore Madras.

Madras.

SUBEDAR, MANU, B.A. (Bombay), Dakshin. Fellow of the Elphinstone College, B.Sc. (Eco.), London, First Class honours in Public Finance, Banking and Currency, Barristerat-Law, Gray's Inn, 1912; Managing Director, Acme-Bala Trading Co., Ltd. Educ.: New High School, Bombay, First in Matric from the School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; James Taylor Scholar & Prizeman, London School of Economics, London University, South Kensington, Gray's Inn. Returned to India in 1914. Lecturer in Economics, Bombay University. Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. Examiner for M.A., Bombay and Calcutta. Secretary, Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd. (1917); Secretary, Morarii Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd.; Managing Director, Western India Small Industries Corporation Ltd. (1919); Partner, Lalji Naranji & Co., Managing Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Port Trust; sent to England by the Government of India to give evidence on behalf of the Indian Commercial Community before the Babington-Smith Community before the Babington-Smith Community Co., Ltd. (1924); Managing Director, AcmeBala Trading Co., Ltd. (1925); Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Advisory Board of the Development Department. Wrote separate dissenting report on Advisory Board of the Development Department, Wrote separate dissenting report on Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and also on Housing Scheme, Representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber on the Bombay Improvement Trust Committee; appointed member of the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee. Official adviser in various matters of technical finance to the States of matters of technical finance to the States of Mysore, Junagadh, Jodhpur, and Cutch, Nominated by Government of Bombay to the Municipal Corporation (1930). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee 1931, Vice-President, Indian Merclants' Chamber, 1932. Address: Kodak House, Hornby Boad, Fort, Bombay.

SUBRAHMANYAM, RAO BAHADUR CALAGA SUNDARAYYA, B.A., B.L., Landowner. b. Nov. 1862. Educ.: Kumbakonam and Madras Presidency Colleges. m. Balambammad. of C. Munakshaiya, Bar-at-Law and Judge in Mysore. Practised as Vakil at Bellary, Chairman, Bellary Municipality, 1904-10, Vice-President, District Board, Bellary, 1911-1918: Member, Liberal League, Madras, has taken interest in co-operative work and social and political movements; elected to the Legislative Assembly, 1920. Apptd. President of Bench of Hon. Magistrates, Mayavaram Town, in 1923. Publications Pamphicts on Bubonic Plague and Irrigation Problems of the Ceded Districts. Chairman,

Board of Directors, Indo-Commercial Bank, Limited, Mayavaram. Address: Mayavaram, S. India.

SUHRAWARDY, SIE, HASSAN, Kt. (1932); Lt-Colonel, I. T. F., O.B.E. (1927), Kaisar-I-Hind Medal 1st Class (1980), L. M. S. M. D., F. E. C. S. I., D. P. H., L. M. Rotunda. Vice-Chancenor, Calcutta University. Chief Medical Officer, (Indian State Riys. E. B. R. Adminstrn.) b. Dacca, 17-11-1884. s. of Moulana Obaidulian el Obaidy Suhrawardy, Pioneer of Angloislamic Studies & Female Education in Bengal M. Shahar Banu Begum, daughter of Hon. Nawab Syed Mohamed of Dacca.d. one. Educ.: Dacca Madrasah, Dacca College, Calcutta Med. College. Postgraduate—Dublin, Edinburgh and London. Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1921-24; Deputy President, 1923; Member, Beng. Industrial Unrest Committee, 1921, Member, Court of Musilim Univ., Aligarh. Member, Court & Exectv. Council, Dacca Univ. Leader, Indian Delegation, British Empire Univ. Congress, Edinburgh, 1931. President, Board of Studies, Medicine (C. U.) Commanding Officer, Calcutta University Corps Associate Officer of the Order of St. John. President, Bengal I. T. F. Committee, 1922-25. Organising Member, Indian Field Ambulance Bayswater, London, 1914 (Founded by Mahatma Gandhl). Bengal Field Ambulance, 4th Bengali Regiment. President & Founder, Servants of Humanity Society, Social Hygn. & Upilit work. Bengal Govt. Delegate, Entish Empire Social Hygn. Congress, London, 1927. First Class Hony. President Weifare for India; Calcutta and Environs, Manual of First Ald for India; The Economic Effects of Venereal Diseases on Industries in India; Establishment of more Medical Schools in Bengal; Revival and Development of the Indigenous Tibbi System of Medicine. Several pamphlets on Public Health and Social Hygene. propaganda. Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore, Calcutta, India.

SUHRAWARDY, SIR ZAHHADUR RAHIM ZAHID, M.A., B.L., Kt., Bar-at-Law, President, Raliway Rates Advisory Committee, Government of India; late Judge, Calcutta High Court. b. 1870. Educ: Dacca and Calcutta. Address: 3, Wollesley 1st Lane, Calcutta.

SUKTHANKAR, VISHNU SITARAM, M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Berlin), Kaisar-i-Hind Medallist, Corresponding Member, Oriental Institute in Prague Czechoslovakia; Fellow, Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona. Lecturer in the Post-graduate Department of the Bombay University. Editor-in-chief of the Criteral Edition of The Mahabharata. b. 4th May 1887. m. Eleanora Bowing (died 6th Aug., 1926) Educ.: Maratha High School and S. Xavier's College, Bombay, St. John's College, Cambridge (England); Edinburgh University and Berlin University, Fornerly Asstt. Spperintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle; Secretary, Bhandarkar

Oriental Research Institute, Poons. Publications: Die Grammatik Sakatayanas, Leipzig, 1921; Vasavadatta, Oxford Univ. Press, 1923; First Critical Edition of the Mahabharata, 1933; Studies in Bhasa; Epid Studies. Contributor to Journal, American Or, Soc; Annals of the Bhandarkar Institute Epigraphia Indica; Journal, German Or, Soc, etc.; Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal As, Soc. Journal, German Or, Soc, etc.; Editor-in-Chief, Journal of the Bombay Branch, Royal Aslatic Society Address. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poons.

SUNDARA RAJ, DR. B., M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Liverpool); Director of Fisheries, Madras. b. 1888. Educ.: Madras and Liverpool. Assistant to the Piscicultural Liverpool. Assistant to the Piscicultural Expert, 1915; Asst. Director of Fisheries, (Inland), 1920 m. Phyllis Scymour Darling, M.R. S.T., F.R. G.S., Publications The occurrence of the Bank Myna, (Acridotheres ginginianus) near Madras, Bombay Natural History Society Journal, XXIII; Note on Trygon kuhlii, Mull and Henle, Records of the Indian Mus. Vol. X; Note on the Breeding of chiloscyllium grascum full and Henle Records of Judian Musenton Mull, and Henle, Records of Indian Museum Vol. XII; Remarks on the Madras Species of Vol. XII; Remarks on the Madras Species of Haplochilus, read before the Indian Science Congress, 1915; Notes on the Fresh Water Fishes of Madras. Records of Indian Museum, Vol. XII; On the habits of Hilsa (Clupea ilisha) and their artificial propagation in the Coleroon. Asiatic Society Journal, Vol. XIII, 1917; The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Fisheries Department. XIII, 1017; The value of fish as natural enemies of mosquitoes in combating malaria, Leaflet issued by Fisheries Department. A new genus of Lernæid fish parasite from Madras, read before the Science Congress, Nagpore; 1920; A new Copepod parasite from the gills of Wallago attu, (Fisheries Bulletin 17); General Editor of the Madras Fisheries Bulletins since 1923; Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island in the Gull of Mannar. (Madras Government Museum Bull. New Series, Natural History Section, Vol. I, No. I, 1927. Reports on Hydrozoa, (Siphonophora) Cirripedia, Amphipoda, (Caprellidæ) Decapod (Paguridæ) Pycnogonida and Appendix I. The Vertebrate Fauna of Krusadai Island, Fish Statistics for 1925-28 (Fisheries Bulletin, No. 22) for 1926-27 and 1927-28; Presidential Address—15th Indian Science Congress—Zoological Section, 1928; Systematic Survey of Deep Sea Fishing grounds by S. T. 'Lady Goachen' 1927-28, Roport III of Fisheries Bulletin, No. 23 and Article "Pisciculture" in Allahabad Farmer, November 1933. Address. "Nowroj Gardens," Chetput, Madras. Madras.

SUNDARAM CHETTI, KRISHNAMA CHETTIYAR, DIWAN BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 18 Nov. 1875. Joined the service as offg. district munsiff, 1902; sub-judge 1919; sessions judge, 1916; district and sessions judge, 1929; offg. judge, high court, Madras, 1926, 1929 and again in 1930; confirmed July 1930. Address: High Court, Madres.

SURAJ SINGH, CAPTAIN BAHADUR, O.B.I., I.O. M. Marshal of the Legislative Assembly, b. on Feb. 1878. m. Batankour. Educ.: under private tutors. Entered army in 1893 as a private soliler; served in Somaliland 1908-04; mentioned for good service; Vieroy's Commission 1907: served as Indian Staff Officer of the Cavalry School, Saugor, 1910-14 and 1919-21; served on the staff of General Str M. F. Remington, Commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps in France 1914-16; France to 1918; Egypt and Palestine to 1919; Afghan War 1919; retired on amalgamation of the Forces in 1921; granted hon. rank of Captain 1923; apptd. Marahal of Indian Legislative Assembly, 1921. Publications: Khialat Marcus Aurelius (Thoughts of Marcus Aurelius in Urdu); Guide to Physical Training for Youths; Other Military books in 1901, 1907 1910 and 1911. "Modern Saints of the Sikhs" Series, Vols. I and II in Gurumukhi, 1927-1928. Address: Kucha Khai, Katra Karam Singh, Amritsar.

SURANA, SHUBHKARAN. b. 13th Aug. 1896.
m. in 1910 and again in 1926. Senior Partner,
Messrs. Tejpal Bridichand, Calcutta. Senior
Member, Calcutta University Institute since
1918. Member Legislative Assembly (Bikaner
State), 1928. Founder, "Surana Library",
Churu (Rapputana). Asst. Secretary, Jain
Swetambari Terapanthi Sabha. Calcutta.
1930. Hon. Magistrate, Churu, 1931. Address.
7/1, Armenian Street, Calcutta; Churu
(Rajputana).

SURVE, DADASAHEB APPASAHEB, RAO BAHADUR (1934), Prime Minister of Kolhapur. b. 7th February 1903 m. Kumari Shantadevi, d. of the late Akojirao Nimbalkar, Inamdar of Nel. Educ: Baldwin High School, Bangalore. Chief Socretary to H. H. 1925 to 1929; Acting Dewan 1929-31 Appointed Dewan 1931. Prime Minister Jan. 1932. Rao Saheb, 1930. Attended first Indian Round Table Conference in London as Adviser to States' Delegation and third Bound Table Conference as a delegate Address: New Palace, Kolhapur.

SUTHERLAND, LIEUT.-COL. DAVID WATERS, C. I.E., I.M.S. (Retired), late Frof. of Medicine, Med. Coll., Lahore. b. Australia, 18 Dec. 1871. m. 1915, Princess Bamba Duleep Singh, d. of late Maharaja Duleep Singh. Educ.: Melbourn and Edinburgh Univ. M.D. (Edin.), M.B. C.M. (Edin.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.S. (Edin.), Fell. Roy. Soc., Med., London. Address. 28, Jail Road Lehore.

SUTHERLAND, REV. WILLIAM SINGLAIR M.A., B.D. (Glasgow University); Kaiseri-Hind Gold Medal (1930); Missionary Superintendent, Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S. India: b. 15 July 1877, II Inverness-shire, Scotland, m. Elsie Ruth Nicol M.A. of Melbourne, Australia. Educ.: Garnethill School, University of Glasgow and Theological College of the United Free Church of Scotland at Glasgow. Missionary of the Church of Scotland in Chingleput District since 1905. appointed Supdt. of Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement in 1925. Address: Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement in 1925. Address: Lady Willingdon Leper Settlement, Chingleput, S. India.

- SWETACHALAPATHI B. A. M. K. B. I. S. H. N. A. BANGA BAGO BAHADUR, SRI BAJAH RAYU, Bajah of Bobbili, b. 20 Feb. 1901. Educ: Bobbili, privately. Ascended gadl in 1920; Member, Council of State, 1925-27; Member Madras Legislative Council, 1930. Hon. A.D. C. to H. E. the Governor of Madras from Jan. 1980; Pro-Chancellor, Andhra University from 1981. Address: Bobbili, Madras Presidency.
- SYED ABUL AAS: Zamindar. b. 27th Septr. 1880. m. Bibl Noor-l-Ayesha. Educ.: Govt City School, Patria; studied privately English, Arabic, Persian and Urdu: Aptd. Hon: Matte. at Patna 1906; member of Council of All-India Muslim League; Hon. Asstt. Secry Bihar and Orissa Provincial Muslim League; olined Muslim Deputation which watted upon Lord Hardingein 1914; elected Member of Aligarh Muslim University Assocn., 1914; elected Vice-Presidents of Bihari Students' Association and Anjumani-Islamia, Patna, 1912; served 2 years as Director, Bihar and Orissa Provincial Co-operative Bank, Patna, 1917-18 Address: Abulasa Lane, Banklpur, Patna.
- SA'ADULLA, SIR MUHAMMAD Kr (1928) M A., (Chemistry) 1906, B.L 1907; Advocate, First Grado, Calcutta Cotton Educ . Court. b. May 1886, Gauhati, Assam (F.A.), Pre-College, Calcutta (M.A.), Ripon Calcutta (B.L.), Asst. Lecturer in College, sidency College, Chemistry Cotton College, Gauhati, 1908, Practised as a lawyer in Gauhati courts, 1909-19; in the Calcutta High Court, 1920-24; Member, Assam Legislative Council, 1913-20. again since 1923; Minister, Assam Govern-ment in charge of Education and Agriculture 1024-29; Member, Executive Council, Assam Government in charge of Law and Order and P.W.D. 1929-30 Member in charge of Finance and Law and Order from November 1930 to April 1934. Advocate First Grade, Calcutta High Court, from May 1934. Address 216. Lower Circular Road, Calcutta,
- SYED, SIEDAR ALI KHAN, created Nawab Sirdar Nawaz Jung. Bahadur, 1921; Postmaster General of H. E. H. the Nizam's Domintons, 1922-1929 (retired) b. 26th March 1879. Eldest surviving s. of late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung, Sirdar Diler-ud-Dowla, Sirdar Diler-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.I.E., some time Home Secretary at Hyderabad. m. 1896; siv s. two d. Educ: privately. Entered the Nizam's service, 1911; has held several responsible positions, including the Commissionership of Gulburga Province, presented Georgian and Queen Mary Historical Furniture to the National Collection at Victoria Momorial Hall, Calcutta, 1908. Publications: Lord Curzon's Administration of India, 1905; Unrest in India, 1907; Historical Furniture, 1908; India of To-day, 1908; Life of Lord Morley, 1923; The Earl of Reading, 1924; British India, 1926. The Indian Moslems, 1928; contributions to the English and Indian Press with regard to the Indian political situation. Address: Hyderabad, Deccan.
- SYED RAZA ALI, Sir, B.C.E. (Kt. 1935) Agent of the Government of India in South Africa; B.A., LLB. (Allahabad Univ.)

- b. 29 April 1882. Educ : Government High School, Moradabad and Mahomedan Aligarh. Started practice College, Moradabad in 1908 and was a radical in poli-tics; returned to U.P. Legis. Council 1912; took prominent part in Campore Mosque agitation; elected Trustee of Aligarh College; gave evidence before Islington Commission and Southborough Committee; returned unopposed to U.P. Council in 1910 and 1920; was one of those responsible for introducing separate Moslem representation in Municipal Boards in U.P.; took active part in negotiating the Congress League Compact in 1916; same year settled at Allahabad; identified himself with Swaraj and Khilafat movements but atrongly differing from non-co-operation programme; became independent in politics 1920. member of Council of State 1921-1926, elected member of Delhi University ('ourt; was member of North West Inquiry Committee and signed majority report; headed two deputa-tions of Moslem members of Indian Legislature to Viceroy in 1922 and 1923 in connection with Turkish question; gave non-party evidence before Reforms Inquiry Committee in President, Au-All-India Moslem 1924: League. Decr. 1924. Member, Govt. of India's Deputation to South Africa (1925-1926). Substitute Delegate Government of India's Delegation to Assembly Substitute Delegate of League of Nations, Geneva, 1929. Publications 'Essays on Moslem Questions (1912); "My Impressions of Soviet Russia," (1930). Address Durban, South Africa.
- SYEDNA TABE: SAIPUDDIN SAHEB, HIS HOLINESS SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Priest of Dawordi Bohra Shia Mahomedan community and First Class Sardar of Decoan. Fifty-first incumbent of the post of Dai-tur Mutlaq, which has been in existence of nearly 900 years having been founded in Yemen where his predecessors were once Sultans. They have enjoyed many privileges and received high honours from various Ruling Princes in India from time to time and also from the British Government. Address: Surat; and Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.
- TAGORE, ABARINDRA NATH, C.I.E.;
 Zemindar of Shazadpur, Bengal; b. 1871.
 Educ.: Sanskrit Coll., Calcutta, and at home
 Designed Memorial Address to Lady Curzon
 Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta
 1911; principal work consists in reviving
 School of Indian Art. Address: 5 Dwarkanath Tagore's Lane, Calcutta.
- TAGORR, MAHARAJA BAHADUR SIR PRODYOR COOMAR, Kr. b. 17 Soptember 1873, Educ: Hindu Sch., Calcutta; atterwards privately: Sheriff of Calcutta, 1900; Trustee, Victoria Mem. Hall, Trustee, Indian Mussoum; Fellow, Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. Mem. of Asiatic Soc. of Bengal; formerly Mem., Bengal Council. Address: Tagoro Castle, Calcutts.
- TAGORE, SIR BABINDRABATH, Kr., D.Lit. (Calcutta Univ.); b. 1861. Edso.: privately. Lived at Calcutta first; went to country at age of 24 to take charge of his (ather's

estates; there he wrote many of his works, while of international culture, this has been his lifeof international culture, this has been his lifeof international culture, this has been his lifework ever since; visited England 1912, and
translated some of his Bengali works into
English; Nobel Prize for Literature, 1913.
Publications: In Bengali about 35 political
works, dramas, operas about 35; Story books
Novels 19; over 50 collections of Essays on
Literature, Art, Religion and other subjects.
and composed over 3000 songs published
periodically in small collections with
notations. In English—Gitanjail, 1912,
The Gardener, 1913. The Crescent Moon,
1913. Chitra, 1913. The King of the Dark
Chamber, 1914. Post Office, 1914. Sadhana,
1914. Kabir's Poems, 1915. Fruit-Gathering,
1916. Stray Birds, 1916. My Reminiscences,
1916. Stray Birds, 1916. My Reminiscences,
1917. Sacrifice and other Plays, 1917. The
Cycle of Spring, 1917. Personality, 1917,
Nationalism, 1917. Lover's Gift and Crossing,
1918. Mashi and other Stories, 1918. Stories
from Tagore, 1918. The Parrot's Training,
1918. The Home and the World, 1919,
Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering 1919,
Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering 1919,
Gitanjali and Fruit-Gathering 1919,
The Fugitive, 1921. The Wreck, 1921.
Gilimpses of Bengal, 1921. Thought Relics,
1921. Creative Unity, 1922. Greater India,
1923. Red Oleanders, 1924. Talks in China,
1924. Broken Ties, 1924. Red Oleanders,
a drama, 1925, Firefiles, 1928. Letters to
a Friend (Unwin) 1929, Thoughts from Tagore
(Macmillan), 1929, The Tagore Birthday Books
1929. The Religion of Man (Unwin) 1931.

Address: Santiniketan, Bengal.

TAIRSEE, LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE (See Lakhmidas.)

- TALLENTS, PHILIP CUBITT, M A (Oxon). C.I.E., (1929); C.S.I., (1934); Member, Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, 1935, b. 13 April 1886, Educ. Harrow and Magdalen Coll'ge, Oxford, Appointed to I C.S. in 1909. Address: New Delhi.
- TAMBE, SHRIPAD BALWANT, B.A., LL.B., b. 8 Dec. 1875. Educ: Jabalpur (Hitkarini School), Amraoti, Anglo-Vernacular and High School and Bombay Elphinstone College and Govt. Law School. Pleader at Amraoti. Member and Vice-President of Auraoti Town Municipal Committee: President, Provincial Congress Committee: Member, C. P. Legis. Council 1917-1920 and 1921; President, C. P. Legis. Council, March 1925. Home Member, Central Provinces Government Ag. Governor, Central Provinces (1929. Member, Indian Franchise Committee, 1932. Address: Nagpur, C. P.
- TANNAN, MOHAN LAL, M. Com. (Birm.), Barat-Law, I.E.S., J.P., Principal, Sydennam College of Commerce and Economics, Bombas; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under Secretary. b. 2 May 1885. m. Miss C. Chopra Educ.: at Govt. High School, Gujrat, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, and the University of Birmingham. Official Liquidator of the

Industrial Bank of India, Lid., in liquidaArmy Uniforms Supplying Co., Lid., in
liquidation (both of Ludhiana, Punjab),
President, 10th Indian Economic Conference,
1927. Vice-President, the Indian Economic
Sub-Committee of the Indian Merchanics
Chan. I and Buieuu, Bombay (1921-22):
Syndic of the Bombay University, 1923-24 to
1927-28; Secretary, Accountancy Diploma
Board, Bombay, from 1st March 1923; Director,
Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.,
Bombay, 1932. Member Council Indian Institute of Bankers; Member, Auditors' Council,
Bombay; Principal and Prof. of Banking,
the Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; Chairman, Ex. Committee
of the Reventh Indian Economic Confee.
(Bombay). Publications: "Banking Law
and Practice in India," Indian Currency
and Banking Problems" jointly with Prof.
K. T. Shah, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.),
London, and several pamphlets such as the
"Banking Needs of India," "Indian Currency
and the War, Regulation of Banks in India,
etc. Address: Commerce Department,
Government of India, Simla and New
Delhi.

- TATE, LIEUT. COLONEL JOHN CREERY, Agent to the Governor-General for the Deccan States and Resident at Kolhapur. b. 14 August 1884. m. 1st A.L.M.L. (d. 1919). d of the late W. C. Stevenson of Knockan, Londonderry, Ireland; 2nd to C. D. Anderson, d of the late Capt. F. R. McC. De Butts. Royal Artillery and widow of Captain H. E. A. Anderson, Indian Police. Educ.; St. Columba's College, Dublin; St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate, Kent; Royal Military College. Sandhurst. Commissioned 18 Jan. 1905. appointed 127th (Q. M.O.) Baluch L. I. 1906, Appointed Bombay Political Department, 1909; Foreign and Political Department, Government of India, 1924; served on N. W. Frontier India and in East Africa 1917-18. Address: The Residency, Kolhapur, Deccan
- TAUNTON, IVON HOPE, B.A. (Cantab.); I.C.S. Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, b 19 Dec. 1890. Educ : Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge Assit. Collector and Magistrate in Sind 1914; on military service 1917-19; offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923, offg. Dy. Commissioner 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate. 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission 1925; Offg. Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1920; Offg. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member, Khairpur State Executive Council 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent. Akalkot, 1932; Collector 1932, appointed Commissioner. Bombay Municipality. 1934. Address: Municipal Offices, Bombay.
- TAYLOR, SIR JAMES BRAID, Kt. (1935). M.A Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); C.I.E (1932); Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. b, 21 April 1891. m. Betty,

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SARDAR

of H. Coles, Esq., Indian Polico.

Reduc: Edinburgh Academy and University.

Indian Civil Service, 1914; Under Secretary,
Central Provinces Government, 1920; Commerce Department, Government of India,
1920-22; Deputy Controller of Currency,
Calcutta, 1924; Bombay 1925; Controller of
Currency, Calcutta, 1999 Additional Secretary currency, Calcutta, 1929. Additional Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India up to 1935. Address: Bombay.

EHRI, MAJOR, H. H. RAJA SIR NARENDRA SHAHSAREB BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., of Tehri-Garhwal State. b. 3 Aug. 1898. m. 1916. Heirapparent born 1921. Succeeded 1913. Educ.: Mayo College, Ajmer. Address: Narendra-nagar, (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TEMPI.E, LIEUT.-Col. (Hon. Col.) FREDERICK CHARLES, C.I.E., (1931); V.D., A.D.C., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Chartered Civil and Consulting Engineer (Williams and Tempke), b 25 June 1879 m. Francis Mary Copleston. Educ: Rugby School and Balliol College, Oxford. Asst. Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks, Military Works Scrvices, India; Punjab Canals; District Engineer, Muzaffarpur, Superintending Engineer, Public Health, Bihar and Orissa. Chief Town Engineer and Administrator. Janushedpur. Relief Engineer funds. Administrator, Jamshedpur, Relief Engineer and Supply Officer, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa. Publications: "Manual for Young Engineers in India." and "Sewage Works." Address: 7, Old Court House Street, Calcutta

TERRELL, SIR COURTNEY, Kt, Chief Justice, High Court, Patna, since 1928; Member of High Court, Patna, since 1975, Senate, Patna University. b. 1881. m. Wooder. Called to Rar, Senate, Parina University, 9, 1881. m Constance, d. of w Wooder. Called to Bar, Gray's Inn 1902; practised Patent Law and scientific cases; Captain, Inns of Court, O.T.C. Publications: 4th, 5th and 6th edutions Torrell on Patents; Notes on Military Map Reading: Address: Chhan Bagh Patna, E.I.R.

THAKORRAM KAPILRAM, DIWAN BAHADUR, B.A., LL.B., C.I.E., Vakil, High Court and Dist. Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor. b.16 April 1868. m. Ratangavri, d. of Keshavrai Amritrai. Educ: at Bhavnagar, Alfred High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay, Apptd. teacher in Govt. Sorabji J. J. High School of Surat and began practice at Surat in 1894, Entered Municipality in 1904; became Chairman, Schools Committee 1907-1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee 1907-1909 and 1911 and Chairman, Managing Committee mittee in 1908 and 1917-18. Vice-President of the Municipality in 1911 to 1914 and President in 1914-17; and again in 1928 for the triennium 1928-31. Appointed Chairman, Committee of Management in 1922-25; Chairman of School Board in 1925 and again in 1924 and 2020. in 1931 and 1932. Chairman of the Raichand Deepchand Girls' School Committee, the Chairman of the People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., 1930—33; District Scout Commissioner, Surat since 1922 and Chairman of the Executive. Appointed a member of the Pratt Committee; and witness before the Royal Reforms Commission 1919. Vice-President, Surat. Secondary Surat Sarvajanik Education Society, 1927-23. Government Advocate in the Bardoll Inquiry, 1931. Member of the

Managing Committee of Andrews Library since 1898; and President of the Home for Destitute children since 1921; Committee of Local Scout Association admitted as an Advocate O. S. 1933. Address: Athwa Lines, Surat.

THAKUR NARAIN SINGH, BAHADUR (1910), Chief Secretary, Sirmoor Darbar, b. 1859, comes from an ancient distinguished fighting stock of Garhwal.
Entered the service of
Sirmoor State in 1881;
served as Munsif, District stock ' Judge and Puisne Judge of the State High Court, and by dint of sheer merit and devotion to duty rose to the high position he now holds



duty rose position he now ... was President of the Council of Administration of the State during the absence from India of His late Highness in 1933; has proved himself to be the most gitted and talented ('hief Secretary of the State with brilliant political genius; his untuing and selfless efforts have added many chapters to the progressive history of the State and the prosperity of its people. He rendered valuable help to the Government of India during the Great Wai and has contributed liberally towards various public charities. Address: Nahan, Sumoor State.

THAKUR, RAO BAHADUR KASHINATH KRSHAV, I.S.O.; Son. Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur since 1911; b. 15 Feb. 1860. Educ.: Saugor and Jubbulpore H. S.; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Address: Nagpur.

THULRAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHEORAJ HULKAI, TALUQDAR OF, RANA SIR SHEGRAY SIRGH BAHADUR OF KHAJURGAON, K.C.I.E., Rai Bareli District. b. 1865. m. 1st d. of Babu Amarjit Singh, y. b. of the Raja of Majhouli; 2nd d. of Raja Somesurdatt Singh; a Raja of Kundwar; 3rd d. of the Raja of Bijapur District. Educ.: Govt. H. S., Rai Bareli. S. father, 1897; descended from King Salivahan, whose Era is current in India. Heir: Kunwar Lai Elma Natt Singh Bahadur. Address: Thulrai, Khajurgaon.

CODHUNTER, SIR CHARLES GEORGE, K.C.S.I. (1921), Fellow of the Royal Statistical and Royal Historical Societies; b. 16 Feb. Sch. 1869. Educ.: Aldenham Sch. and King's Coll., Cambridge, Members' prizeman, Cambridge University, 1888: m. Alice, O.B.E., K.-i-H. d. of Captain C. Losack, 93rd Highlanders. Served in I.C S., Madras; also conducted special inquiries into Customs and Excise matters in Kashmir, the C.P. and C.I. States. Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906; I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India, 1900.1610. President Itis Saving Appliances. Educ.: Aldenham 100-1910. President, Life Saving Appliances Committee, 1913; Secretary to Govt. of Madras, 1915; Member of Board of Revenue 1916; Member of Executive Council, 1919-24. President, Indian Taxation Enquiry Commit-tee, 1924-25; Member, Council of State, 1926; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Address: Vasantha Mahal. Mysore.

- TONK, H. H. SAID-UD-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Hafiz Sir Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur Saulat Jang, G.O.I.E., b. 1870, s. 1930. State has area of 1,634,061 acres and population of 817,360. Address: Tonk, Rajputana.
- TOTTENHAM, GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK, C.I.E. (1930); Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. b. Nov. 18, 1890, m. Hazel Joyce, 2nd d. of the late Major Gwynne, R. W. Fusirs. Educ: Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1914; served in Madras Presidency as Asst. Colir. and Sub-Colir. and as Under and c. Dy. Secretary to Govt. till April 1924; with Army Department of Govt. of India, as officer on special duty, Department Secretary and Secretary since 1924 except for one year with Govt. of Madras as Retrenchment Secretary, 1931-32. Address: C/o Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Ltd., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W. 1.
- TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, SOUTH INDIA, BISHOP in, R.T. REV. E. A. L. MOORE, M.A. b. Nov. 13, 1870. Educ.: Marlborough Coll., and at Orlel. Coll., Oxford. Curate at Aston, Birmingham, 1894-96; Missionary of the C.M.S. in S. Judia from November 1896; C.M. S. Divinity School, Madras, 1896-1914; C.M.S. College, Kottayam, 1902-1903; Chairman, C.M.S., District Council, Tinnevelly, 1915-1924; Consecrated Bishop on 24 Feb. 1925. Address Bishop's House, Kottayam.
- TRENCH, WILLIAM LAUNCELOT CROSSEE, B. A. I (Dublin), M. Inst. C.E., I.S. E., Chief Engineer, P.W.D. b. 22 July 1881, m. Margaret Zephanie Huddleston (died, October 30, 1934) Educ. at Leys School and Dublin University, Indian Service of Engineers, Address. Chief Engineer in Sind, Karachi (Sind)
- TREVOR CHARLES GERALD, C.I.E. (1933); Inspector-General of Forests. b. 28 Dec. 1882. m. Enid Carroll Beadon. Educ. Wellington College, R.I.E.C., Coopers Hill Asstt. Conservator of Forests Punjab, 1903. Conservator of Forests, United Province, 1920; Chief Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 1931, Inspector-General of Forests, 1933. Publications: Practical Forest Management Address: Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.
- TURNER, CHARLES WILLIAM ALDIS, B.A., C.S.I. (1933), C.I.E. (1928), I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay. b. July 30, 1879. Educ: King Edward VI School, Norwich and Magdalen Coll., Oxford. m. in 1930 Elleen Dorothy Kirkpatrick from whom he obtained divorce in 1930; 1 daughter. Appointed Asst. Collector, Bom. Presidency, in 1903; Settlement Officer, Dharwar Dist., 1909-10; Under-Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay, 1912-16; Cantonment Magts, Ahmednagar, 1917-1919; Collector, Ahmednagar, 1919-21; Personal Asst. to Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923-24; Ag. Secretary, Political Department, 1924-1929; and Secretary, Political Department and Reforms Officer

- in addition, 1930. Ch. Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, 1933. Address Secretariat, Bombay.
- WISS, MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM LOUIS, OBERKIRCH, C.B. (1930); C.B.E. (1919), M. C. (1915); Commander Burma, (Independent) District b 18 Jan 1879. m. Nora Murlel, d. of J. E. Wakefield, J.P. 1915, (died 1929); Isabel Vivica, d. of T. C. Drake. pendent) District b 18 Jan 1879. m. Nora Muriel, d. of J. E. Wakefield, J.P. 1915. (died 1929); Isabel Vivicn, d. of T. C. Drake. Esq. (1932). Educ: Bedford School, 1890-96. R.M.C., Sandhurst, 1896-1897. First Commission, Jan. 1898; Joined Indian Army, 1899; Boxer Expedition (North China), 1900-01, Medal with clasp, mentioned in despatches; Tibet Expedition, 1903-04 (Medal); Great War, served in France from 1914-17, C.B., M.C., Brevt.-Lieut.-Col. 1917; Legion of Honour (French); Order of Sacred Treasure (Japanese), mentioned in despatches 5 times; appointed Off Gurkha Riffes, 1901; commanded 2-9th Gurkha Riffes, 1901; commanded 2-9th Gurkha Riffes, 1932; appointed Colonel, 9th Gurkha Riffes, 1932; Staff College, Camberley. 1906-07. General Staff, War Office, London. 1908-12; Brigade-Major, Nowshera Brigade 1913-14; General Staff, France, 1914-17 and General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, 1917-19 (Director of Military Intelligence). General Staff, War Office, 1919-21; Director of Military Intelligence). General Staff, War Office, 1919-21; Director of Military Intelligence, Army Headquarters. India, 1923-24; Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1923-24; Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1923-24; Director Modifical Polymore, India, 1923-24; Director Modifical Polymore, India, 1923-24; Director Modifical Polymore, India, 1923-24; Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1923-24; Director of Military Operations, Army Headquarters, India, 1923-29. Femote Modal of Boyal Humane Society (1930), Officer of Norweglan Military Order of St. Olaf (1909); Member of American Military Order of the Dragon (1901). Address. Maymyo, Burma.

 **YABJI, HOSAUS BADBUDDIS, M.A. (Honours)
- TYABJI, HUSAIN BADRUDDIN, M.A. (Honours) LI.M. (Honours), Cantab. 1896; Bar-at-Law, Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay, Acted Chief Judge. Retired b. 11 October 1873. m. Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally. Educ.: Anjumane-Islam. Bombay; St. Kavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practiced in the Bombay High Court. Address: Marzbanabad, Andheri.
- TYLDEN-PATTENSON, ARTHUR ERIC, Member, Rallway Board, b. 15 Nov. 1888 m. Dorothy Margaret McIver. Educ: "Greshams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years' training, Great Northern Rallway, England, Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept. of G. I. P. Rallway in 1908, was in charge of Gwalior Light Rallway and subsequently worked as District Traffic Superintendent. G. I. P. Was Claims Superintendent from 1922 to 1924; officiated as Deputy Traffic Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating Ohief Traffic Manager; in 1928 was elected by Rallway Board to organise the new department of State Rallways Publicity and was Chief Publicity Officer; in 1929 he went on

deputation to Europe and America to supervise the inauguration of extensive publicity schemes on behalf of Indian Railways; in March 1930 was appointed Chief Transportation Superintendent and in 1931 was made Agent. Address: Railway Lourd, Delhi and Simla.

TYMMS, FREDERICK, M.C. (1916); Chevaller, Ordre de la Courenne (1917); Belgian Croix de Giucrre (1917), C.I.E. (1935); Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society; Director of Civil Aviation in India. b. 4 August 1889. Home Civil Service; South Lancashire Regiment; Royal Flying Corps and Rayal Air Force during war; Air Ministry Civil Aviation Department, 1919, Air Ministry Superintendent of the Cairo-Karachi Air Route, 1927; Chief Technical Assistant, Civil Aviation Department, 1928; Director, Civil Aviation, India, 1931. Publications: Part author "Commercial Air Transport," 1926; "Flying for Air Survey Photography", Scientific papers on Air Navigation and Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. Address: Simla and Delhi.

JJAL SINGH, SARDAR, M.A. (Punjab), Landlord and Millowner. b. 27 Dec. 1895 Educ: Govt. College, Lahore. Went to England in 1920 as member of Sikh Deputation HIJAL to press the claims of the Sikh community before the joint Parliamentary Committee, has been member of Shromani Gurdwara Committee since 1921 member of Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee: Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee and Provincial Cotton Committee since 1925; elected member, Punjab Legis. Council; was member and Hon. Secretary of Punjab Reforms Committee which co-operated with the Simon Commission; served on Punjab Unemployment Committee; Hydro-Electric Enquiry Committee, Punjab Retrenchment Committee, Punjab Compulsory Primary Education Committee; Presided over non-Government Schools Conference, Punjab, 1928; was selected delegate for Round Table Conference, 1930; served on Federal Structure Committee; on the Business Committee of the Round Table Conference; was invited in 1931 to attend meetings of Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference. tee and Minorities Committee of the R. T. Conference. Presided over Punjab Sikh Political Conference, 1982; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 1982; Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 1933. iddress: Mianchanu, Punjab.

UMAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, THE HON.
AL' HAJ MAJOR-GENERAL NAWAB RANA
MALIK, SIR, G. B. E., K.C.I.E., C. B. E., M.Y. O.,
Wember, Council of State Member of the
Council of the Secretary of State for India,
1929-34 and Deputy London Herald, Delhi
Durbar, Landlord, b. 1874. Son and Herr
Nawabzada Captain Malik Khizar Hayat
khan Tiwana, O.B.E. Educ Atchison
Clucfe's College, Lahore, was given Hon,
commission in 18th K.G.O., attended King
Edward's Coronation Durbar at Delhi;
Selved in Somaliland; joined Tilbet Expedition; Imperial Attache to the late Ameer

of Afghanistan, attended King George's Coronation Durbar at Delhi; saw active service in the world war in France and Mesopotamia; (mentioned in despatches) Mons. Star 1914; Member Provincial Eccruiting Board; represented Punjab, Delhi War Conference in 1918, served in the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in despatches) made Colonel, Member, Esher Committee, 1920, has been President of the National Horse Breeding and Show Society of India. A. D. C. (Hon. tor life) to H. M. the King-Emperor (1930); attended Silver Jubilee function in London (1934). Address: Kaira, Dist. Shahpur, Punjab.

URQUHART, DR. WILLIAM SPENCE, M.A., D Litt. (Abdn.), D D. (Hon. Abdn.); Doctor of Law; D.L. (Hon. Calcutta); Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1928-1930; Principal, Scottish Church College since 1928. b. 1877. m. Margaret Macaskill, d of Rev. Murdoch Macaskill, Dingwall. Educ.; A berdeen University; New College, Edinburgh; Marburg University, Göttingen University; Professor of Philosophy, Duff. College, Calcutta, 1902; Scottish Churches College, 1908; Member, Indian Universities Congress, 1924 and 1929; Dean of the Facility of Arts, Calcutta University, 1927 and 1931; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 18th August 1928 to Aug. 7th, 1930; Chairman of the Inter-University Board, India, 1931-32. Principal, Scottish Church College, since 1928. Publications: The Historical and the Eternal Christ, (1910); Pantheism and the Value of Life, (1919); Theosophy and Christian Thought, (1922); Vedanta and Modern Thought, (1928); Contributor to Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethies. Address: Principal's House, Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

USMAN, THE HON. SIR MAHOMED, K.C.I.E. (1983) B.A., b. 1884 m.d. of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabudin Sahib Bahadur, B.A. Educ: Madras Christian College. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-1925: Hon. Pres. Magte., 1910-20; Fellow of the Madras University; 1921-34 and Chancellor of Madras, Andhra and Anna Main Universities, May to August 1934; Member, Town Plauning Trust, 1921-25; Chairman of Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 1921-23; Member, Publicity Board, 1918 and 1921-22; President, Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman, Madras, President, Board of Visitors to the Govt. Mahomedan Coll. and Hon. Visitor, Government School of Arts and Crafts, 1923-25; Member, Madras Excise Licensing Board, 1922-25; gave evidence before the Reforms Committees and the Jail Committee. Elected Member, Madras Legis. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; Member, Excutive Council 1925-34; President, Madras Children's Aid Society, 1925-1928; Chairman, H. R. H. The Frince of Wales' Children's Hospital Fund; Chairman, the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Madras, 1925; President, Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India. Khan Sahib, 1920; Khan Bahadur, 1921; Kaisar-l-Hud Second

Class, 1923. Knighted, 1928; K.C.I.E. (1933). Officiating Governor of Madras, May-August 1934. Address: Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

VACHHA, JAMSHEDJI BEJANJI, Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., Commissioner of Income

Tax, Bombay Presidency, b. 26 May 1870. m.

Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A. Educ:
Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government Service as Deputy Collector, 1902. Officiated as joint Socretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue in 1932, 1933 and 1934. Publications: The Bombay Income Tax Manual. Address: Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

VAZIFDAB, SOHRAB SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), LIEUT-COLONED, I.M.S, J.P., Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College; Senior Physician and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital; Superintendent, B. J. Hospital for Children, Bombay, b. 1 August 1883. m. to Mary Hormusit Wadia. Educ. Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London Entered I. M. S. in 1908. During the Great War served in German, E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia. Appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College in 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital in 1926. Address: 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Bombay.

VELINKER, SHRIKRISHNA GUNAJI, B.A.,

LL.B. (Bombay), J.P. (1903); Holder of
Certificate of Honour, Council of Legal
Education, Trinity (1909); of the Honourable
Society of Lincoln's Inn; Bar-at-Law,
Trinity, (1909). b. 12 April. 1868. m. to
Prabhavatibti, d. of Rao Bahadur Makund
Ramchander, Executive Engr., Bombay.
Educ.: St. Xavier's College, Bombay.
Enrolled as pleader, High Court, Bombay in
January 1893; called to the Bar in June 1909.

In prominent practice in the High Court at
Bombay and criminal courts of the Presidency.
One of the Commissioners appointed under
the Defence of India Act to try culprits in
Ahmedabad and Viramgam arson and murder
cuser, 1919; President, Tribunal of Appeal
under City of Bumbay Improvement Act,
Sept. 1921 to April 1923. Elected Member,
Bombay Bar Council, and Vice-President
since 1933. Secry, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana,
1807-1908. Publications: Law of Gaming
and Wagering and the Law of Compulsory
Land Acquisition and Compensation Address:
Ratan House, 425, Lamington Road (South),
Bombay.

VENKATA, REDDI, SIR KURMA, Kt., B.A., Member of the Executive Council, Madras Government. b. 1875. m. R. Laxmi Kantamma. Educ.: Arts College, Rajahmundry, Madras Christian College, and Madras Law College. Led the non-Brahmin deputation to the Joint Parliamentary Cemmittee on Indian Constitutional Reforms

in 1919; Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, 1920; Minister of Agriculture and Industries to the Madras Government, 1920-23; Member of the Madras Legislative Council, 1920-26; Member of the Senate of the Madras University, 1924-26; Member of the Syndicate of the Andhra University, 1924-26; appointed Indian Delegate to the League Assembly at Geneva, 1928, and Agent to the Government of India in S. Africa, 1929-32; Member of Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1934. Ag. Governor of Madras, 1934. Ag. Governor of Madras, 1936. Address: Secretariat, Madras.

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON. MR JUSTICE M., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras. b. 18 July 1878. Educ.: Free Church Mission Institution, Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Was enrolled High Court Vakil in 1003; Practised from 1903-1921 in partnership with Mr V. Radhakrishnaiya under the firm name of Messrs. Venkatasubba Rao and Radhakrishnaiya. Had a large and leading practice on the Original Side of the High Court. Election Commissioner, 1921-22; apptd. to the High Court Bench, 17 Nov. 1921; Officiating Chief Justice, Madras High Court, 27th July to 29th September 1935. Delivered Convocation address, the Andhars University. December 1933; appointed Member, Indian Delimitation Committee, 30th September 1935; President, Annadana Samajam, The Madras Seva Sadan, and Dist. Scout Council Address. Spur Tank Houses, Spur Tank Road, Egmore, P. O. Madras.

VIEIRA DECASTRO, MOST REV. THEOTONIOS MANOEL RIBEIRO, D.D., D.C.L.; R. C. Bishop of San Thome de Mylapore, since 1899-1929, Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies since 1929. b. Oporto, 1859. Educ. Gregorian Uni., Rome. Address: Nova Goa.

VIJAYARAGHAVACHABYA, DIWAN BAHADUR SIR T., K.B.E. (1926); Vice-Chairman,
Imperial Council of Agricultural Research
from 1929. b. August 1875. Educ: Presidency
College, Madras, Joined Provincial Service,
1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation,
from 1912 to 1917; Secretary to the Board
of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land
Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919-32.
Collector and District Magistrate, 1920.
Commissioner for India, British Empires
Exhibition, 1922-25; Member, Legislative
Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries,
1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened
Canadian National Exhibition, August 1926,
Member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29.
Address: Simls.

VIRA-VALA, DARBAE SHRI. Dewon Rajkot

VIRA-VALA, DARBAR SHRI, Dewon Rajkot State since October 1931.

January, 1888. Educ. at Rajkumar College. Rajkot Wing Master, Rajkumar College. Adviser to the Thakore Sahet, Chuda. Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur; Manager, Lathi State; Dewan, Porbandar State, Dewan, Junagadh State; District Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha up to 1st April 1927; Huzur Personal Assistant to His

Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot up to October 1931. Address: Bagasra, Kathiawar.

Kathlawar.

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NDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN HOPE, Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T., GMS.I., G.M. I.E., O.B E, D.L., T.D, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Born: 24th Sept 1887; eldest son of 1st Marquess and Hon Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter of 4th Lord Ventry.

Succeeded father 1908.

Married ' 1911, Doreen Maud, and daughter of Rt. Hon Sir F. Milner, 7th Bt Twin sons, three daughters Heir s. Earl of Hopetoun, q.v

Educated: Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun 1703, Viscount Althrie, Baron Hope, 1703; Baron Hopetoun (UK) 1809; Baron Niddry (UK) 1814; Lord Lieutenant of West



Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933; Director of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd., British Assets Trust Ltd; President of Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organisation, 1924-26, President of Navy League, 1924-31, Chairman, Departmental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural produce, 1923: Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28; Chairman Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933. Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April

1936.

Recreations: Golf, Shooting.

Address: The Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Viceregal Lodge, Simla. Private Secretary: J. G. Laithwaite, Esq.

Military Secretary: Lt-Col. H H. Stable.

Surgeon: Lt Colonel H. H Elliot.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. General Sir Robert A. Cassels, G.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., (Commander-in-Chief in India).

The Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, KCSI, CB.E., I.C.S. (Industries and Labour).

The Hon'ble Sir N. N. SIRCAR, Kt, Bar-at-Law, (Law).

The Hon'ble Sir James Grigg, KCB (Finance).

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY CRAIK, Bart, K.C.S I. (Home). The Hon'ble Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Kt, C.S.I., CIE., E. (Education, Health and Lands).

The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir ZAFRULLAH KHAN, Kt. (Railway and Commerce).



BENGAL: HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT
HON'BLE SIR JOHN
ANDERSON, P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.I.E. Governor of Bengal.

Born: 8th July, 1882.

Married: Christina (d 1920) 3rd daughter of the late Andrew Mackenzie of Edinburgh. One Son and one Daughter.

Educated · George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and Edinburgh and Leipzig Universities

Entered the Colonial Office in 1905. Secretary of the Northern Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909; Secretary of the West African Currency Committee, 1911; Principal Clerk

in the Office of Insurance Commissioners, 1912; Secretary to Insurance Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of Shipping, 1917-19; Additional Secretary to the Local Government Board, April 1919; Second Secretary, Ministry of Health, 1919; Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, 1919-22, Joint Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1920. Permanent Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, 1922 to 1932

Assumed charge as Governor of Bengal 1932.

Address: Government House, Calcutta.

Private Secretary: L. G PINNELL, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Colonel R. B. Butler, C B E, M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE SIR JOHN ACKROYD WOODHEAD, K.C.S I., C I E., I.C S (Vice-President).

THE HON'BLE KHWAJA SIR NAZIM-UD-DIN, K.C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE SIR ROBERT NIEL REID, KCI.E., C.SI., I.CS.

THE HON'BLE SIR BROJENDRA LAL MITTER, K.C.S.I.

Ministers.

THE HON'BLE NAWAB SIR MOHI-UD-DIN FAROQUI, KHAN BAHADUR.

THE HON'BLE SIR BIJOY PRASAD SINGH ROY, KT.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR M. AZIZUL HAQUE.

BIHAR: HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR JAMES DAVID
SIFTON, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor
of Bihar.

Born: 17th April 1878, son of Thomas Elgood Sifton.

Educated · Godolphin School, St Paul's School and Magdalen College, Oxford, M.A.

Married . Harriette May, daughter of Thomas William Shettle: two sons and two daughters

Entered Indian Civil Service, 27th Nov 1902 and served in Bengal as Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Assistant Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur, 1904; Joint Magistrate



and Deputy Collector, March 1911, Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, April 1912; Settlement Officer, Chota Nagpur, 1913; Magistrate and Collector of Shahabad, 1915, Secretary to Government, Financial and Municipal Departments, August, 1917, Deputy Commissioner, Ranchi, December, 1923, Chief Secretary to Government, Bihar and Orissa, March, 1925; Member Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, May 1927; Offig. Governor of Bihar and Orissa, June 1929 and again June 1930.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar and Orissa, 7th April 1932

Recreations Tennis, Golf and Shooting.

Clubs: East India United Service, Bengal United Service, Calcutta

Address · Governor's Camp, Bihar

Private Secretary
Major P. T CLARKE.

Members of the Executive Council

The Hon'ble Babu Nirsu Narayan Sinha, MA, B.L.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. C. TALLENTS, CSI.CIE., I.C.S.

Manasters

The Hon'ble Sir Ganesh Datta Singh, Kt

The Hon'ble Mr Saiyid Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law.



BOMBAY: His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C., 5th Baron, cr. 1880, Governor of Bombay.

Born: 8th May 1895. Son of 4th Baron and Helena, daughter of late H. von Flesch-Brunningen, Imperial Councillor, Vienna.

Succeeded his father in 1933.

Married: 1919, Lady Doreen Geraldine Browne,

youngest daughter of the 6th Marquess of Sligo.

Heir: S. Hon. Norton Cecil Michael Knatchbull.

Born: 11th February, 1922.

Educated: Wellington, R.M.A., Woolwich. Served European War, 1915-18 (despatches thrice, M.C.); M.P. (U) Ashford Division, Kent, 1931-33; Parliamentary Private Secretary to Secretary of State for India, 1932-33.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay on 9th December, 1933.

Address: Government House, Bombay.

Private Secretary: C. H. Bristow, B.A. (Cantab), I.C.S., J.P.

Military Secretary: Lt.-Colonel C. G. Toogood, D.S.O.

Surgeon: MAJOR P. A. OPIE, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Members of Executive Council;

THE HON'BLE SIR ROBERT DUNCAN BELL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., M.A., B.Sc. (Ed.), J.P. (Vice-President).

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR D. B. COOPER, J.P.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR S. T. KAMBLI, B.A., LL.B., J.P.

THE HON'BLE SIR ALI MAHOMED KHAN DEHLAVI, KT.

ENTRAL PRO-VINCES: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HYDE CLARENDON GOWAN, B.A. (Oxon), K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S., J.P., Governor of Central Provinces.

Born: 4th July 1878. Married: Edna Gowan (nee Brown) 1905.

Educated at Elstree School 1889-92; Rugby School, 1892-97; New College, Oxford, 1897-1901; University College, London, 1901-02.



Under Secretary to C. P. Government, 1904-08; officiated as Under Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Government of India, July to November 1908. Settlement Officer, Hoshangabad District 1913-18; Financial Secretary to Government of C. P. 1918-1921, Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur 1923-25; Financial Secretary to Government 1925-27; Chief Secretary, March 1927; Revenue and Finance Member, C. P. Government, July 1932.

Assumed charge as Governor of C. P. 16th September, 1933.

Address: Government House, Nagpur.

Private Secretary: CAPT. J. H. CAESAR, M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE MR. E. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, Bar-at-Law. THE HON'BLE MR. EYRE GORDON, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE MR. B. G. KHAPARDE, B.A., LL.B.
THE HON'BLE RAI BAHADUR K. S. NAYUDU, B.A., LL.B.



ADRAS: HIS EXCEL-LENCY JOHN FRANCIS ASHI EY, LORD ERSKINE, GCI.E., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS. Born: 26th April 1805.

Born: 26th April, 1895, eldest son of 12th earl of Mar and Kellie.

M a r r i e d: 1919 Lady Marjorie Heivey, eldest daughter of 4th Marquess of Bristol, q v, four sons.

Hew: s. Master of Erskine, q v.

Educated: Eton, Christ Church, Oxford

Lieut. R. of O Scots Guards, late Lieut. Scots Guards, M.P. (U) Westonsuper-Mare Division of Somerset 1922-23 and since 1924. Asst Private Secretary (unpaid) to Rt. Hon. Welter Long, (1st Lord of

Admiralty), 1920-21; Parliamentary Private Secretary (unpaid) to the Postmaster-General, (Sir W. Joynson Hicks), 1923; Principal Private Secretary (unpaid) to Home Secretary 1924; Assistant Government Whip in National Government, 1932.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras 15th November 1934.

Address: Government House, Madras.

Private Secretary . D. H. ELWIN, I.C.S.

Military Secretary . MAJOR T. F. H. J. J KELLY, O B.E.

Surgeon: Major D P. Johnstone, CI.E., O.B.E., R.A M.C. (Retd.)

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, Kt

THE HON'BLE RAO BAHADUR A. T. PANNIRSELVAM.

THE HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SOUTER, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE MR. G. T. H. BRACKEN, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Minasters :

THE HON'BLE THE RAJA OF BOBBILI, K.C.I.E.

THE HON'BLE MR. P. T. RAJAN.

THE HON'BLE DIWAN BAHADUR S. KUMARASWAMY REDDIYAR.

RISSA: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN AUSTEN HUB-BACK, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., M.A. (Cantab.), Governor of Orissa.

Born: 27th February, 1878.

Married: Bridget Alington Royds.

Educated: Winchester and King's College, Cambridge. Assistant Magistrate and Collector and Settlement Officer in Bengal; Settlement Officer, 1909; Joint

and

Magistrate



Collector, 1910; Transferred to Bihar and Orissa, 1912, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1913; temporarily employed by Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, 1915; Magistrate and Collector, 1916; served under Government of India, Army Department, 1918; Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department, 1919; Director of Land Records, 1923; Offg. Commissioner, 1925; confirmed 1928; Offg. Member, Board of Revenue, 1932; member, Governor's Executive Council, B. & O. 1935.

Assumed charge as first Governor of Orissa on 1st April 1936.

Address: Government House, Puri.

Deputy

Private Secretary: J. S. WILCOCK, Esq., I.C.S.

Administration.

Chief Secretary: P. T. MANSFIELD, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

Development Secretary: A. F. W. DIXON, Esq., I.C.S.

Law Secretary: DIWAN BAHADUR C. GOVINDAN NAIR.

Public Works Secretary: A. VIPAN, Esq.



PUNJAB: H I S EXCELLENCY SIR HERBERT WILLIAM EMERSON, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., Governor of Punjab. Born: 1st June 1881.

E d u c a t e d: Calday Grange Grammar School; Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Manager, Bashahr State, 1911-14; Superintendent and Settlement Officer, Mandi State, 1915; Assistant Commissioner and Settlement Officer, Punjab, 1917;

Deputy Commissioner, 1922; Secretary to Government, Finance Department, 1926; Chief Secretary to Government, Punjab, 1927-28; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department 1930-32.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 13th April, 1933.

Address: Punjab Governor's Camp.

Private Secretary: Major R. T. Lawrence, C.I.E., M.C.

MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE SIR D. J. BOYD, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

THE HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR NAWAB MUZAFFAR KHAN, C.I.E.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE SIR JOGENDRA SINGH.

THE HON'BLE MALIK SIR FIROZ KHAN NOON.

THE HON'BLE DR. SIR GOKUL CHAND NARANG, M.A., Ph.D.

VINCES: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HARRY GRAHAM HAIG,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.S.I.,
Governor of the United
Provinces.

Born: 13th April 1881.

Married: Violet May Deas, daughter of J. Deas, I.C.S. (retired).

Educated: Wichester and New Colleges, Oxford.

Entered Indian Civil Service, 1905; Under-Secretary to Government of



U. P. 1910-12; Indian Army Reserve of Officers, 1915-19, Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Finance Department, 1920; Secretary, Fiscal Commission, 1921-22, attached to Lee Commission, 1923-24. Frivate Secretary to Viceroy, 1925; Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, 1926-30; Home Member, Government of India, 1930-34.

Assumed charge as Governor of the U. P. on 6th December, 1934.

Address: Governor's Camp, U. P.

Private Secretary: MAJOR D. A. BRETT, M.C.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

THE HON'BLE KUNWAR SIR MAHARAJ SINGH, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Bar-at-Law.

THE HON'BLE MR. J. M. CLAY, C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Ministers:

THE HON'BLE NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD YUSUF, Kt., Bar-at-Law.

THE HON'BLE SIR JWALA P. SRIVASTAVA, KT., M.Sc., A.M.S.T.



AGAR: SHRIMANT
THAKORE SHRI
YAVERKHANJI GAMBHIRKHANJI CHOWAN, the
Ruling Chief of Agar, in
Gujarat States Agency.

Born: On 19th January 1899.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the 4th December 1931.

Educated: At the Tulukdari School at Godhra.

The Thakore Saheb is a keen sportsman and has won many prizes and medals. He is also keen on hunting and

has shot many Tigers and Panthers.

Married: To the daughters of the Thakore Sahebs of Nalia and Napad.

Origin: The Rulers of the State belong to the Chowan (Pavapati clan) of Rajputs who were later converted to the Mahomadan faith and are now classed as Musalmans.

Tota' annual income Rs. 50,000.

Area: 17 square miles with 29 Villages.

The Agar State is situated on the Bank of Ashvan River.

The State enjoys Criminal and Civil powers and is under the direct control of the Political Agent, Gujarat States Agency.

Rule of primogeniture is applied to the State.

The nearest railway station is Kaledia (G. B. S. Rly), at a distance of about five miles from the Capital.

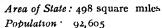
The Thakore Saheb has visited many principal cities in India and has two younger brothers.

A KALKOT: SHRIMANT VIJAYASINH FATTESINH BHOSLE, RAJA SAHEB of Akalkot.

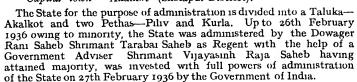
Born: 13th December 1915.

Education: Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, attended for some time the Deccan College, Poona, completed his training in administration at Bangalore and made extensive tours in Northern India.

Married: On 23rd February 1934 Princess Kamla Raje (Shanta Devi) of Gwalior but unfortunately Shrimant Shanta Devi Ram Saheb expired on 19th March 1934 at Akalkot.



Capital town Akalkot (Sholapur District).



Judicial: An independent High Court Bench established in 1931.

Educational · Primary education free to backward and depressed classes and girls of all castes and creeds Free Secondary education to girls. Scholarships and freeships in Secondary and Higher education A separate High School for girls has been newly opened

Local Self-Government: Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka District Local Board

General: A New Water Works Scheme costing about Rs. 10.25 lacs is nearing completion Provision for a bridge on the Bori river has been made in this project. Town-planning and removing congestion in the town is in progress. A Development Scheme has been undertaken.

Dewan: Mr V. B. Parulekar, B.A. He is also the District Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge.

Chief Police Officer: RAO BAHADUR S. R. JAGDALB

State Engineer in charge Akalkot Water Works: Mr. B. M. BACHAL, L.C.E.



UNDH: SHRIMANT
BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO alias BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI,
the Ruler of Aundh, is a
graduate of the Bombay
University and a treaty
Chief. His age is 67 and he
is married to Shrimati Saubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb
alias Maisaheb from the
Rode family of Poona.

Heir-Apparent: SHRI-MANT BHAGWANTRAO alias BAPUSAHEB who is 16 years of age.

Shrimant Pantsaheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the State in 1924. Its strength consists of 39 members with a predominating popular element. A notable feature of the Assembly is that it includes two female members. The Assembly is competent to discuss any subject and pass resolutions without restrictions, while the Annual Budget is passed item by item.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931, a Darbar has been formed to run on the administration. It is a miniature Executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and a minister appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Assembly. The Ruler takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and is making vigorous efforts in that direction.

Shrimant Pantsaheb is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited Picture Verul, Pictorial Ajanta, Pictorial Ramayana and the Life of Shivaji in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical exercise and has written in English a book on the subject called "The Surya Namaskars," which has become very popular throughout India.

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have got Village Panchayats.

ALASINOR: His Highness Nawab SAHFB Babi SHRI JAMIATKHANII. BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Balasinor State, in the Gujarat Agency.

Born: 10th November 1894.

Ascended the Gadi on 31st December 1915.

Educated: At the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, where he achieved the Diploma Afterwards His Highness joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun and returned with success He is allowed to wear the Imperial Cadet Corps uniform. His Highness is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi. He is also endowed with the



natural gift of composing drama and plays which are well admired

in the province of Gujarat.

Married: First with H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas: (1) H. H. Shri Sardar Begum Saheba. (2) H. H. Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H. H. Shri Zohra Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920 who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to two daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His Highness were the decendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Inperial Service at Delhi, who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Military Force: 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Salute: 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency

with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State: 189 square miles.

Population: 52,525 in 1931.



BANGANAPALLE: NAWAB
MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN
BAHADUR, the present
Ruler of Banganapalle, the only
Muslim State in South India.

Born: 1901.

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on the 6th July 1922.

Educated: At St. George Grammar School, Hyderabad, Deccan. The Newington Institution, Madras, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed the Diploma Examination in 1920.

Married: The only daughter of his paternal uncle, Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur, in 1924.

After the death of his first Begam Sahiba in the year 1928, the Nawab Sahib Bahadur re-married in the year 1930, a lady from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur.

Recreation: Tennis and Billiards.

The Ruler exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule, the present Nawab Sahib Bahadur has given practical proof of his keen interest in every branch of the administration and is striving hard to do everything that can be done for the welfare of his loving subjects. The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir-Apparent: NAWAB MIR GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, born 12th October 1925.

Salute: 9 guns. Area of the State: 275 square miles.

Population: 40,000. Annual Revenue: Rs. 4 lakhs.

There are diamond deposits in the State, also copper and coal mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and conditions of working ideal" is the view expressed by Geologists about the Diamond mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain is cholum.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan.

MIR IOBAL HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR, B.A., B.L.

Munsiff: Khazi Ghulam Mahamood Sahib.

Tahsidar: Syed Imam Sahib, B.A.

Magistrate: Syed Ali Naqui Sahib.

ANSDA: HIS HIGHNSES MAHARAWALJI SHREE INDRASINHII PRATAP-SINHII. Ruler of Bansda State in Gujarat, belongs to the Solanki clan of Rajputs and traces his descent from Sidhraj Jaysınh, the famous and illustrious Emperor • of Gujarat in the twelfth century.

Born: 16th February 1888.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Accession to Gadi: 11th November 1911.

Married: A. S. Shreemati Anandkunverba Sahiba, daughter of late Raolji Shree of Mansa.

Clubs: Willingdon Club,

Bombay; Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay; Shree Digvir Club, Bansda. Heir: YUVRAJ SHREE DIGVIRENDRASINHJI SAHIB, born on the 1st October 1927.

Area of State: 215 Square Miles. Revenue: Rs. 7,58,538.

Population: 48,807. Saluie: 9 Guns.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

RELATIVES.

Brother: RAJKUMAR SHREE PRAVINSINHJI.

Nephews: K. S. Narendrasinhji, K. S. Gnanshyamsinhji, K. S. Vikramsinhji, K. S. Bhupendrasinhji, K. S. Pradumansinhji, K. S. NRUPENDRASINHJI.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: H. P. Buch, B.A., LL.B.
Chief Medical Officer: V. B. Mohilè, L.M. & S.
Private Secretary: Mr. G. I. Purohit.

Revenue Officer: MR. V. K. MOHILE.

Treasury Öfficer: MR T. B. UPADHYAY. Nyayadhish: A N. Vansia, BA., LL.B.

Forest Officer: B. H. UPADHYAY, D.D.R.

Police Superintendent: Mr. J. B. CHOWHAN.

Palace Physician: Dr. B. L. Trivedi, M.B.B.S., D.T.M.

State Engineer: M. M. PARMAR, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (London).

Inspector of Schools: Mr. R. Adhvaryu.

Head Master: T. P. Buch, B.A.

Riyasat Officer: Mr. F. R. JADBJA.

Auditor: R. M. GANDHI, F.C.S. (London).

Abkari Supervisor: Mr. G. K. DESAI.

Garden Superintendent: A. S. MAHFUZE, F.R.H.S. (London).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineer: Mr. M. M. PARMAR, B. Sc. (London), A.M.I.C.E.



ANSWARA: His HIGHNESS RAYAN RAI MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHA-RAWALJI SAHIB SHRI SIR PIRTHI SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., (1933) of Banswara.

Born: 15th July Date of succession: 8th January 1914. Invested with full ruling powers in March 1914. Descended from the branch of the premier clan of Shishodia Rajputs now ruling in Mewar, and is twenty-first in descent from Maharawal Jagmal Singhii, who founded Banswara in 1527 A. D.

Educated at the Mayo College,

Aimer. Married.

Hereditary Salute: 15 guns. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

His Highness has proved himself to be a wise and efficient Ruler, and his practical knowledge of the work of each Department in the State has been an important factor in its progress, which has been abundantly manifested by the increase of the State revenue and the general well-being of the people. On the outbreak of the Great War (1914-1919), His Highness offered his personal services and placed the resources of the State at the disposal of Government.

Recreations: Riding, Shooting, Outdoor games, etc.

Herr-Apparent: Maharaj Raj Kumar Sahib Shri Chandraveer Singhji, born in 1909.

Second S.m.: MAHARAJ KUMAR SAHIB SHRI NARPAT SINGHJI, born in May 1921.

Area of State: 1946 square miles. Revenue: Rs. 9 lacs.

Population: 2,60,670. Infantry: Prithwi Rifles.

Banswara, the Southernmost State in Rajputana, has been described as the most beautiful portion of Rajputana, especially just after the rains. The principal rivers are the Mahi and the Anas. The State is believed to be rich in minerals, and has been twice surveyed and settled, the last Land Revenue Settlement was made in 1914-1917. State has many archaeological relics, and considerable fertile soil. Capital: Banswara of 10,244 population, about 60 miles distant from Ratlam and 64 miles from Dohad on B. B. & C. I. Ry. Dak

Bungalow at the Capital. Administration of the State is conducted by His Highness with the assistance of a Diwan on Political, Foreign and Judicial side, and a Home Minister on the Executive side. Besides, the State has a Iudicial and a Legislative Council, of which the Diwan is President

Agency: Southern Rajputana States Agency.

Diwan: Mr. JITENDRA S. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate. Home Minister: Mr. NAND LAL BANERJI.

Private Secretary to His Highness: MR. FAUJ MAL KOTHARI.

PARAMBA RAJA SHREE
NARAYAN CHANDRA
BIRBAR MANGARAJ MAHAPATRA, Ruling Chief of Baramba
State, Eastern States Agency.

The State was founded by Hatakishore Rout in 1305 A D The Present Ruler is the 22nd descendant of the dynasty.

Born: on the 10th January 1914 Succeeded to the Gadr: On the 20th August 1922; was formally installed on the 16th January 1935 when the State was released from the minority administration of the Government.

Education: Passed the Chiefs' College Diploma Examination from the Raj-Kumar College, Raipur in 1931 and then educated in the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad



Married: On the 24th May 1934 to the eldest Princess of late Rajkumar Dayanidhi Deb and grand-daughter of Sir Basudeb Sudhal Deb, K C.I E, late Raja of Bamra.

General: Compulsory primary education is imparted free throughout the State to all, irrespective of caste and creed. Several schools have been opened specially for the low caste people in order to encourage education of aboriginal classes. There is also a Secondary School in the State. For higher studies and technical training State stipends are granted. Madat (prepared opium) and liquor are strictly prohibited in the State. People receive every kind of medical aid free from two charitable dispensaries maintained by the State.

Forest materials and agricultural produce are the chief exports from the State The State is famous for its Maniabandhi cloth which has a large sale in most parts of Orissa. Home industry such as weaving, making baskets, ornaments, ivory works and brass wares, etc, are fostered by the State. Cattle rearing and agriculture are the main profession of the general masses.

Heir: Jubraj Shree Krishna Chandra Deb: born on the 19th April 1935. Area: 142 sq. miles. Population 46,688. Annual Income: Rs. 1,00,000.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Diwan: MANDARDHAR NAIK, ESQR., B.A.

Asst. Diwan: RAGUNATH MISHRA, ESQR., B.A. Chief Medical Officer: Dr. Surendra Kumar Das.

Inspector of Police: Gunanidhi Patnaik, Esqr.

Forest Officer: Janardan Patnaik, Esor.

Head Master, Mohan Subudhi Secondary School: Kulamani Rath, Esgr., B.A.

Office Superintendent: PEARYMOHAN PATNAIK, ESQR.



ARIA: Major His Highness MAHARAOL SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born: 10th July 1886.

Educated: At Rajkumar Rajkot; College, Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun,

and in England.

Married: In 1905 to Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilharkunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi: February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War

(1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).

Second Son: RAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI.

Grandson, eldest son of Herr-Apparent: RAJ KUMAR SHREE Jitsinhji.

Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned Pava-paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Area of State: 813 square miles. Population: 159,429.

Gross Average Revenue: Twelve lacs. Salute: Permanent 9; Personal 11.

Recreation: Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting etc.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan: RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B. Officer Commanding State Forces: LT.-Col. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI

Personal Staff Officer: Captain KALLIANSINH.

Sar Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate: U. J. SHAH, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate: M. V. Sheth, Esq.

Medical Department: Dr. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S.

Electrical Department: M. L. PATEL, Esq., D.F.H. (London).

P. W. D. Department: C. S. MALKAN, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E.

Education Department: G. L. PANDYA, Esq., M.A., B.T. Banking Department: CHANDULAL N. SHAH, Esq.

BARODA: HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND-1-KHAS-1DOWLAT-1-ENGLISHIA
MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO
GAEKWAR SENA KHAS KHEL
SAMSHER BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.
CIE, LL.D., Maharaja of
BARODA.

Born: 1863. Ascended the gadi 1875; Invested with full powers in 1881.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1880 Shri Chimnabai Saheb, a princess belonging to the House of Tanjore, who died in 1885. Married Second time in 1885, Shri Chimnabai Saheb of the Ghatge family of the Dewas State.



Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931. The Minister was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by His Highness, 1932.

Publications.

(1) From Cæsar to Sultan; (2) Famine notes; (3) Speeches; (4) Selected letters.

Recreation: Billiards, tennis, shooting, Shikar, etc.

Address: Baroda, Gujerat, Western India

Heir: Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratapsinh Gaekwar.

Area of the State: 8,164 square miles.

Population: 2,443,007 (1931). Revenue: Rs. 247 30 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI, K C I.E., Dewan.

COUNCILLORS.

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR (Karma Sachiv).

COL KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH B.A., (Mantra Sachiv & Khangi Karbhari).

MANILAL BALABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (PENN) (Mantra Sachw).

GOPAL KRISHNA DANDEKAR, B.A., LL.B., Legal Remembrancer.



BARWANI: HIS HIGH-NESS DEVISINGHJI, RANA SAHEB of Barwani (Minor), Central India.

Born: On 19th July 1922.

Ascended the gadi on 21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a descendant of the Udaipur Ruling House. None of the rulers of Barwani was

ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Daly College, Indore.

Area of State: 1,178 square miles.

Population: 141,110.

Revenue: About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute: 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President.

DIWAN BAHADUR H. N. GOSALIA, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member.

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member.

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B.

BAUDH: RAJA NARAYAN PRASAD DEV, the present Ruler of Baudh.

Born: On the 14th March, 1904.
Educated: At the Rajkumar
College, Raipur, where he passed
the Diploma Examination with
brilliant success and distinction
heading the list of successful
candidates from all the Chiefs'
Colleges in India

Succeeded: On the 10th March 1913 and was installed on the Gadi on the 14th March 1925.

Married The second sister of the present Ruler of Athmallik State in 1923.

Baudh is an ancient principality founded in the early part of the 11th Century A.D. The rulers of this State belong to the



Solar Race and the present ruler is 43rd in descent from the founder. The Raja Saheb is a very able administrator and a sympathetic Ruler. He is held in high esteem by his subjects and officials alike. All the Political Officers of the British Government who visited the State from time to time left with very high appreciation of the administration. The Raja Saheb was invested with the powers of a Sessions Judge in 1933. He represented the Rulers of Orissa States at the Chamber of Princes from 1929-31 and has again been re-elected this year for another term. There have been vast and marked improvements in all branches of administration during his rule and further improvements are in the offing There are three fully equipped hospitals in the State and also one veterinary hospital The present Ruler has established a High School at the Headquarters, two middle schools in the interior and has greatly increased the number of Primary Schools. Numerous buildings have been constructed for State institutions both at Headquarters and in the interior. Construction and improvements of roads and irrigation schemes are in hand During the minority of the Ruler, the Baudh-Daspalla road joining this State with two Railway heads, Sambalpur in the north and Khordha Road in the South was constructed at considerable expense. In furtherance of quick communications, the construction of telephone lines throughout the State is now in progress.

During the Great War the State and its people stood loyally by the British Government. The total war contributions and subscriptions towards the various funds and loans amounted to Rs. 2,90,385. The Ruler also made liberal contributions towards the Vicery's Earthquake Funds, Flood Refe Fund, Silver Jubilee Fund, etc., etc.

Area of the State: 1,264 sq. miles. Annual Income: Rs. 4,50,000.

Post and Telegraph Office: Baudh-Raj Railway Station: Sambalpur, (BN Ry)



HAVNAGAR: His High-NESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE KRISHNA- KUMAR SINHJI, MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar.

Born: 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated: Harrow, England

Married: In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

Succeeded to the Gadi: the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhii. KCSI, on 17th July 1919. Invested with full

Heir-Apparent : Maharaj Kumar Shri Veerbhadrasinhji Second Son: Maharaj Kumar Shri Shivabhadrasinhji.

Area of the State: 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,89,22,590.

Population (1931): 500,274.

ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Chief Products: Grain, Cotton, Sugar Cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the State Council.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: SIR PRABHASHANKAR D. PATTANI, K C.I.E.

Members:

DIWAN BAHADUR T. K. TRIVEDI.

KHAN BAHADUR S. A. GOGHAWALA, MA, LL.B., Bar-at-Law. MR. A. P. PATTANI, M A. (Cantab).

Salute: 13 guns. Capital Town: Bhavnagar. BIJAWAR: HIS HIGHNESS
BHARAT DHARAMINDU MAHARAJA SAWAI SIR
SAWANT SINGH BAHADUR,
K.C.I.E., of Bijawar.

Born: 25th November 1877; ascended the Gadi in June 1900.

Married: First into the Bundelkhandi Ponwar family of Sonrai in Jhansi district and secondly in 1913 into that of Diwan Gajraj Singh, a jagirdar of Datia State who belongs to Karahiya family.



Son: Maharaj Kumar Aman Singhji.

Area of the State: 973 square miles.

Population: 115,852. Gross revenue: 3½ lakhs.

Salute: 11 guns.

Railway Station: Harpalpur, G.I.P. Railway, 57 miles lorry

service.

ADMINISTRATION.

Diwan:

SARDAR BASHESHAR SARUP.

Naib Dewan:

DEWAN CHHATERJIT SINGH.

Chief Secretary:

PANDIT MAHADEO RAO.

Private Secretary:

AITMAD-UD-DAWLAH
M. RAFAT ALI QURRESHI.

Revenue Officer:

L. RAGHUBIR CHAND.

Nazim:

Mr. Laxmi Narayan, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police:
M. GULAB KHAN.



BUNDI: HIS HIGHNESS
HADENDRA SHIROMANI
DEO SAR BULAND RAI
MAHARAO RAJA ISHWARI
SINGH BAHADUR OF BUNDI.

Born: 8th March 1893, succeeded to the Gadi on 8th August 1927.

Educated: Privately.

Hew-apparent: Maharaj

Kumar Bahadur Singh,

His Highness is the head of the Hada clan of Chauhan Rajputs and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana.

Bundi is one of the most picturesque towns in Rajputana.

Area of State: 2,220 square miles. Population in 1931, 2,16,722.

Revenue: Rs. 12,98,000 Hali and Rs. 3,51,000 Kaldar (British Coin).

Salute: 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs. 1,20,000.

COUNCIL.

Dewan and Finance Member: MAJOR W. F. WEBB, I.A.

Ju'icial Member: Pandit Deoki Nandan Chaturvedi, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member: Thakur Mahendra Singh Ranawat.

Home Member: KANWAR SHEONATH SINGH.

Member without Portfolio: Munshi Khadim Hussain.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary: Mr. Sohan Lal R. Jhamaria.

Inspector General of Police: Pandit Washeshar Nath Datta.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. D. N. Ahluwalia, M.B.

Accountant General: PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVE.

Executive Engineer: Mr. C. M. PAREKH, B.E., M.R., SAN. I,
M.I.H.E.

Superintendent of Customs and Forests: Thakur Mahipal Singh.

Sessions Judge: PANDIT JAGMOHAN NATH TIKKU, B.A., LL.B

AMBAY: His Highness NAZA MUDDAULAH MUMTAZ-UL-MULK Momin-Khan Bahadur DILAVERIUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSAIN YAVER KHAN BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay, (A First Class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of the Nazam-i-Sani Family of Persia.

Born: 16th May 1911. Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st January 1915. Ascended 13-12-30 with full powers.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe accompanied by his tutor and companion.



Area of State: 392 sq. miles.

Population: 87,761 (Census 1931).

Revenue: Rs. 14 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years).

Salute: 11 guns.

Political Relations:—With the Government of India, through Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, Baroda.

His Highness has prescribed a schedule of subjects in which His Highness has got plenary powers of disposal for joint deliberations with the Dewan and the Private Secretary. Thus a miniature Cabinet form of Government has been introduced as a first step towards reform.

Dewan & Private Secretary:

KRISHNALAL KIRPARAM THAKOR, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

Naib Dewan & Chief Revenue Officer:

RAO SAHEB PURSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish:

MAGANLAL GHELABHAI MEHTA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.



CHAMBA: HIS HIGH-NESS RAJA LAKSHMAN SINGH, the Ruler of Chamba State (Minor), is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years.

Born: On 8th December, 1924.

Succeeded his father on 7th December, 1935.

Being educated: At the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Area of the State: 3,127 square miles.

Population: 1,46,870. Revenue: Rs. 9,00,000.

Salute: 11 guns.

Council of Administration appointed by Government to carry on Minority Administration.

President:
Major P. TOULMIN.

Vice-President and Chief Secretary: DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM.

Judicial Member: LALA RALA RAM.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A.D. 550.

Address: Chamba, Punjab.

HHOTA-UDEPUR: HIGHNESS MAHARAWAL SHRI NAT WARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chowan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh.

Born · 16th November 1906. Succeeded to the Gadi: On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated . At the Rajkumar

College, Raikot.

Married: In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb,



daughter of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Visited Europe in 1926.

Near Relatives: Brother, Capt. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI.

Area of the State: 890.34 square miles.

Population: 1,44,640.

Gross Average Revenue: 12,12,686.

Salute: 9 Guns.

Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; W. I. Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London; S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur. Recreation: Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

Tribute: The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates

of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

- Commanding Officer: CAPT. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, Mulitary I. Force.
 - Dewan: RAO BAHADUR A K. KULKARNI, B.A., J P.

Revenue Officer: Mr. Mahasukh M. Shah, B.A. 3,

- First Class Magistrate and Nyavadhisha; Mr. NATVARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., L.L.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.
 5. Superintendent of Police: K. S. Raisinhji C. Chowan.
- Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent . Dr. R. M DAVY, M.B.BS.
 - 7. State Engineer: Mr. Morarji C. Rupera, L.C.E. 8. Forest Officer: Mr. N. D. Aivengar.



COCHIN: HIS HIGH-NESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G. C. I. E., Maharaja of Cochin State. Born: 30th December

1861.

Ascended the Musnad: 25th March 1932.

Educated: Privately.

Heir: His Highness Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja.

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the south-west corner of India. It has an area of 1,480.28 sq. miles and a population

of 1,205,016. It is bounded on the north by British Malabar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian Sea.

In point of Education the State takes the 1st place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 47 High Schools, 102 Lower Secondary Schools and 878 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 43 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by four Municipalities in the four important towns and 87 Panchayats in the Villages.

The Government of the State is carried in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State is the Diwan. A Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority has been constituted.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, K.C.I.E.

ANTA: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARANAJI SHRI
BHAWANI SINGHJI
SAHEB BAHADUROF—
(RAJPUTANA).

Born: 13th September 1899 A.D. The Ruling family of Danta belongs to the celebrated clan of Parmar Rajputs. The founder of the State, His Highness Maharanaji Shri Jasrajji came from Sind and established the State by way of conquest in 1068 A.D.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Ascended the Gadi: 10th March 1926.



Area of the State: 347 sq. miles. Population: 26,172.

Revenue: Rs. 1,85,000. Salute: 9 guns hereditary.

The State enjoys full plenary powers, and the Ruler is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Succession to Gadi is governed by primogeniture.

Heir-Apparent: Maharajakumar Shri Prithiraj Singhji

Saheb Bahadur, born 22nd July 1928.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Madhusudan Singhji, born 31st May 1933.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Raghuvir Singhji, born on 4th December 1934.

Places.of interest: Shri Ambaji, Shri Koteshwarjı and Shri Kumbhariaji are the places of interest and holy pılgrımage.

STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan: Mr. RAMPRASAD BAPALAL DIVANJI, B.A. (Retired Senior Superintendent and Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department).

Naib-Dewan: Maharaj Shri Prithi Singhji Saheb.

Revenue Commissioner: Maharaj Shri Narayan Singhji Saheb.

Private Secretary: BABU BISHRAM SINGHJI.

First Class Magistrate: Mr. P. P. Desai, B.A., LL.B.

Assistant Revenue Commissioner: MR. R. P. KANHERE, B.Ag.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. S. M. Rao, M.B.B.S.



DATIA: MAJOR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
LOKENDRA SIR
GOVINDSINH JU DEO
BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
Ruler of Datia.

Born: 1886. Ascended the Gadi on 5th August 1907.

His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron

of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs.

He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13 he has shot 172 tigers in India.

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924.

Chief Minister: SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

Area of the State: 912 square miles.

Population: 158,834.

Revenue: About Rs. 18 lakhs. Address: Datia, Central India. HAR (C I). HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA ANAND RAO
PUAR SAHEB BAHADUR
(MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State.

Born: 24th November, 1920.
Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D B E, on 1st August, 1926.

Succeeded to Gadi. On the 1st of August, 1926.

Education His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of a European Guardian and Tutor, Captain M S. Harvey Jones

Salute: 15 guns.

Area of the State. 1,800 24 square miles.

Average Revenue of the State

Rs. 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. *Population* 243,521.

Railway Station: Mhow—33 miles Rutlam—60 miles on B B & C, I Lines.



Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari.

Dewan Bahadur K NADKAR.

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council.
Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu Ramji Saheb Puar

Home and Revenue Member:

MR. RAGHUNATII SAHAI

Military Member:

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting)

Iudicial Member:

MR M N. KHORY, BA, LL.B

Consultative Member and Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch:
RAJ SEVA SAKTA MR. VENKAT RAO C PALKAR

Consultative Member:

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHJI OF BIDWAL

Durbar and Council Secretary:

MR. B. S. BAPAT, MA, LL B.



DHARAMPUR: His Highness Maha-RANA SHRI VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI RANA, Raja Saheb of Dharampur.

Born: 1884.

Ascended the Gadi: 1921.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married in 1905 A. S. Rasikkunverba, daughter of His Highness Maharana

Shri Gambhirsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise in 1907 A. S. Manharkunverba, daughter of Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana.

Heir: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARHARDEVJI. Area of the State: About 800 square miles.

Population: About 115,000. Revenue: Rs. 8½ lakhs. So!ute: 11 guns personal.

STATE COUNCIL.

President:

MR. DULLABHDAS VITHALDAS SARAIYA, B.A., LL.B. Personal Assistant to H. H. the Maharaja Sahib:
MR. BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN MODY.

Revenue Member:

MR SHANTISHANKER JESHANKER DESAI, B.A Law Member and District Magistrate:

MR. PRANLAL DULLABHJI KAMDAR, B.A., LL.B.

Commerce and Industry Member:

Dr. Shankra Kunjakrishna Pillai, Doctor of Public Economy.

HENKANAL SREESREESREE RAJA SANKAR PRATAP SINGH DEO MAHINDRA BAHADUR, Ruler of Dhenkanal, a full fledged State in direct relationship with the Government of India, conspicuous for its traditional devotion and loyalty to the British Crown

Born: 1904

Educated In Rajkumar College, Raipur, Government Ravenshaw College, Cuttack and studied abroad in London and Vienna

His Highness belongs to the famous Kachhawa Rapput family.

Married . The eldest daughter of the Ruler of Serakela, a descendant of Rathor origin

Succeeded to the Gadi in 1918 Area: 1,463 square miles Population. 284,328



DURBAR'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President and Prime Minister: RAJKUMAR N. P. SINGH DEO, B.A. Judicial and Political Minister: DEWAN BAHADUR D N DAS, BA. Development Minister: RAJKUMAR S P SINGH DEO, BA, B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary: PANDIT BAMDEV RATH, Esq. Military Secretary: J. Creffield, Esq., M.B.E. Aid-de-Camb: Subedar Chintamoni Mahamansingh, I.P.M.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

District Magistrate: Manyabar N. A. J. Anderson, Esq. Sub-Divisional Officer, Saddar: Pandit S. Mishra, Esq. Sub-Divisional Officer, Marhi: Pandit G. Mahapatra, Esq., B.A. Revenue Officer: BENOY GHOSH, Esq., B.A. Tahasildars: MUKUNDA PRADHAN, ESQ, B.A, N. C. MAHANTI,

Esq., K. C. Mahanti, Esq., J. Mahanti, Esq.

Conservator of Forests: SBDC Patnaik, B.A., M.R. H., M.E. F.A. Commissioner of Police and Excise: RAI BAHADUR B B BARMAN Assistant Commissioner of Police: PANDIT G MISHRA, Esq., B A Chief Medical Officer: DR S. RAO, MB, BSc

Head Master, English High School, I B BARUA, Esq., BSc

(Cal.), B.T. (Dac.), T.D. (Cantab.)

Supervisor of Primary Education. H Mahanti, Esq.

Engineer (Offg) P.W.D.: Mr. R Behera.

Scouting Deputy Camp Chief: Rajkumar G. P. Singh Deo. Organising Secretary: BENOY GHOSH, Esq., B.A. Superintendent of Agriculture and Irrigation · B SAMANTRAI, Eso Research Officer: PANDIT NAGENDRANATH MAHAPATRA, ESQ

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Judge: Pandit J K. Mishra, Esq., M.A., B.L. Munsiff: N. K. Rai, Esq.



HRANGADHRA: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
MAHARANA SHRI
SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja
Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra
In Kathiawar.

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1911

Educated: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and later in England with private tutors under the guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married: Five times. Has three sons (1) Mahara

Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, (2) Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji, (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch. Population: 88,961. Annual Revenue: Rs. 25,00,000. Dynastic Salute: 13 Guns.

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Chairman, Huzur Secretary & Military Member: Lt. Col. Raj Rana Shri Narsinhsinhji, P. Jhala.

Finance Member: RAO SAHEB CHIMANLAL A. MEHTA, B.A., S.T.C.

Revenue Member: Rana Shri Jaswantsinhji D Jhala.

Political Member: Anantrai N. Manker, M.A.

Secretary to the Council: Balashanker M. Bhatt, High Court Pleader.

Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat

Principal Industries:

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only work of the kind in India.

HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-S A A D A T N I S H A N
HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA
HARINDAR SINGH BRAR BANS
BAHADUR, Ruler of Faridkot
State, Punjab.

Born: On 29th January 1915.

Succeeded to the Gadi Dec 1918 His Highness assumed full ruling Powers on 17th October 1934

Educated At the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic career Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in the year



1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography. His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training in his State.

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of Military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse — His Highness is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially of Polo

Married: The daughter of Sardar Bahadui Sardar Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District, in February 1933

Salute: 11 guns.

Area of State: 643 square miles

Population : 1,64,346

Gross Income : 18 lakhs

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur -

The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore, is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since 1934.

Chief Secretary. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B A.

Home Secretary: Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fatch Singh.

Judicial and Revenue Secretary . Lala Hargobind, Pcs (Retired.)

Under Secretary: S. Nazar Singh, B A., LL.B.



NONDAL. HIS HIGHNESS SHREE BHAGVA SINHJEE. G.C.I.E, M.D., F.R.C.P.E, M.B C M., M.R.C.P.E., D C L, LL.D, F.R.S.E, M.R.A.S. M R.1 (G.B.), F.C.P.& S.B., H.P.A.C. Fell. Bom. University, Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

Born: 1865.

Assumed Full Powers, 1884 Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and at the University of Edinburgh.

His Highness was married to Nandkunverba. the daughter of H. H. Maharana Shri Naran

Devi of Dharampur

His Highness the Maharaja Thakore Saheb is a Jadeja Rajput. The early founder of the State Kumbhoje I had a modest estate

the most powerful chief of the of 20 villages Kumbhoji II house, widened the territories to their present limit by conquest, but it was left to the present enlightened and able ruler to develop its resources to the utmost, and mainly on account of its importance and advanced administration it earned the position of a first class state. Gondal has always been pre-eminent amongst the States of its class for the vigour with which public works have been prosecuted and was one of the earliest pioneers of Railway enterprise in Kathiawar There are no export or import duties, the people being free from taxes and dues. Comparatively speaking Gondal stands first in Kathiawar in respect of education Compulsory female education has been ordered by His Highness. Rs. 50 lakks have been spent on irrigation tanks and canals, water supply and electricity to the towns of Gondal which is the capital of the State and to Dhoraji and Upleta.

Author of: "A History of Aryan Medical Science," and "A Journal of a visit to England." Heir: Yuvaraj Shri Bhojrajji. Area of State: 1,024 square miles. Population: 2,05,846.

Revenue: Rs. 50,00,000. Salute: 11 guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Secretary: MISS J. D. RATHOD, B.A.

Huzur Secretary: P.B. Joshi, B.A. Nyaya Maniri T.Sampat, B.A., LL.B. Sar Nyayadhish: K. J. Sanghani, B.A., LL.B. Vasulati Adhikari: P. W. Mehta, B.A.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief: J. M. PANDYA, B. Sc (Edin), A M.I E Police Superintendent in Charge: H. S. SANGHANI

Bandhkam Adhikari in Charge: M. M. GANDHI, B.E.

Khajanchi: D. K. VYAS.

Chief Medical Officer: M. K. S. Bhupatsinhji, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B., B. Ch.

Vidya Adhikari: C.B. PATEL, B.A. Darbari Vakil in Charge: D.K. VYAS Khangi Karbhari: P. P. Buch.

YDERABAD. His EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOM-1-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL, MUZAFFARUL-MULK WAL-MAMALIK, NAWAR SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHA-DUR, FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, Nizawup-Doula, Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, G C.S.I., G B.E., NIZAM of Hyderabad,

Born : 1886.

Ascended the throne 1911.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Herr: NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAH.

Area of the State: 82,698 square miles.

Population: 14,512,161. Revenue: 873 90 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.



The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Central Cottage Industries Institute, a Central Technical Institute and an Observatory. The State is of great historical and archæological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and medieval Deccan Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta,

Capital: Hyderabad-Population 466,894. It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda and the large artificial reservoirs-the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

RAJA RAJAYAN RAJAH SIR KISHEN PERSHAD MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS SALTANATH, G.C.I.E.

Finance and Railway Member. Rt. Hon. NAWAB SIR AKBAR HYDARI.

> Army and Medical Member. NAWAB AQEEL JUNG BAHADUR.

Revenue and Police Member. MR. T. J. TASKER, C.I.E.

Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member NAWAB LUTFUD-DOWLAH BAHADUR.

Polstical and Education Member. NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Public Works Member. RAJA SHAMRAJ RAJWANT BAHADUR.



DAR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINCHJI OF
—The Idar House was founded
aoo years ago by two brothers of the
Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness
Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the
roth of this illustrious line, and the
grandson of the well known soldier and
statesman, His Highness Maharaja Major
General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib of
Jodhpur fame Maharaja Himmat Singh
succeeded to the Gads on the sudden
death of His Highness Maharaja Sir
Dowlat Singh on the rath April 1931.

Born . On and September 1899.

Married: In the year 1908 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Japur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he

remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Aitchison College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigaticking and before he had joined the College at the age of ro, he had accounted for many panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30 He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of His State when he ascended the Gadi of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917

Salute: 15 Guns. Area: 1,669 sq. miles. Revenue: Rs. 21 Lakhs.

Disson: RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.

MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SIIREE YESHWANI RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, GCIE, Maharaja of Indore

Born: 6th September 1908 Accession: 26th February

1926.

Investiture: 9th May 1930 Educated: In England 1920 23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Jumor Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur)

Daughter Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933 Delegate to the RTC

ın 1931.



Area of State: 9,902 square miles Population: 1,325,000

Revenue: Rs 1,35,00,000

Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within State).

Address: Indore, Central India

Recreation: Tennis, Cricket and Slukar.

STATE CABINET.

President

Wazir-ud-Dowlah Rai Bahadur Sik S. M. Bapna, Kt, CIE, BA., BSc., LL.B., Pri ne Minister

MEMBERS.

Home Minister:

SARDAR R K. ZANANE, B A.

Revenue Minister:

DEWAN-1-KHAS BAHADUR RAO SAHEB K B TILLOO
Finance Minister

Musahib-i-Khas Bahadur S. V. Kanungo, M A Member for Medical, Jails and Health & Sanitation Departments: Lt.-Col. J. R. J. Tyrrell, C.I.E., I.M S. (Retired).

Member for Army.

MAJOR-GENERAL T M CARPENDALE



JAMKHANDI: RAJA
SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO
APPASAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJA SAHEB of Jam.
khandi.

Born: 1906

Invested with full powers in May 1926

Educated in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately

Married in 1924 Shrimant Soubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb, Ranisaheb of Jamkhandi, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavda

Herr · SHRIMANT PARASHU-RAMRAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvraj now in his eleventhyear. Daughter · Shrimant Indira

Raje alias Taisaheb, now in her tenth year.

Area of State: 524 square miles Population: 1,14,282
Revenue: Rs 10,06,715. Capital Town: Jamkhandi

The State for purposes of administration is divided into two Talukas, Jamkhandi and Kundgol and three Thanas, Wathar, Pathakal and Dhavalpuri. The present Ruler has been pleased to institute a separate High Court Bench and the judicial and the executive branches of the administration have been separated. He has also gone ahead in the matter of popularising the administration by the inauguration of a Representative Assembly of the people. Elementary and secondary education has all along been free in the State. The present Ruler has made even Higher Collegiate Education free for his subjects by endowing fifty freeships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named in beloved memory of his revered father, the late Captain Sir Parashuramrao Bhau Saheb. He is also the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred on the present Ruler on the birthday of His late Majesty the King Emperor, in June 1935. The Rajasaheb is one of the recipients of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Medal

The Rajasaheb has been a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for the last seven years The State has provided for free Modical Aid

Diwan: RAO BAHADUR R. K. BAL, BA, LL.B. He is also the ex-officio President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and High Court Judge.

Sarnyayadhish MR. B B. Mahabal, B.A., LL.B. Revenue Officer: MR H. C PATWARDHAN, B.A. Private Secretary MR. M. B. Mahajan, B.A., LL.B. JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN NAWAB SAHEB OF JAN-JIRA.

Born: March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 2nd May 1922. Was invested with full Ruling powers on 9th November 1933.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he took the Diploma with distinction in 1930. Received instruction in administration, politics and agriculture in the Deccan College, Poona, and administrative training in the Mysore State.



Married: On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi Saheba of the Jaora State in Central India.

Area: 379 square miles. Population: 1,10,388.

Revenue: Rs. 11,60,251.

Salute: 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest, Abkarı and Customs.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO BAHADUR H. B KOTAK, BA, LLB, JP.

Sar Nyayadhish: Mr. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI

Sadar Tahasildar: Mr. Sidi Jafar Sidi Mahmud Shekhani, B.A., LL B.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. A. F. Dasilva Gomes, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Gls.), L.M. (Dublin)

Chief Forest Officer: Mr. L. P. Mascarenhas.

Excise Inspector: Mr. D. V. Desai.

Chief Engineer: Mr. V. A. Dighe, L.C.E.

Customs Inspector: Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdul Rahiman Khanjade.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad: Mr. G. A. DIGHE.



JAORA: LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD-DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR AII KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG, KCIE, NAWAD OF JAOTA.

Born . 1883

Ascended the Gadi in 1895

Educated at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and 18 Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Aimy

Married His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921

Heir-Apparent. BIRJIS

Qadr Nawabzada Mohammad Nasir Ali Khan Sahib

Area of State: Goi square miles

Population 1.00.204

Revenue: 12,00,000.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: His Highness The Nawab Sahib Bahadur
Vice-President and Chief Secretary: Khan Bahadur Motamid
Bahadur Sahibzada Mohammad Serfraz Ali Khan
Secretary: Mr Nasrat Mohammad Khan, M.A., LLB (Alig).

Members :

Revenue Member: Birjis Qadr Nawabzada Mohammad Nasir Ali Khan Sahib

Military Secretary: FARRUKH SIYAR MAJOR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB

Secretary Public Health Department Muntazim Bahadur Sahibzada Mir Nasiruddin Ahmed Sahib

Private Secretary . MAJOR P. F NORBURY, D.S.O, I A

Judicial Secretary and Judge Chief Court: Mr Strajur Rehman Khan, Bar-at-Law.

Revenue Secretary · MIRZA MOHAMMAD ASLAM BEG

Finance Member: SETH GOVINDRAMJI.

JASDAN: Darbar Shree Ala Khachar, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Born on 4th November 1905. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination

Succeeded to the Gadi in June, 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December, 1924.

Jasdan is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Khshtriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja, Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.



The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir: Yuvraj Shree Shivraj, born 9th October, 1930.

Area of the State: 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population: 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory. Revenue: (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of moneylenders' claims.

Village Panchayats have been introduced in twenty

villages with a non-official president.

Subordinate land-holders have recently been granted the unusual privilege of exemption from resorting to the Civil Court for adjudication of their *inter se* disputes. These are now settled through the Arbitration Court presided over by the Nyayadhish.



JATH: SUB-LT. SHRIMANT
VIJAYASINHRAO RAMRAO
ahas BABASAHEB DAFLE,
R.I.N., Ruler of Jath State.

Born on 21st July 1909.

Ascended the Gadi on 12th January 1929.

Family History: Jath is one of the ancient Satara States, family The Ruling claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jahagir of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by Emperor Aurangzeb in 1700.

The Ruler was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao alias Abasaheb Dafle He exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married to Shrimant Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the late Rajesaheb of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was appointed sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital: JATH. Population: 91,099.

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area: 981 square miles.

Revenue: 3,53,499.

Dewan: Rao Saheb V. M. Karnik, B.A.

JHALAWAR: Lt. His Highness Dharmadi-VAKAR MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJ RANA SHRI RAJEN-DRA SINGH JI Dev Bahadur of Jhalawar State.

Born: 15th July, 1900. Ascended the Gadi: 1929.

Educated: At the May o College, Ajmer, and the School of Rural Economy, University of Oxford.

Married: The daughter of Thakore Saheb of Kotda-Sangani, Kathiawar, in 1920. Has one son.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendra



SINGH JI BAHADUR, born in Oxford on 27th September, 1921. His Highness is a keen sportsman, being specially interested in

His Highness is a keen sportsman, being specially interested in Tennis, Cricket, Badminton, Croquet and Squash Rackets and motoring; and has a taste for literature, especially poetry, music, agriculture and fine arts. He is a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Bombay Natural History Society, The Delhi Flying Club, Imperial Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, Punjab Wanderers Cricket Club, Western India States Cricket Club, Kennel Club of India, life member of Indian Research Institute, Calcutta, etc., etc., He was a Lieutenant in the I. T. F. 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, and was attached for some time to the 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russel's) at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. He is now Honorary Lieutenant in 1st/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russel's).

Area of the State: 813 square miles.

Population: 107,890.

Revenue: Rs. 7,48,000.

Permanent Salute: 13 guns.

Dewan:

Rai Bahadur Raj Ratnakar Sahasdivakar Bhaya Shadi Lal Ji, b.a , ll b

Home Secretary:

Raj Ratnakar B. Mitthan Lal Ji.



JODHPUR: LT.-COL.
HIS HIGHNESS RAJ
RAJESHWAR SARAMADI-RAJAHAI HINDUSTHAN
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SIR
UMAID SINGHJI SAHIB
BAHADUR, G. C. I. E.,
K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., ruler
of Jodhpur State.

Born: 1903. Ascended

the *Gadi* 1918.

Educated: At the Mayo

College, Ajmer.

Married: Daughter of Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey Singh Bhati of Umednagar

in 1921. Has four sons and one daughter.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923.

Area of the State: 36,021 square miles.

Population: 2,125,982.

Revenuc: Rs. 1,49,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 17, local 19 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President:

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.

Chief Minister and Finance Minister:

Lt.-Col. D. M. Field, C.I.E., I.A.

Judicial Minister:

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGHJI, M.A., LL.B. OF POKARAN.

Home Minister:

THAKUR MADHO SINGHJI OF SANKHWAS.

Revenue Minister:

THE HON'BLE NAWAB KHAN BAHADUR CHOWDHRI MUHAMMAD DIN.

P. W. Minister:

Mr. S. G. Edgar, I. S. E.

JUNAGADH: HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E, K.C.S.I., Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

Family: Babi (Yusufzai Pathan).

Born: 2nd August 1900.

Educated: Preparatory school in England and at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd June 1922.



Area of the State: 3,337 sq. miles. Population: 545,152.

Principal Port: Veraval. Revenu: Rs. 90,00,000.

Salute: 15 guns personal and local.

Indian States Forces—Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabat-khanji Infantry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council:

J. Monteath, Esq., I.C.S.

Naib Dewan and Member of Council.

KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL KADIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, J.P.

Law Member:

MR. S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member:

Mr. J. X. SEQUEIRA.



KALAT: CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS MIR
SIR AHMAD YAR KHAN,
G. C. I. E., Beglar Begi,
Khan of Kalat.

Born: 1904.

Educated: Privately.

Succeeded to the Khanate: September 1933.

Area of State: 73,278 square miles bounded on

the West by Iran and Afghanistan, on the North by British Baluchistan, on the East by Punjab and Sind and on the South by Persian Gulf.

Population: 342,101.

Salute: 19 Guns (hereditary).

His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666—67, when Mir Ahmad took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and since became Ruler of Kalat and Mekran. etc.

Kalat the capital of the State is 88 miles south of Quetta and 6,783 feet above sea level. In the cold weather the seat of the ruler is at Dhadar, 16 miles from Sibi.

Wazir-i-Azam: CAPTAIN S. M. KHURSHED, I.A.

Chief Secretary: Khan Sahib Ghulam Hyderkhan Orakzai.

APURTHALA: COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-1-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, G C S.I. (1911), GCIE (1918) Created GBE (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs) One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a



year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government; received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Crand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the Leagne of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 Received Grand Cross of the Order of St Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government, 1934.

Born: 24th November 1872, son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala

Heir-Apparent Siri Tikka Raja Parmjit Singh Chief Minister Lt-Colonel G T. Fisher, I.A. Household Minister & Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh, C I.E., I.A

Area of the State 652 Square Miles.

Population: 316,757.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 sq. miles with a population of over 450,000. Maharaj Kumar Karamjit Singh being the Superintendent.

Revenue: Rs. 40,00,000.

Address: Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.



EONJHAR: RAJA SHRI BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, Ruling Chief of Keonjhar States, (Eastern States Agency).

Born: On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi on the 12th August 1926.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.

Married: In June 1929, Ranı Saheba Srımatı Manoja Manjarı Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of the Kharsawan State, Eastern States Agency.

Heir: TIKAYAT SHRI

NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO.

Uncle: ROUTARAI BASUDEU BHUNJ DEO.

Brother: CHOTARAI LALKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO, BA Area of the State: 3,217 square miles. Population: 460,647. Gross Revenue: Rs. 15,05,415.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A.
OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer: MR. E. S. HIGHER.

State Judge: RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

State Engineer: RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent:
DR. D. C. SEALY.

Sadar Sub-Division: BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division: BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division: BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O. Superintendent of Police: BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.

KHAIRPUR STATE:
HIS HIGHNESS MIR
FAIZ MAHOMED K H A N
TALPUR of K h a i r p u r
State.

Born: 4th Jan. 1913.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Succeeded: December 1935 on the demise of his late lamented father His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur.



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population: 227,168.

Current annual income: Rs. 20 lakhs.

Minister: J. M. Sladen, Esq., I.C.S.

Address: Khairpur Mir's, Sind.



KISHANGARH: HIS
HIGHNESS UMDAE
RAJHAE BULAND
MAKAN, MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ
MAHARAJA YAGYANARAYAN
SINGHJI BAHADUR,
MAHARAJA of Kishangarh.

Born: 26th January 1896.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 24th November, 1926.

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

His Highness was married first to the sister of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudan-

garh in Central India in 1915, and then to the daughter of the Raja Bahadur of Maksudangarh in March, 1933.

Area of the State: 858 square miles.

Population: 85,744.

Revenue: Rs. 7,50,000.

Salute: 15 Guns.

Chief Member of Council: RAO SAHIB KESARI SINGH, B.A., L.L.B.

Revenue Member: RAI SAHIB PUROHIT SHRIDHARJI.

Home Member: Thakur Dalipsinghji.

Development Member: PANDIT HARIHAR SWARUP, B.A.

Chief Judge: RAO SAHIB THAKUR RANJITSINGHJI.

Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja: RAJWIN SURAJ SINGHJI.

Medical Officer: DR. AMRITLAL BAFNA, M.B., B.S.

KURWAI: Nawab Mohammad Sarwar Ali Khan Bahadur Ferozjung, the present Ruler of Kurwai State.

Born on 1st December 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi in 1906 when he was a minor.

Educated at Daly College, Indore, and Mayo College, Aimer. Afterwards he was



sent as a selected candidate to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst for Military training from where he returned with the King's commission.

The Nawab Saheb was invested with full ruling powers on 9th April 1923.

 ${\it Married}$ to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal.

Heir apparent—Nawab Shahryar Mohammad Khan Bahadur. Born on 29th March 1934.

Area of the State—144 square miles.

Revenue Rs. 2,50,000.

Dewan of the State.

Khan Bahadur Alimartabat Sahibzada Haji Ahmed Din Khan.

Chief Secretary of the State. Walaqadr Munshi Fazal Rasul Khan.



MAHARAJA DHIRAJ MIRZA MAHARAO SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharao of Kutch.

Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.

Education: Privately educated.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji.

Area: 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue: About Rs. 32,00,000.

Population: 514,307.

Salute: Permanent 17 guns; Local 19 guns.

Dewan: Suryashankar D. Mehta, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Commissioner: H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

Police Commissioner: Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan.

Chief Judge, Varishta Court: PARVATISHANKAR M. BHATT.

ATHI: THAKORE SAHEB SHREE PRAHLADSINIJI OF LATHI.

Born: 31st March 1912. Succeeded to the Gadi on the 14th October 1918, on which date his father, Thakoresaheb Shree Pratapsinhii, died.

Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and before formal installation on the 9th February 1931, received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb.

Married: Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakoresaheb of Kotda-Sangani situated in Kathiawar.

The Rulers of Lathi State,

which is situated in Kathiawar, are Gohel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji, one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses The present Thakoresaheb is about the 26th in descent from Sarangji, who was famous for his glorious and chivalric deeds in Kathiawar. He is the grandson of Thakoresaheb Sursinhji, best known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

The Thakoresaheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratinidhi Sabha to

learn public opinion on matters of public interest

Area: 41.8 square miles Population: 9,407 Revenue: Rs. 1,67,970

Rule of Primogeniture governs succession

FAMILY MEMBERS.

K. S. MANGALSINHJI

K. S. Harischandrasinhji.

(Both are younger brothers of the Thakoresaheb.)
PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari: Keshavlal K. Oza, Esquire, BA, LLB
Private Secretary: K. S. Gambhirsinhji Vijaysinhji of Lathi
Medical Officer: Dr. Pranjivan Kanji Dave

Revenue Officer: Mr. Gokaldas Devchand Patel Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrale: Mr. Harkart B. Shukla, B.A., LL.B. Treasury Officer: Mr. Shivsinhji R. Jhala. Superintendent of Police: Mr. Gulmahomed H. Sindhi. Superintendent of P.W.D.: Mr. Jethalal R.



IMBDI MAHARANA SHRI SIR DAULATSINHJI, KC.SI, K.C.I.E., THAKORE SAHEB OF LIMBDI is a direct descendant of Maharana Khetajı of Limbdi, A.D 1486 (1542) and belongs to the Jhala Clan of Rajputs founded by Harpal Dev and the Goddess Shakti He was adopted by the late Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswantsinhji and rules over one of the Western Indian States enjoying full powers of internal autonomy.

Born: 11th July 1868.

Accession to Gadi: 14th April 1908.

Educated: Privately

Clubs: A Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society—Royal

Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club, Mount Abu—Willingdon Club, Bombay.

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

. Salute: 9 guns.

Heir: Yuvaraj Shri Digvijaysinhji, who is married to Raj Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H.H. Maharaja Kesharisinhji of Idar.

The State is bounded on the North by the Lakhtar State and the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the East by the British Taluka of Dholka and on the West by the Wadhwan and Chuda States.

Area of the State: 343.96 sq. miles, besides 207 miles of Bar-

walla territory.

Population: 40,088.

Revenue: Rs. 9,00,000.

STATE OFFICERS.

Diwan.

Raj Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji, M.A., LL.B (Cantab), Bar.-at-Law, F.R.G.S.

Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education
Miss (Dr.) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K H M., F.R.G.S., etc.
Chief Medical Officer.

Dr. Keshavlal T. Dave, L.M. & S., etc. Finance Secretary.

MR. TULSHIDAS J. LAVINGIA, B.A.

Political Secretary.

MR. DOLARRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary: RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, M. G.B V C.

Educational Inspector: Mr. A. D. PANDYA, B.A.

Private Secretary: Mr. CHOTALAL HARIJIWAN.

Asst. Private Secretary: Mr. M. Krishnamurti.

UNAWADA. HIS HIGH-NESS MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

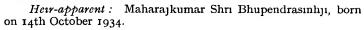
His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is descended from Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar

Born: 1910 Ascended the Gadi: 1930

Educated At Mayo College, A₁mer.

Married In 1931, Rani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb

Shrı Amarsınhjı, KČIE, of Wankaner State.



King's Commission: His Majesty the late King Emperor conferred on His Highness the Hon rank of 2nd Lieut. in the Regular Army on 7th September 1934.

Area of State: 388 square miles.

Population . 95,162. Revenue . Rs. 5,50,000

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan & Foreign and Political Member Maganlal L Desai, BA, LLB.

Home Member and Police Commissioner. K S Pravinsinhji Officer Commanding K S Virvikramsinhji.

Political Secretary. VADILAL A. MEHTA, BA., LLB

Private Secretary: Mohanlal T. Jaini.

Huzur Personal Assistant: N. K KANABAR

Nyayadhish · MATHURBHAI K. BHATT

Police and Excise Superintendent: Hathisinhji M. Solanki.

Chief Medical Officer: NENSHI D. SHAH, M.B., B.S

Custom Officer. Amritlal P. Shah, B.A. (Hons.)

Head Master, S. K. High School: RAMNIKLAL G. MODI, M.A.

Electrical Engineer: MAGANLAL B. PANCHAL.





MALIYA THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI HARISHCHANDRASINHJI OF
Maliya, Kathiawar.

Born. 2nd March 1909 Ascended the Gadi: 20th

March 1930,

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot where he completed his Diploma and matric course. He was an all round sportsman while at the College. He received administrative training under the late. Thakore Saheb Shri Rajsinhji, his revered grandfather, who being convinced of his ability and capacity installed him on the gadiduring his lifetime and went into voluntary retirement.

Since his accession to the gadi the present Thakore Saheb

has introduced many reforms in the State, the chief among them being the abolition of Veth, forced labour—Primary education is free in the State—All the villages of the State are connected by telephonic communication—The financial position of the State is fairly sound.

The rulers of Maliya State are Jadeja Rajputs and belong to the same house as the Rulers of Cutch, Navanagar and Morvi, being descendants of Thakore Shri Kanyaji who ruled over Machhukantha and the greater part of Wagad from 1698 to 1734. On the death of Kanyaji, his son Aliaji got Morvi and his second son Modji received Maliya. He conquered the surrounding territory and founded the State of Maliya. Thus the Maliya house is an off-shoot of the senior branch of the Jadeja rulers

Area of the State: 103 square miles It has also a share in the village of Kataria in Wagad in Cutch

Population: 12,142 as per census of 1931.

Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,50,000.

There are in all 15 villages and Maliya the seat of the dynastic gads is situated on the banks of the river Machhu. The State runs a motor bus service from Maliya to Pipalia Road, the nearest railway station on the Morvi Meter Gauge line.

There is a ginning and pressing factory and a stone quarry in the State. Staple products Juwari, Bajri and Cotton.

Heir-Apparent: K. S. BHUPENDRASINHJI

Other Members: K. S. Narendrasinhji, K. S. Rajendrasinhji, K. S. Balvirsinhji

ANDI CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years

Hon. Captain: 3/17 Dogra Regiment.

Born: 20th August 1904. Ascended the Gadi. 1913

Invested with full ruling powers, 1925

Educated: Queen Mary's College and Artchison College, Lahore.



Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore 1923-24

Married Twice, First the only daughter of His Highness the
Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar
Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930.

 $\it Visited:$ Important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc. in 1927

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis and Cricket

Heir-Apparent: Shri Yuvraj Yashodhan Singh, born 7th December 1923.

2nd Son: Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931

Only daughter: Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928.

Salute: 11 guns

Area of the State 1,200 square miles

Population: 207,465 Average annual Revenue, Rs 12,48,483. Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

SIRDAR D K SEN, M.A, B.C L (Oxon), LL B. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister.

PANDIT KANWAR NARAIN, Bar-at-Law, Revenue Minister

KANWAR SHIV PAL, B.Sc, Home Minister

Address: Mandi State, Punjab, India.

Telegraph Address . " Paharpadsha" Mandı.



MANGROL: SHAIKI SAHEB MOHMAD JEHAN-GEERMIAN, SHAIKH SAHIB of Mangrol.

Born: 29th October 1860.

Accession: 29th June 1908. Educated: Privately and at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Heir-Apparent: Sahebzada Shaikh Mahomed Abdul Khaliq Sahib, has four other sons and five daughters

Area: 144 square miles including about 67 square miles non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue. Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ Lacs

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to that of second class States

as known in Kathiawar. Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh"

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari: S. Altaf Husain

Political Officer and Sir Nyayadhish: KANTILAL M VASAVADA, BA, LLB.

Huzur Assistant · K S ABDUL Aziz (Acting)

Chief Secretary Huzur Office. MADHAVLAL S MEHTA, BA

Revenue Commissioner Shaikh Abdul Kadir (Acting)

Chief Medical Officer: DR G G GATHA, L.M & S.

Private Secretary. K S GULAM ALI

Port and Customs Officer · FASIHULHAQ Z ABBASEY

Educational Inspector MD MURTAZAKHAN, BA.

Engineer: SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN (Acting).

Head Master: KHWAJA SEED AHMED, B.A., B.T.

Electrical Engineer: M. S. SAYED, M.E.

ANSA: RAOLJI SHREE Sajjansinhji, the present Ruler of Mansa State. Age: 26 years. Succeeded to the Gadion 4th January 1934. Educated: At the Princes'

Mayo College, Ajmer.

Mansa is by origin, descent and repute an ancient and important State of the Sabarkantha Agency having political relationship with the Government of India through the Hon'ble the A. G. G. The ruling house of Mansa is lineally descended from the illustrious Vanraj Chavada who in 764 A.D. ruled both Gujarat and Kathiawar with his capital at Patan, and according to a statement of an Arabian traveller quoted in the Ras-Mala, he was



one of the four great kings of the world.

The late lamented Ruler Raolu Shree Takhtasinhii ruled Mansa for 37 years. During his beneficent regime the State progressed in a variety of ways. Interested as he was in the development of agricultural and natural resources, he himself took great interest in the plantation of mango trees on a very large scale which added largely to the fertility of the soil and the prosperity of the State. He visited Europe in 1928 and while in England attended the sittings of the Butler Committee on Indian States.

The eldest sister of the present Ruler is married to the Raja Saheb of Bansda and the younger to the Yuvaraj Saheb of Lakhtar.

Two of his younger brothers are studying law in England.

Average Annual Income: Rs. 1,80,000. Population: 17,000. Mansa is the capital of the State. Electric lighting has been introduced in the capital. The State also maintains water works, a flour mill, a decent library and one dispensary for the comfort of the subjects. Medical treatment and attendance are given free to the people of the State. Primary education is also provided for in the State. An Anglo-Vernacular School upto English v Standard is maintained by the State and it is hoped that this School will shortly be raised to a High School.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

General Adviser: RAJKUMAR SHREE YESHWANTSINHJI, second brother of the ruler, has the Higher Diploma of the Princes' Mayo College.

Dewan: RANCHHODLAL M. MEHTA, Esq.

Nyayadhish: Upandralal Nandlal Acharya, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

State Medical Officer: S. V. Mohile, Esq., M.B., B.S.

Raj Riyasat Officer: Mohansinhji K. Kher, Esq.

Revenue Officer: BHAVSINHJI PARMAR, Esq.



AYURBHANI · MAHA-RAJA SIR PRATAP CHAN-DRA BHANJ DEO, K. C I E, Maharaja of Mayurbhani. Born: February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother Lieutenant Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj

The Maharaja was admitted as a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right in March 1931

Educated At the Mayo College, A₁mer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married. On 25th November 1925, the daughter Maharaj-Kumar Sırdar Singhii and grand-daughter of the late Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar

Singhji, of Shahpura in Rajputana.

Heir-Apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

4,243 square miles. Area of State Population . 889,603

Revenue Rs 30,00,000.

Salute: Permanent salute of 9 guns.

Mayurbhani ranks first in point of population and revenue among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering forty, twentysix of which were till April 1933 known as the Orissa States, and fourteen as the Central Provinces States. The history of its Ruling family goes back into hoary antiquity and numerous copper plate grants and archaeological finds testify to its powerful sway, and to the vast domains that constituted the territory of the Bhanja Kings, for hundreds of years Its geographical and strategic position constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrathas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhan, assisted the British During the Mutiny of 1857, the Ruler of Mayurbhani again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company The State is administered very much on British Indian lines, judicial independence, which has been secured under a full-powered High Court, being a special feature of its administration The State is rich in mineral and forest resources and supplies the bulk of the iron one needed for the Tata Iron and Steel Works of Jamshedpur. present administration is making every effort to promote the industrial interests of the State

The Maharaja is President of the Council of Rulers of the Eastern States, an organisation which has been created for joint consultation it

matters of common concern.

IRAJ (JR): MEHERBAN Madhavrao HARIHAR RAO alras BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, the present ruler of Miraj Junior State is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwati-baisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

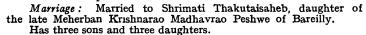
Born: In 1889.

Educated: At the Rajkumar

College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Caste: Chitpawan Brahman.



Heir-Apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao alias Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd of December. Married.

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao alias Dadasaheb, born in 1911, on 23rd May.

ard son Kumar Krishnarao alias Appasaheb, born in 1916, on 9th May.

Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 1961 square miles. Population: 40,686.

Revenue: Rs. 3,68,515. Tribute: The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 7,388-12-6 to the British Government.

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).
Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Ruler's sole Minister.

Other particulars: The Ruler received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st of April 1953. The Resident at Kolhapur acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India, for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.



MAHARAJA SHREE LUKHDHIRJIBAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Morvi.

. Born: 1876.

Ascended the Gadi: 1922.

Educated: Privately in India and England.

Heir: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji.

Second Son: Maharaj Kumar Shree Kalikakumar.

Area of State: 822 square miles. Morvi State has a district in Cutch also.

Population: 113,024 in 1931. (Increase during 1921-1931, 17 per cent.)

Average Revenue: Rs. 40,00,000. Salute: 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State: Navlakhi. Regular periodical service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles.

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent. of the State villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone, over 40 per cent. of the villages directly connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., Morvi Salt Works, Railway Workshop, Electric Power House, the Morvi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills and Shree Mahendrasınhji Glass Works

Free primary and secondary education.

STATE COUNCIL.

President and Dewan: M. D. SOLANKI, BA, LL. B.

ist Member: M. P. Baxi, B.A., LL.B.

2nd Member: B. M. Buch, High Court Pleader.

MYSORE: COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR SRI KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., Maharaja of Mysore.

Born: 4th June 1884. Succeeded: 1st February 1895.

Educated: Privately.

Invested with full ruling powers: 1902. Celebrated Silver Jubilee of his reign: 8th August 1927.



Area of the State: 29,474.82 square miles.

Population: 6,557,302.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern Hill (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore:

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Members:

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L.

N. MADHAVA RAU, Esq., B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary to His Highness:

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness:

RAJASABHABHUSHANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.



AGOD: SHRIMANT RAJA Sahib Mahendra Singh Ju Deo Bahadur. The present Ruler of Nagod State.

Born on the 5th Feb. 1916 Succeeded to the Gadi on the 26th February 1926. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 9th Feb. 1936

He was formerly educated at the Daly College, Indore and later privately at Nagod Subsequently he received his administrative training at Bangalore (Mysore State) under a European Guardian G. R. Genge, Esa

Married the daughter of H. H THE MAHARANA OF DHARAMPUR STATE (Surat Dist) in May 1932 A Rajkumarı was born ın March 1933.

A son and heir was born on 7th March 1936.

The first younger sister of the RAJA SAHIB was married to H H.

the Maharaja of Sirmoor State on the 15th April 1936

The Chiefs of Nagod are Parihar Rajputs, one of the four Agnikula clans, whose traditional home is on Mount Abu. The history of their migration into Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand is of considerable interest, but exceedingly difficult to unravel The Chief of Nagod received a Sanad from the Government in 1809

Nagod 15 a Sanad State in Central India

Area about 501 4 square miles

Population 74,589 according to the census of the year 1931 logically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Limestone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone, is found in the form of low hills close to the chief town, and is the most valuable source of lime yet known in India

For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 4 Tehsils. Elementary and secondary education has all along been given free in the State Liberal scholarships are also granted for secondary and higher education The State has also provided for free medical

aid to all irrespective of caste and creed

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE :--

LAL SAHIB BHARGAVENDRA SINGHJI, Dewan. LAL HARDARSHAN SINGHJI, Deputy Magistrate and Munsiff. B RAI BAHADUR JOHRI, B COM, Secretary. Tehsildars: B BHAGWATI PRASAD KACKER, M RAM GOPAL PT BANKEY BEHARI, State Engineer LAL SURYABHAN SINGH, State Accountant Pr Girja Prasad Pathak, Forest Officer

MR. S. A. HAKIM, B.Sc., (EDINBURG), Electric Engineer.

AWANAGAR: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJITSINHJI JADEJA, K.C.S.I. Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Born: 1895. The adopted son of His late Highness Maharaja Shri Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.

Ascended the Gadi on 2nd April 1933.

Received: The Insignia of K.C.S.I. in 1935.

Educated: Raj Kumar College, Rajkot; Malvern

College and University College, London.

Married: 7th March 1935 the daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Sirohi

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana

Rifles Napiers; rose to the rank of Captain.

Specialised courses: Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course.

Recreation: Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address: Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State: 3,791 sq. miles.

Population: 409,192. Revenue: Rs. 90 lakhs yearly. Salute: 15 guns. Chief Port: Bedi Bunder.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: Khan Bahadur Merwanji Pestonji.

Military Secretary and Home Member: Lt.-Col. R. K.

HIMATSINHII.

Revenue Secretary: Gokalbhai B. Desai, Esq.

Huzar Personal Secretary: Professor L. F. Rushbrook Williams, C.B.E.

Manager, J. D. Railway: RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL D. MEHTA.

Port Commissioner: COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURNE, R.N.



ILGIRI: RAJA SHRI
KISHORE CHANDRA MARDRAJ HARICHANDAN, Ruler
of Nilgiri State, Eastern States
Agency.

Born: 2nd February 1904.

Ascended the Gadi: On 2nd February 1925

Educated : At the Mayo College, Almere.

Married On the 28th February 1922, the daughter of His Highness Raja Sir Pratap Singh, K.C.I.E., of Ahrajpur, Central India and again on the 19th June 1925, the daughter of the Thakur Saheb of Thakurgaon (Ranchi).

Heir-Apparent Tikait Shri Rajendra Chandra Maradraj Harichandan.

Area of State: 284 square miles.

Population · 68,598

Gross revenue: Rs 2,31,687

Chief Executive Officer

Diwan · BABU KRISHNA CHANDRA GHOSH, BA, (Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector)

Other Principal Officers.

Assistant Diwan · Babu Mohinimohan Mukherjee, BL.

Revenue Officer · BABU KRISHNA PRASAD MAHAPATRA

Private Secretary: DR. M. C. DAS.

Chief Medical Officer and Deputy Superintendent of Jail: DR MOTILAL GHOSH, MB.

Deputy Superintendent of Police: BABU G. N. MAHAPATRA.

Forest Officer: BABU HARISH CHANDRA SINGH DEO, B.A.

Zamındary Manager: BABU FAKIR MOHAN DAS, B.A.

RCHHA: HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SHRI VIR SINGH DEV
BAHADUR OF ORCHHA.

Born: 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 4th March 1930.

Educated: In the Daly College, Indore; Rajkumar College, Rajkot; and Mayo College, Ajmer; also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.



Married: A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is dead; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent: Raja Bahadur Shri Devendra Singh Ju Dev.

Area of State: 2,080 square miles. Population: 314,661.

Revenue: About Rs. 17 lakhs. Salute: 15 guns.

STATE CABINET.

President:

HIS HIGHNESS.

Members:

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PT. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, M.A. (Chief Adviser).

MAJOR B. P. PANDE, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S. (Chief Minister & President, Judicial Committee).

MAJOR SAJJAN SINGH, (Revenue Minister).

MR. M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (Private Secretary).

CAPT. CHANDRA SEN (Huzur Secretary).



PARTABGARH STATE:
HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT RAM SINGHJI
BAHADUR OF Partabgarh.

Born: In 1908.

Succeeded to the Gadi. In 1929 Hereditary Salute: 15 guns

Partabgarh State, also called the Kanthal, was founded in the sixteenth century by a descendant of Rana Mokal of Mewar.

The town of Partabgarh was founded in 1698 by Partabsingh In the time of Jaswant Singh (1775-1844) the country was overrun by the Marathas, and the Maharawat only saved his State by agreeing to pay Holkar

a tribute of Salim Shahi Rs 72,700 (which then being coined in the State Mint was legal tender throughout the surrounding Native States), in lieu of Rs 15,000 formerly paid to Delhi The first connection of the State with the British Government was formed in 1804; but the treaty then entered into was subsequently cancelled by Lord Cornwallis and a fresh treaty was made in 1818. The tribute used to be paid to Holkar, is being paid to the British Government under the terms of the treaty of Mandsaur and was, in 1904, converted to Rs 36,350 British Currency The State enjoys plenary jurisdiction The highest administrative and executive office is termed "Mahakma-Khas" where sit His Highness and the Dewan of the State There is a duly graded judiciary under a High Court Revenue about $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO SAHIB CHUNILAL M. SHROFF, B A.

Kamdar Khasgi: Shah Mannalal.

Naib Dewan: Shah Manaklal, BA., LL.B.

Private Secretary to His Highness Mr. Pheerozeshaw Fardoonji

Revenue Officer: MAHARAJ BALWANT SINGH.

Civil and Criminal Judge BABU MOHANLAL AGRAWAL, BA., LL B

Superintendent Customs and Excise: BAPU BAKHTAWAR SINGH.

Medical Officer: DR JIWANLAL P. PAREKH, L M. & S.

Educational Officer: MR W G KALE, B.A. Superintendent of Police. Purohit Jagdish Lal.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS Doulat-1-Inglishia, Mansur-ul-Zaman Amir-ul-Umra Maharaja DHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAHA-RAJA-I-RAJGAN BHUPINDER SINGH MOHINDER BAHADUR YADU VANSHA-WANSHAMOUR YADU VANSHA-VATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL D, A.D.C., the present Ruler of Patala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab, was born in 1891, succeeded in 1900, and assumed the reins of Government in 1909, on attaining majority. His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj enjoys at present a personal salute of 19 guns and he and his successors the distinction of exemption from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity. The principal crops are grain, barley, wheat, sugarcane, rapeseed, cotton and tobacco. The State possesses valuable forests and is rich in antiquities. One hundred and thirty-eight miles of broad-gauge railway line comprising two sections-from Rajpura to Bhatinda and from Sirhind to Rupar—have been constructed by the State at its own cost. His Highness main-



tains a Contingent of two Reguments of Cavalry and four Battalions of Infantry, one Battery of Horse Artillery.

The State maintains a first grade College which imparts University education besides numerous high schools. Primary education is free throughout the State.

Area: 5,932 square miles.

Population: 1,625,520.

Gross Income: Rupees One crore and fifty Lakhs.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1809, it has redered help to the British Government on all critical occasions such as Gurkha War, Sikh War, Mutiny of 1857, Afghan War of 1878-79, Trah and N. W. F. Campaign of 1897. On the outbreak of the European War His Highness placed the entire resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor and offered his personal services. Again in 1910 on the outbreak of hostilities with Afghanistan His Highness served personally on the Frontier on the Staff of the General Officer Commanding and the Imperial Service Contingent saw active service towards Kohat and Quetta Fronts. For his services on the N. W. F. His Highness was mentioned in despatches.

His Highness was selected by His Excellency the Viceroy to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and Imperial War Cabinet in June, 1918, and during his stay in Europe His Highness paid visits to all the different and principal Fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt (Palestine) and received the following decorations from the allied Sovereigns and Governments:—

- (a) Grand Cordon of the Order de
- Leopold,
 (b) Grand Cross of the Legion of
- Honour, France,
 (c) Grand Cross of the Order of the
- Crown of Italy,
 (d) Grand Cross of the Order of St.
 Lazare.
- (e) Grand Cordon of the Order of St
- (f) Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile,
- (g) Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, and
- (h) Grand Cross of the Order oi St. Saviour of Greece (1926).

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926 he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). He was re-elected Chancellor of the Chamber in 1947-28-29-30. In 1930 His Highness det the Princes' delegation to the Round Table Conference. His Highness was again elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1933, 34 & 35 and was invited to attend the Jubilee of H. M. the King-Emperor.



ATNA: MAHARAJA RAJENDRA NARAYAN SINGH DEO, the present rulerof Patna State, E. S. Agency

Born: 1912.

Ascended the gaddi: 1933.

At the Mayo Educated: College, Aimer, where he passed the Chiefs College Diploma Examination topping the list of successful candidates and at St. Columba's College, Hazarıbag, where he passed Intermediate Arts Examination of the Patna University, topping the list of successful candidates of that institution.

Married: In 1932 the daugh-His Highness Maharajadhiraj of Patiala. History: Maharaja Ramai

Deo a direct descendant of Prithwi Raj Chauhan the last Hindu Emperor of India founded the State of Patna about 1159 A.D. The Maharajas of Patna have enjoyed the hereditary title of Maharaja from the very beginning The Patna State is identical with the ancient "Dakshina Koshala" which was the kingdom of Kusha the second son of Rama. Its various architectural ruins bear testimony to the ancient culture and civilization which flourished here in the olden times.

The State was taken under British protection in 1803 and ever since it has remained extremely loyal and is well known for its uniform devotion to the British Government. Patna is a well governed and progressive State and all its valuable resources are spent on works of public utility. It possesses very good educational and industrial insti-Primary education is compulsory for all its subjects a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital, with many out-lying Dispensaries and a Child Welfare Centre. There are telephone and telegraph connections in the important towns of the State It has beautiful valleys having enchanting sceneries and an abundance of Shikar of all kinds of birds and beasts particularly tigers.

Heir: Yuvaraj Raj-Raj Singh Deo.

Area of the State: 2,511 Sq. miles. Population: 5,66,943. Revenue: Rs. 10,83,026. Salute: Nine guns.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan: Rai Bahadur Shiv Narain, B.L. Settlement Officer: S. C. Banerji, Esq.

C.M.O. & Supdt. Jail: Rao Saheb Dr P. P. John, M B.B.S.

S. P. and Shikarkhana Officer: S. Bishan Singh.

Forest Officer: M. C. Gupta.

Audit Officer: M. G. Mukherji. State Engineer: S. K. Singh.
D. I. S.: P. C. Rath, B.A., B.Ed.
Garden Superintendent: R. Ledlie PHALTAN: CAPTAIN
SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO
MUDHOJIRAO NAIK
NIMBALKAR, Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan.

Born: 11th Sept. 1896.

Educated at: Kolhapur and Rajkot, obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College.

Married: 18th Dec; 1913 Shri Abaisaheb, daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon B. K. in the Poona District.



Heir: SHRIMANT PRATAPSINH alias BAPUSAHEB, born: 13th July 1923.

Date of Succession: 15th November 1917.

Phaltan State dates its origin as far back as the middle of 13th century. The State has full control over its administration, having the unrestricted right to inflict capital punishment on its own and other Indian States' subjects and to enact its own laws. The hereditary title 'Raja' was conferred upon the Ruler on 1st January 1936.

Area of State: 397 square miles.

Population: 58,761.

Revenue: Rs. 4,62,000 (based on the average of the past five years).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan.

Vice-President:

S. H. KHER, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Revenue Member.

Member:

B. L. LIKHITE, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Finance Member.



PORBANDAR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI SIR NATWARSINHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I.,
Maharaja Rana Saheb of
Porbandar:

Born: 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 1908.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1920 Kunvari Shri Rupaliba, M.B.E., daughter of His Highness Thakore Saheb Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Thakore

Saheb of Limbdi.

His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers.

Club: The Maconochie Club, Porbandar.

Area of State: 642.25 square miles. Population:115,741.
Revenue: Rs. 20,00,000. Salute: 13 guns.

Wazir:

Jadeja Shri Pratapsinhji Ramsinhji.

High Officials of the State:

Dewan: Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, M.A., LL.B.

Ag. Private Secretary: JADEJA SHRI GOVINDSINHJI DEVISINHJI, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Secretary: Mr. Bhupatrai M. Buch, B.A., LL.B. Ag. Railway Manager: Hirachand P. Damani.

Chicf Medical Officer: DR. D. N. KALYANWALA, M.R. C.S. (Eng.), F.R.S.M., L. M. & S. (Bom.), Etc.

Ports Commissioner: CAPT. R. S. RAJA IYER, B. Com. Revenue Commissioner: Mr. JAGJIWANDAS N. SHAH.

State Engineer: Mr. Manilal R. Jivrajani, B.E., A.M.I.E.

Officer Commanding the State Forces: MAJOR UDEY-SINHJI N. GOHIL. ADHANPUR HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB
SIR JALALUDINKHAN BABI
BAHADUR, KCJE., the present
Ruler of Radhanpur State, is a
descendant of the illustrious Babi
family who since the reign of
Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat.

Born: 1889 Invested with full powers on 27th November, 1910.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and secured the Final Diploma in the year 1909. His Highness was the first Chief in the Bombay



Presidency to win the Gujarat Cup at the Pig-Sticking Meet at Bhandu, in the year 1911.

The Nawab Saheb is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute: 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Gujarat and has 172 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from some of the surrounding villages.

Area of the State: 1,150 square miles.

Population: 70,530 according to census of 1931.

Average Gross Revenue: Rs. 7,50,000 to 8,00,000.

Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.



RAJKOT: HIS HIGHNESS
THAKORE SAHEB SHRI
DHARMENDRASINHJI,
Thakore Saheb of Rajkot,
(Kathiawar)

Born: On 4th March 1910; succeeded to the Gadi on 21st April 1931

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and later on in England at the High Gate School, London He belongs to the Vibhani clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State

Area of the State: 283 sq miles. Population: 75,540.

AverageRevenue: Rs 12,50,000 Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

The Administration is conducted on a Secretariat system in cooperation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representatives Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W.I.S. Agency, has a "Rajkumar" College and is served by three imporant Railway lines. Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: DARBAR SHRI VIRAVALA.

Judicial Secretary: Mr. Abhechand G. Desai, B.A. LL.B.

Revenue & General Secretary: Mr. T. P. BHATT

Public Works Secretary: Mr. Nenshi Monji.

Education Department Secretary: Mr. Talakshi M. Doshi.

Sar Nyayadhish: Mr. H. R. Buch, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: K. S. Valeravala.

Chief Medical Officer: Dr. A. P. Mehta, M.B.B.S.

Educational Inspector: MR. C. A. BUCH, M.A, B. Sc.

Managing Engineer: RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS.

Private Secretary: Mr. JAYANTILAL L. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.

AJPIPLA: Major His Highness Maharaja Shri Vijaysinhji, K.C.S.I.,

MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA. Family: Gohel Rajput.

Born: 30th January 1890. Date of succession: 26th September 1915.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in

Europe and America.

Clubs Marlborough Club, London, Hurlingham Club, London; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; The Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

Recreations: Polo, Racing, Shooting. Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad"

Heir-Apparent: Yuvaraj Shri Rajendrasinhji, Born: 1912.



Younger Sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. Born: 1915. Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji Born: 1925.

Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty

Area of State: 1,517.50 square miles.

Population: 206,085 according to the Census of 1931.

Revenue: Rs. 27,00,000. Salute: 13 guns—Permanent Hereditary.

Indian States Forces: Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, A class first line troops.

Cavalry: Troop of 25, B class.

Important Feature: The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from

the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

Capital: Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded with beautiful buildings principal amongst which are the Palace, Guest House, High School and the Gymkhana.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

Making all services pensionable.

Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State.

 Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.

4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.

5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.

6. Extension of Railways.

7. Introduction and organisation of State Forces.

8. Introduction of the Legislative Council.

Principal Officer: Mr. PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, LL.B., Dewan.



RAMPUR CAPTAIN
HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH
FARZAND-1-DILPIZIR1-DAULATI-INGLISHIA, MUKHLISUD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK,
AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR
SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI
KHAN BAHADUR, K C S I. MUSTAID-1-JUNG, Ruler of Rampur
The reigning family of Rampur
are Syeds and come from the
famous Sadati-1-Barcha in the
Muzaffarnagar District (U P)

Born: 17th November 1906 Succeeded to the Gadi on 20th June 1930 Formal installation took place on 26th August 1930 Educated At the Rajkumar

College, Rajkot.

Married In 1921 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Bahadur,

Kt, CIE, His Highness has two sons and four daughters

Heir-Apparent: Sahebzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur

Born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness has a taste for music and fine arts, is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, Member of the East Indian Association, London, Royal Automobile Association, London and Marlborough Club, London,

and is a Captain in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Since the creation of the State of Rampur by Nawab Sayed Ali Mohammad Khan Bahadur in the middle of the 18th century invaluable service to Moghal Emperors, alliance with the British against France in 1771 and perfect devotion to His Imperial Majesty during the Mutiny of 1857 have been the landmarks of the history of his family During the Great War of 1914-18, Nawab Sir Syed Mohammad Hamid Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State: 892.54 square miles.

Population 464,919.
Revenue Rs. 45,16,985
Salute: Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL

President .

KHAN BAHADUR MASUD-UL-HASAN, Bar-at-Law Chief Minister Members: SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Political Minister

MR. R S. SYMONS, I C S, Finance and Revenue Minister.

COL. SAHEBZADA SYED HASAN RAZA KHAN, Household Minister Col. D. Bainbridge, M.C., Army Minister

MR. G D PARKIN, IP, Inspector General, State Police.

MR RAGHUNANDAN KISHORE, BA, LLB, State Advocate

MR. MAQOOL AHMED, B A. Council Secretary.

REWA: HIS HIGHNESS BANDHvesh Maharaja Sir Gulab Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Rewa, (Rajput Baghel).

Born: 1903; Ascended the gadi in 1918; invested with ruling

powers in 1922.

Educated: At the Daly College,

Indore.

Married: In 1919 a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and also married in 1925 the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a noted sportsman and has shot 495

tigers.

He was a delegate to the 1st and 2nd sessions of the Round



Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore.

Heir-Apparent: Sri Yuvraj Maiiaraj Kumar Martand Singh Saheb (born in 1923).

Area of State: 13,000 square miles. Population: 1,587,445. Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000. Salute: 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central India Agency. The State is bounded on the North by the Banda, Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U.P., on the East by the Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of Maihar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kothi. The State has a number of 'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chahcai and Keoti are famous for their height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried on in the name and under the direct control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the state. On the executive side His Highness is assisted by a State Council of 8 members of which His Highness himself is the President. On the Judicial side there is a Chief Court consisting of Judges. A Raj Parishad consisting of 39 members with the number of officials and non-officials almost equal, has also been established to advise on such matters of public interest as are referred to it. His Highness takes very great interest in the Administration of the State and in the development of trade and industries for which purpose he has instituted a state Bank with branches all over the State.



AILANA: HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR DILEEP SINGHJI BAHADUR, KCIE, Raja

of Sailana

Born on 18th March 1891. Educated at the Mayo College,

Ascended the Gadi on the 14th

July, 1919

Married the daughter of His Highness the Maharawat of Partabgarh in 1909 and subsequent to her demise married the daughter of the Rawatji Sahib of Meja, one of the sixteen first class nobles of Mewar.

Heir-abbarent . MAHARAI-KUMAR DIGVIJAY SINGHJI, born on the 15th October 1918

Second Son · LAXMAN SINGHJI, born on the 21st February 1921.

The Judicial Powers of His Highness are plenary.

His Highness is a descendent of the Rathor Rajput clan of the Jodhpur House and is the 11th Ruler of the Sailana State.

His Highness presided over the annual sessions of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha at Puri, Benares, Indore, Darbhanga, Delhi and Hoshangabad, is its patron and was its General Secretary for 13 years, is permanent President of the Kurukshetra Restoration Society; is President of the Council of Shri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal, Benares; is a member of the General Council of the Mayo College, Ajmer, and Daly College, Indore, and is a member of the Princes' Chamber, Delhi.

Among the notable events of his reign are:—

The raising of the Local Anglo-Vernacular School to the status of a High School and constructing a new school building and a splendid Boarding House, making education compulsory but quite free; providing Free Medical Aid throughout the State. A new commodious Hospital has been built with facilities for indoor patients and a separate Maternity Ward furnished with the most up-to-date apparatus. He has granted a democratic constitution to the local Municipality, and has established an industrial free Mandi at Dileepnagar and an Agricultural Farm in the capital.

In recognition of his benign rule, His Highness was made a K.C.I E.

on the 1st January, 1936.

Rai Bahadur P. Uttam Narain Nagu who served with distinction in the Central India Agency Police Department is the present Dewan Area of the State: 297 square miles.

Population: 35, 223. Revenue: Rs. 3,00,000.

Salue: 11 guns. Address: Sailana State (Central India).

SANDUR: RAJA SHRI-MANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKATMADAR, SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born: 1908 Succeeded to the Throne in 1928. Assumed the reins of administration in 1930

Married On 22nd Dec 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole, Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior

Heir Apparent: Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931

Second Son: Rajkumar Ranjit Singh, born 16th February 1933.

Daughter: Princess Nirmala Raje, born 8th February 1934



In 1923 the State was brought into direct political relations with the Government of India.

The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines Ramandrug Hill Station (Altitude 3,500 feet) and Shri Karteekswami Temple are the places of interest

All temples, wells and schools have been thrown open from 1932 to all Hindus irrespective of caste or creed. Education is imparted free in the State, up to the Matriculation standard. A Proclamation was issued by the Ruler on 10th September 1934 directing that the execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts be stayed till 31st March 1935 as a temporary palliative. This was subsequently extended to the end of 1935. A Committee has also been appointed to concert measures to relieve agricultural indebtedness.

The State Adviser, the Secretaries to Government and any number of extra members, whom the Ruler may be pleased to nominate, form the Huzur Darbar (Executive Council) The following are the Members of the Huzur Darbar:

Shrimant R M Deshmukh, B A , LL B (Cantab), Bar-at-Law. Shrimant Sardar Bhujangrao Yeshwantrao Raje Ghorpade

Meherban G. T Konnur, BA, Ex-Dewan of Sandur.

Meherban V. Narasımha Rao, M A

The State Adviser exercises the powers formerly exercised by the Dewan and certain Huzur powers delegated to him under a special Instrument of Instructions. Arrangements have been made with the Madras Government whereby the District and Sessions Judge (Ex-Officio) of Bellary is appointed by the Darbar as the Nyayadhish of the Chief Court.

To afford to the people an opportunity for expressing their wants and wishes to the Government the Ruler was pleased to constitute a State Council in 1931.

The Ruler and the Rani Saheba visited Europe last year.



SANGLI: LIBUTENANT HIS
HIGHNESS MEHERBAN
SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMANRAO DHUNDIRAO alias APPA
SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C.I.E.,
Raja of Sangh.

Born: 1890 Ascended the Gadi in 1903. Educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot Her Highness is a daughter of Sir M. V Joshi, Kt, KCIE., B.A., LLB, of Amraoti, ExHome Member of the Government of Central Provinces.

Heir: SHRIMANT RAJ-KUMAR MADHAVRAO alias RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN YUVARAJ

Area of State: 1,136 sq. miles.

Population: 258,442

Revenue: The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs 15,95,584.

Salute: 9 guns permanent and 11 personal Enjoys I Class Jurisdiction, $i\ e$, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects.

Has served as Member or first substitute member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since 1924 and is a member of the Standing Committee now. Served also as a Member of the I and II Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

His Highness the Raja Saheb is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of (1) the Diwan Rao Bahadur G. R. Barwe, B.A., (2) Political Minister and Second Councillor Rao Saheb Y. A. Thombare, B.A., (3) Third Councillor Mr Y. V. Kolhatkar, B.A., LL B., and (4) Fourth Councillor Khan Bahadur K. K. Sunavala, B.A., LL.B

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 87, being made up of 70 agricultural and 15 non-agricultural. Besides these there 1s one Central Co-operative Bank and a Co-operative Sale-Shop.

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

ANT MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI the present Ruler, born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadı ın 1806 Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. Educated in the Raikumar College, Raikot, and was associated with the Government Administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers. He is an intelligent Prince who keenly supervises the administration of the State During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress: The revenue of the State increased-Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlements introduced-Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State-Election system sanctioned for Municipality-



Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other imrree medical rener extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent Relief Fund, granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to the local merchants by way of encouragement at cheap rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhip has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory, but were management has been instrumental to keeping its had up. satisfactory; but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Puar or Parmar caste of Rapputs and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujiain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his brother Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area: 394 square miles.

Population: 83,531 (1931).

Revenue: Rs. 4.35,959

Heir-apparent: Maharaj Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji born on ist December 1907.

Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heirapparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay states were brought into the Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Guirat States and Resident at Baroda with head-quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department,

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.



SIRMOOR: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA RAJENDRA
PARKASH BAHADUR OF
Sirmoor,

Lt.-Col. His Highness Sir AMAR PARKASH BAHADUR K.C.S.I, KC.I.E, the late Maharaja of Sirmoor State died in Vienna on the 13th August, 1933, after a brilliant and successful reign of more than 21 years. His sad and sorrowful demise was naturally a heavy shock and deprived his son, His Highness Maharaja Rajendra Parkash Bahadur, of the solicitous and affectionate care of his father and placed the heavy and responsible burden of the administration of the State on his shoulders while

still in the early years of his life.

His Highness the present Maharaja was born on the 10th January 1913. He was carefully educated during the life time of his father who took special interest in the upbringing of his son. During his father's absence in Europe when the administration of the State was placed in the hands of a council he gained practical training in and immense knowledge of the administration and thereby equipped himself well for undertaking the responsibilities of his high office Although it was before the due time, in recognition of his ruling merits and abilities the Maharaja was installed to his ancestral Gadi by the Hon'ble Sir J A O Fitz Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor General, Punjab States, in November 1933

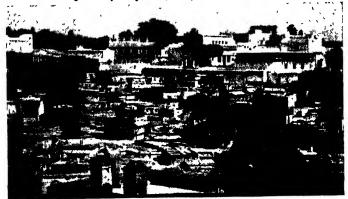
The young prince is a good scholar in English and has a store of wisdom far beyond his years. Besides being hard working he is energetic, intelligent and a keen sportsman. He possesses very refined tastes, a sympathetic heart and is a lover of justice. As the Chief Justice of the State High Court he considers it his solemn obligation to dispense evenhanded justice with scrupulous care. Ever since his assumption of the role of Government he has administered the State with conspicuous ability, without sparing any pains to promote the interests of his State and subjects. He is always anxious to explore new avenues and examine fresh channels which might serve to raise the moral and material status of his people and country.

The revival of the agricultural and industrial exhibition is a happy indication of the deep and enduring interest. His Highness takes in promoting the agricultural and industrial interests of his subjects. The inaugural ceremony of the exhibition was performed by His Highness the Maharaja on the auspicious occasion of his Raj Tilak which was celebrated in February 1935. A similar exhibition was being run on organised lines during the regime of His late Highness Maharaja

Sir Surendra Bikram Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., and continued successfully during the reign of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Amar Parkash Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., but it had suffered a set-back in the year 1914 owing to the outbreak of the Great War and also due to the unfavourable agricultural conditions then obtaining. The measure taken by the present Maharaja in reviving the exhibition is sure to pave the way to commercial development of the State and will prove a success under the patronage of His Highness to whose mumificence it owes its origin.

Another event which marks His Highness' accession to his ancestral Gadı is the grant of certain concessions to his subjects, which include (I) remission of land revenue and forest outstandings up to the year 1932, (2) remission in the term of imprisonment of State convicts, (3) grants-in-aid for meeting the educational needs of the people, (4) provision of a gymnasium for use of the public, (5)

introduction of panchayat system, etc., etc.



A Bird's eye view of Nahan.

He is accessible to all and is fond of undertaking extensive tours with a view to studying the conditions of his people and keeping himself informed of the march of events in the State. He takes a keen personal interest in all that conduces to the general happiness and welfare of his people. His sterling and outstanding qualities of head and heart have won for him the affection of his faithful and loyal people.

In fact the young Maharaja during the short period that has passed since his investiture with full ruling powers has proved himself to be a very promising and an enlightened Ruler and gives bright promise

of proving himself a worthy successor of his illustrious father.

Chief Secretary to the Durbar: SARDAR NARAYAN SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR.

Area of the State: 1,141sq miles Revenue Rs 9,00,000 approximately.

Population: 148,568 as per census of 1931

Permanent Salute; 11 guns. Address: Nahan, Sirmoor, Punjab



SOHAWAL SHREEMAN RAJA
JAGENDRA SINGHJI DEO
BAHADUR OF SOHAWAL
STATE.

Born: 1900.

Educated: at the Daly College, Indore, and Privately.

Ascended the Gadı on 16th February 1930, succeeding his father Shreeman Raja Bhagwatraj Bahadur Singhji Deo, C.I.E. Shreeman Durbar has two brothers I. Raj Kumar Veerendra Singhji. 2. Raj Kumar Purushottam Singhji.

The Ruling family belongs to the famous clan of Baghela

Rajputs who came from Anhilwara Patan in the early part of the thirteenth Century. The State was founded in the beginning of the seventeenth Century by Raja Fateh Singhji, who was acknowledged suzerain of a large tract of country by the Imperial firman of 1066 A.H. (1763 A.D.). By a subsequent sanad dated the 1177 A.H. (1763 A.D.) Shah Alum gave recognition to the hereditary title of "Raja" and "Bahadur," the Manasab of Chahar-Hazari and the privilege of carrying "Alum" (Flag) and Naqqara (Kettle drum). The State which yielded a revenue of Rs. 19 Lacs a year shrank in extent owing to the depredations of the Marathas and Bundelas. It was granted a Sanad by the British Government in 1809 A.D.

The State has now an area of 252 square miles and an annual income of Rs. 2,25,000 including alienations. It has a population of 42,192 souls. The State has large economically exploitable deposits of Lime Stone, White Chalk and Red and Yellow Ochres. Among ancient relics, it contains the shrine of Shree Sharabhang Muni and the temple of Shree Gaibi Nathji.

The Administration of the State is carried on by a Council of which the Durbar is the President and the following are members:—

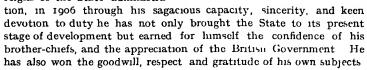
- I. RAI SAHIB MR. S. P. SANYAL, Adviser.
- 2. PANDIT NARSINGH NARAIN MISHRA, M.A., LL.B., (Dewan)
- 3. THAKUR AWADHESH NARAIN SINGH, (Political Secretary)
- 4. DEWAN LAL JAGMOHAN SINGHJI.
- 5. Munshi Banshidharji, Secretary.
- 6 KHASGI OFFICER.

SUDASNA: THAKOR
SHRI PRITHI SINGHJI,
the Ruling Chief of
Sudasna State in the Sabarkantha Agency (Western India
States) belongs to the ancient
Parmar Clan of Rajputs, and
traces his lineage to that illustrious Emperor of India, Vikram
the great of Ujjain.

Born: On 24th August 1884.

Educated: At Scott College, Sadra where he distinguished himself both as a scholar, and sportsman

Since he took over the full reigns of the State administra-



Kumar Shri Ranjit Singhji, the heir-apparent, and his only son was born on 11th August 1910.

Matrimonial relations of the Ruling Family are with premier estates of Sirohi, Jodhpur, Malwa, and Mewar States

Primary Education and Medical Relief are free throughout the State

Area 32 Square Miles

Population 6,922 souls

Officials

Karbhari Kumar Shiri Ranjit Singhji

Nyavadhish . MR S P VYAS

Medical Officer MR S G TRIVEDI, LCPS, LTM



TALCHER: Raja K. C. B. Harichandar, the present Ruler of Talcher State, Eastern States Agency.

Born: 9th June 1880.

Succeeded on 18th December 1891. Assumed ruling powers

on 9th June 1901.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Marathas and they all along maintained their independence The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great grand-father of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja

Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellion

The administration of the State is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Saheb. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting

it on modern lines.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are lighted by electricity Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H.E. School and one Sanskrit Vidyalya There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a

Bengal English Firm.

Area of the State: 399 square miles. Population: 69,702 souls.

Annual Income: Rs. 5,73,083 (gross).

Herr Apparent: Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb, born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. At present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayet: Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister.

Secretary: Babu J. Mishra.

THANADEVLI:
DARBAR SHREE WALA
AMRA LAXMAN, the
present ruler of Thanadevlı,
(Western Kathiawar Agency)
belongs to the Jaitani branch
of the Wala Kathis.

Born: 28th November 1895. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On

12th May 1922

Thanadevii is the premier State of the Wala branch of the Kathi clan It was separated from the Taluka of Jetpur in about 1890 A D.

The Darbar Saheb exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his subjects He takes keen interest in the administration of the State He is

readily accessible to all those who seek redress from him. He has the welfare of his subjects at his heart and his keen devotion to duty has won for him their love and affection

A fully equipped new hospital with provision for indoor patients is in course of construction. There are altogether thirteen schools including Middle and Vernacular. Education is imparted free throughout the State.

The cultivators are given permanent occupancy rights over their holdings and full ownership over properties is allowed to other subjects as well. Arrears of revenue amounting to Rs. 25,000 were remitted on New Year's day. A remission of Ans. 6 in the rupee is granted to those who are ready to pay up their past debts.

Heir-apparent: K. S. Ramawala. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot and Mayo College, Ajmer He is at present receiving education under a competent private tutor.

Second Son: K S GIGAWALA

Area of the State · 117.32 square miles Population. 16,005 as per 1931 census

Revenue: Rs 350,000

CHIEF OFFICIALS.

Chief Karbhari: Mr Balubhai G. Patwari

Huzur Secretary · Mr Kusumrai J Dewan, BA, LLB

Nyayadhis: Mr. N L. Parekh

Chief Medical Officer: DR M D LATHIGARA, MB, BS

Superintendent of Police: MR. RAWATWALA.





TONK: HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Buner tribe known as Salarzie.

Born: 1879.

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H. H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

Educated: Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar.

Area of State: 2,553 square miles.

Population: 317,360 according to census of 1931.

Revenue: Rs. 23,00,000.

Salute: 17 guns.

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of the State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows:—

President: His Highness the Nawab Sahib Bahadur.

Vice-President and Finance Member: Major R. R. Burnett, O.B.E., I.A.

Home Member: Khan Bahadur Sz. Mohd. Abdul Tawwab Khan.

Judicial Member: Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Buksh, O.B E.

Revenue Member: M. Sheikh Ghulam Mohd. Bahauddin

Secretary: M. HAMID HUSAIN, B.A.

TRAVANCORE: HIS HIGHNESS SRI PADMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA SIR RAMA VARMA KULASEKHARA KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Travancore.

Born: 7th November 1912
Ascended: The Musnad
1st September 1924.

Invested with Ruling powers 6th November 1931 Educated: Privately.

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS MARTANDA VARMA ELAYA RAJA.



HIS HIGHNESS IS COLONEL-IN-CHIEF of the Travancore State Forces.

Travancore is one of the largest Indian States in South India under the Political control of the Government of India. bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Coimbatore, on the East by the Districts of Madura, Ramnad and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian ocean and Travancore has an area of 7,625 square miles the Arabian Sea. and according to the census of 1931, the population is 5,095,973. The State now stands in the forefront of educated India. According to the census of 1931, the number of literates per 1,000 of the population excluding children under 5 years of age is 289. For males the figures are 408 per 1,000, and for females 168. The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

The Dewan is His Highness' sole minister

Revenue: Rs. 2,42,16,000.

Salute: 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Dewan: Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Muhammad Habibuul-lah Sahib Bahadur, K.CSI., KCIE., Kt., LL.D.



RIPURA · HIS HIGHNESS BISHAMA-SAMARA-BIJOYEE MAHAMAHODAYA PANCHA SRIJUKTA MAHARAJA MANIKYA SIR BIR BIKRAM Kishore BARMAN DEB BAHADUR, KC.SI, Maharaja of Tripura. Caste: Kshattriya, (Chandravansı).

Born: 19th August, 1908

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the death of his father, H.H the late Maharaja Birendra Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur on 13th August, 1923, and was invested with full administrative powers on the 19th August, 1927

On the 16th Married: January, 1929, the sixth daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Bhagabati Prasad Singh Saheb KCI.E., Bahadur,

KBE, of Balrampur (Oudh), and on her death in November 1930, married, for the second time, the eldest daughter of Capt. H.H. the Mahendra Maharaja Sir Yadvendra Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., KCIE., Maharaja of Panna (CI). Has one son and one daughter Heir-Apparent: Maharaj Kumar Srila-Srijut Kirit Bikram Kishore Deb Barman Bahadur

Area of the State. 4,116 sq miles Permanent Salute: 13 Guns. 3,82,450 (1931 Census). Population

Revenue (including Zemindaries) · Rs. 30,10,000.

Capital: AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles from Akhaura Jn (AB Rly.)

Recreation. Tennis, shooting, big-game hunting

The Maharaja Saheb takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and Development and has extensively toured in India and abroad.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Minister · Manyabara Rai J C Sen Bahadur, B A, B.C S (Retd.) Chief Secretary to His Highness Manyabara Rana BODHJUNG BAHADUR, F.R.G S.

Private Secretary to His Highness DEWAN SAHEB K DUTT, MA, and Dewan of the Household BL, MRAS, FR Econ. S
Chref Staff Officer: LT.-Col. O. C. Pulley, I.A. (Retd.)
Chref Judge: MR. J M DAS, BL
Chref Medical Officer: DR M. M MAJUMDAR, L M.S.
State Engineer: MR J N. BHADURI, BA, BE., etc.
Senior Naib Dewan: MR S C DEB BARMAN, MA, (Harvard.)

Naib Dewans: Thakur Kamini Kumar Singh (Rev. Dept.)

(MR J N MITTER (Forests)
Superintendent of Police: RAI SAHEB A. K. GUPTA. Commandant of the State Forces: MAJOR KUMAR D. M. DEB BARMAN BAHADUR.

DAIPUR: HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJAHDHIRAJ
MAHARANA SHREE SIR
BHUPAL SINGHJI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler
of Udaipur, the Premier
State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February 1884.

Married: First to the daughter of the Thakur of Auwa in Marwar in March 1910. After her demise, to the daughter



of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911 and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in Marwar in January 1928.

Educated: Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population: 1,566,910. Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar:

DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM NARAINJI, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Ministers:

P. C. Chatterji, Esq., and Tej Sinha Mehta, Esq., B.A., LL.B.



ADIA: DARBAR SHREE SURAGWALA, the Ruling Chief of Vadia State Western Kathiawar (Western Agency He States). comes of a high and ancient lineage and is a member of the Virani Branch of the illustrious Kathi Clan from which this Province has taken its name.

Born: On the 15th March 1904.

Succeeded: To the Gadi in 1930 and assumed the reins of the State Administration on the 7th September 1930.

Educated: Privately under the supervision of a competent tutor.

Married: In 1921 to A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb, the present

Rani Saheba and has two daughters and two sons.

Heir-apparent: Yuvaraj Shree Krashnakumar. Aged about 5 years. Born in 1931.

Rule of Primogeniture governs the succession.

Area: 90 square miles.

Population: 15,000.

Revenue: Rs. 2,50,000.

Education is imparted free in the State—Medical relief is given free to all irrespective of caste and creed—Child Marriage Restriction Act is applied to the State—Liquor is strictly prohibited—The Farmers are protected by the special Rules akin to the Deccan Agriculture Relief Act—A State Village Bank is opened for the convenience of the farmers At very low interest Loans are also given to the merchants to facilitate Commerce. A new State Hospital with a Tower Clock has been built in Vadia which is one of the best buildings in the State. There are many industrial concerns in Vadia and the recent addition is a match factory

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari: Mr. Laxmichand K. Mehta, B.A., LL.B., Advocate.

Nyayadhish: Mr. Savailal G Dholakia.

Chief Medical Officer: Mr. Khodidas J. Pancholy, L.C.P.S. Bank Manager & Office Superintendent: Mr. Hathibhai R. Vank

Private Secretary: MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Treasury Officer: Mr. PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI.

BANERA: RAJA AMAR-SINGHJI of Banera Estate (Rajputana) belongs to the Sisodia Clan of the Udaipur House.

Born: 2nd August, 1886.

Married: To the sister of the Maharaja of Surguja

The founder of the family was Raja Bhimsinghji I, son of Maharana Rajsinghji I, who according to his father's wishes gave up all his rights to the gadi of Udaipur in favour of his younger brother Maharana Jaisinghji. Raja Bhimsinghji, rendered meritorious services in the battle against the then Moghal Emperor and the battles of the Deccan and he was later enlisted as a Mansabdar



and honoured with the title of Raja by the Moghal Court. The present Raja Amarsinghji of Banera is eleventh in descent after Raja Bhimsinghji.

The Raja Saheb has improved the administration of the Estate on modern lines. Revenue settlement has been made and aircars of the cultivators amounting to three lacs of rupees have been remitted To help cultivators there is an Agriculturists Bank and new tanks are also constructed. There is one middle school and several other schools in the Raj to spread education and liberal scholarships are awarded to those who go out for higher studies. In the town of Banera there is a Hospital with an indoor patients ward attached to it where thousands of patients are treated yearly. Free medical and is afforded to the poor and travelling compounders distribute medicines in the villages.

The Raja Saheb is a member of the Mahendraj Sabha, the Rajput Hitkarani Sabha and the Kshatriya Vidya Parcharni Sabha He was also a member of various important commissions

The Raja Saheb pays an official visit during Dassera every year to H H. The Maharana of Udaipur who comes to receive him outside the City Gate, and there are certain special privileges enjoyed only by Banera House

Heir-Apparent Rajkumar Pratapsinghji He has passed the Diploma Examination and assists his father in administration. Rajkumars Mansinghji and Gumansinghji are his other sons

The House of Banera has had marrimonial alliances with such States as Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kotah, Bundi, Idar, etc.

Area of the Estate: 250 square miles

Population: 28,115 in 1931.



BHINGA ESTATE: RAJA
BIRENDRA KANT SING
OF BHINGA RAI.

Born: 25th September 1881.

Educated: at the Colvin Taluqdar's College, Lucknow. During his early age he took keen interest in sports and won several prizes in tent pegging and riding. He also won a silver medal for good conduct.

In 1926 the Estate came in possession of his revered father Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh who led a retired and pious life, and delegated all his powers and authority to the present Raja. He is eighth in descent from the founder of the Raj.

Raja Birendra Kant Singh was a Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of Bhinga Notified Area Committee for several years when it was an official Committee. He is very sympathetic towards his tenants and takes great interest in their welfare. His keen devotion to duty has won for him the love and affection of his tenants. During the famine of 1929 and 1933 he opened several relief centres in the Estate. He has donated several thousand rupees towards Educational Institutions and Charitable Dispensaries. Several poor and deserving students receive scholarships from him. On the occasion of the celebration of His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee he relieved the burden of his tenants by remitting their rents amounting to about Rs. 52,000. He also made a liberal contribution to the Jubilee Fund. The construction of a Club House and a memorial in front of his palace in memory of his revered father besides other buildings of public utility are among the benevolent works of the present Raja Saheb.

The Rajas of Bhinga belong to the Bishen clan of Kshatriyas who trace their origin from the devotee Mayur Bhatta. In Oudh there are thirteen Chiefs of this clan, with the Raja of Majhowli in Gorakhpur, as their avowed head. It is more than three hundred years since Pratap Mal, the second son of Raja Urip Mal of Majhowli, at the instance of the their ruling power, came and settled in Oudh and founded the Gonda Raj. Mansingh who was the third in descent from the founder, had the title of Maharaja conferred on him by the Emperor Akbar and he was also granted the privilege of creating twenty-two Rajas by placing the tilak on their torchead Ram Singh, the third in descent from Mansingh, had two sons and the younger Bhawani Singh was the founder of Bhinga Raj.

Raja Udai Pratap Singh, seventh in descent from Bhawani Singh, enhanced the reputation of the Estate by his benevolent acts. He

was one of the few Taluqdars who was granted the privilege of private interviews with the Viceroy of India and the Royal Princes of England when visiting Lucknow. In 1887 the Government of India presented him with a cannon. He was exempted from the operations of the Arms Act and from personal attendance in courts. Raja Udaipratap Singh retired from active public life in 1895 He was very liberal and philanthropic. Even after his retirement he endowed to lakhs of rupees for the Hewett Kshatriya High School, Benares, together with a further expenditure of 31 lakhs in land and buildings. The foundation stone of this building was laid by the then Lieutenant-Governor of U.P. who in the course of his address remarked: "Though the public and the Government are the poorer for his withdrawal from wordly affairs, in the conduct of which in his younger days he distinguished himself, we can rejoice that in his retirement his interest in the well being of the community to which he oelongs remains as great as ever and that he has out of his bounty given so largely towards its amelioration." The name of Raja Udai Pratap Singh of Bhinga will remain a household word among the Kshatriyas for whom he has done so much, as well as among those members of other communities who admire an upright life full of good and benevolent deeds.

Another of his notable benefaction was the foundation in 1898 of an Anathalaya or asylum at Benares for the maintenance, irrespective of caste or creed, of persons afflicted with or rendered helpless by age or bodily infirmity. He also made numerous other public contributions amounting to nearly three lakhs of rupees, the chief among which are:

Kshatriya Upkarini Mahasabha—Rs. 35,000 , "Kshatriya Mıtra" Rs. 35,000; for founding Bhinga Raj Kshatriya scholarship Rs. 80,000; Edward Scholarship Rs 30,000; Rs. 11,100 for sending a Kshatriya graduate to Oxford or Cambridge University; Rs 37,000 for a charitable dispensary; Rs. 16,000 for a school; Rs 10,000 for Municipal and other works; Rs. 7,000 for famine relief; Rs 5,000 for the Cooper Bazar These were contributed for the benefit of the people of Bhinga, but his generosities were not confined to his own community or the tenants of his Estate. He contributed Rs 12,000 for the Loyall Hall at Bahraich, Rs. 20,000 for the Colvin Institute at Lucknow, Rs 10,000 for the Indian Relief Funds, Rs. 5,000 for the Medical College, Lucknow, and Rs. 1,800 for the Nagri Pracharm Sabha at Benares.

Raja Udai Pratap Singh died in July 1913 and was succeeded by his wife Rani Murari Kumari Devi She followed the footsteps of her husband and contributed Rupees six lakhs for raising the Hewett Kshatriya School to the intermediate standard and named it Udai Pratap College after her husband. She rendered valuable services to the British Government during the Great War in recognition of which she received The title of Maharani a medal and Sanad from the local Government She died in April 1926 and the estate came was also conferred on her in possession of Raja Rajendra Bahadur Singh, brother of Raja Udai Pratap Singh and father of the present Raja Saheb He died on 10th November 1933. The title of Raja is hereditary.

Address: Bhinga Raj, Dist. Bahraich.



BHINAI: RAJA KAL-YAN SINGH OF Bhinai Estate, Ajmer-Merwara, Rajputana.

Born: 20th October 1913

Succeeded: To the Gadi on the 6th October 1917, on the death of his father Raja Jagmal Singh and is the 9th successor to the Bhinai Raj.

Educated: At the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he studied for 12 years Having successfully passed the Diploma Examination in April 1931, he studied for the Higher Diploma Examination for three years After receiving practical train-

ing, he was invested with powers on 20th October 1934.

The Raja Saheb takes very great interest in the administration of the Estate The accounts and revenue branches have been reorganised on modern lines and for the completion of the Field Survey of the Estate the existing staff has been increased by new appointments

Married: The 3rd daughter of the late Rao Raja Bahadur Shri Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E. of Sikar in 1931. Has one daughter, born in February, 1935.

Family History. The rulers of this family are Rathore Rajputs descending from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city of Jodhpur (Marwar) Karamsen, the grandson of Rao Maldeo (1581), was the head of this family. He came to Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated Madlia, the Chief of a band of Bhils, who ravaged the country near Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For this service Bhinai and seven other Parganas were bestowed upon him in Jagir by Emperor Akbar. Subsequently, the title of Raja was bestowed on Bhinai House in 1783 by the then ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military service. The head of this house is the premier Raja of the district.

Annual Revenue. Over Rs 1,00,000

Area: 122 square miles

Recreation: Polo, Squash and Hockey.

DINAJPUR: THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA JAGADISH NATH RAY, FRSA, of Dinajpur.

Born: December 28th, 1894

Educated: At the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, and has also had military training.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and Municipality of Dinajpur. He is a Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association. He was elected a member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1930 and became nominated



as a member of the Council of State in 1933. His speeches in the Council always breathe an air of freedom from fear or favour

Raja Ganesh, the ostensible founder of the Dinappur Raj, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the mussnad in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of Ghosh family, forming part of the same class of Kayasthas Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb, and his grand-son Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal Shyammohini, the talented widow of Maharaja Taraknath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray, K C I E, left the gadi in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnab and observes all customs and practices of the family with considerable veneration for the past.

Son and heir: MAHARAJ-KUMAR JALADHI NATH RAY

Revenue Secretary: BABU NALINI MOHON SINHA

Private Secretary: Mr. Sudhansu Bose Home Address: Dinajpur Rajbati, E.B.R

Calcutta Residence: P 210, Russa Road.



institutions in France, Germany and Italy. He knows French, German and Italian languages

HUZNAVI. THE HON. ALHADJ NAWAB Bahadur SIR ABDELKERIM ABU AHMED KHAN, of Dilduar, Kt. Born: 25th August 1872.

Married: in 1894, Nawab Begum Lady Saidennessa Khanum. One son and four daughters.

Educated at St. Peter's School. Exmouth, Devonshire: Wren and Gurney's Institution in London: Universities of Oxford and Iena (Germany). At an early age he was sent to a Public School in England. Appeared in the I.C S. Examination in 1890. He has travelled almost all over the Continent of Europe where a number of years was spent in studying the indigenous

He returned to India in 1894 and settled in his estates, handed down by his ancestor Fatehdad Khan Ghuznin of the Lohani clan who succeeded his brother Osman Khan Ghuznin Lohani, the last independent Chieftain of Bengal. Represented the whole of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the old Imperial Legislative Council 1909-12 and the Muslims of Bengal in the Viceroy's Council 1913-16 Exempted from the Indian Arms Act 1925. Chairman, Bengal Provincial Simon Committee 1928 and General-Chairman, All-India Provincial Simon Committees 1929. Member Executive Council of Governor of Bengal, 1929-34. Minister of Government of Bengal in 1924 and 1927. Was instrumental in saving the historic town of Sirajgunge from engulfment by river. Initiated a "Waterways Trust" for Bengal and many other far-reaching constructive works in all the Government Departments under his charge, some of which are now bearing fruit.

In 1913, he went on a political mission to the late Ex-King Hossain of the Hedjaz as well as to Palestine and Syria to enquire into the question of Pilgrim Traffic. In 1931, he visited as State Guest, the Court of King Ibn Saud of the Hedjaz and Nejd and thereafter travelled extensively in Sudan, Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iraq in order to study irrigation problems and other matters connected with the constitution of those countries. He is writing a memoir of his tours, which will be illustrated with photographs taken by his son, Alhadi Mr. I.S.K

Ghuznavi, B.Sc., who accompanied him.

Publications: "Pilgrim Traffic to the Hedjaz and Palestine (1913)"; "Muslim Education in Bengal"; "The Working of the

Dyarchial System in Bengal (1928), "etc.

Address: Lohani Manor, P. O. Lohanisagardighi, Mymensigh,
Bengal; North House, P. O. Dilduar, Mymensingh, Bengal. Club: Calcutta Club, Calcutta.

JEHANGIRABAD: Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz Rasul K han, Kt., CSI, Taluqdar of Jehangrabad, Dt. Barabanki, India.

Born 28th June 1886, Son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb

Educated Colvin Taluqdars' College; at home

Member, U P. Legislative Council since 1921; Member, Legislative Assembly for one term; First Non-official Chairman of District Board, Barabanki for one full term; Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsif; Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society; Vice-President, British Indian Association, Oudh,



India; Elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh (1935): Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University; President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years, Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years; Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden, Awarded a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans, has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest the chief among which are. To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; The Lucknow University, Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund, Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship, Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932; Donation to the Takmil-ul-Tib (Unani) College, Lucknow; To His Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund; Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad; To Dufferin Hospital Fund: To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund; To His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants; To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund

Raja hereditary title, vide F. D. Notification dated 22nd June 1897.

Recreations: Tennis, Polo and Shooting.

Address: P. O. Jehangirabad, District Barabanki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U. P. India Telephone: Lucknow Exchange 37. Club: United Service Club.



JOGENDRA SINGH, SIR, KT., comes from an old military family of the Amritsar district—is also a Taluqdar of Oudh.

Born: On the 25th of May 1877.

Educated: Privately at home.

From early life he has been interested in agricultural development, educa-

tion and social reform. Under the guidance of the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. George Chesney of the "Pioneer", he began regular contributions to the press, and his writings attracted notice. He occupied his leisure hours in writing, reading and riding. Early in life he was called upon to work as a Minister for the young Maharaja of Patiala. Lord Hardinge spoke of Sir Jogendra Singh in high terms in a speech which he made at a dinner in Patiala. After about 2½ years in Patiala, he returned to agriculture again. He joined the Council of State when it was first constituted. In the meanwhile, he wrote several books and edited East and West and was President of the Sikh Educational Conference and Member of the Indian Sugar Committee. the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, Sandhurst Committee and many provincial Committees in the United Provinces and the Punjab. In 1926 he became Minister of Agriculture in the Punjab—an office which he still holds.

K HALLIKOTE AND ATAGADA ESTATES: RAJA SRI RAMACHANDRA MARDARAJ DEO OF Khallikote.

Born: January 1900 Hıs father, the late Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo belonged to the Rana family of the Solar Dynasty and was famous for his philanthropic works, munificent gifts and steady loyalty to Government He endowed the college at Berhampore with a lakh of rupees, presented to the Berhampore Municipality spacious Town Hall and was the founder and patron of the Khallikote College He earned the title of Raja in recognition of his good public service. The move for the creation of a



separate province for the Oriyas originated with Raja Harihara Mardara, Deo.

Educated: At the Newington Institution and the Madras Christian College.

The Estates of Khallikote and Atagada are the richest in the Ganjam District. The Raja Saheb has been able to annex a new property called the Biridi Estate this year. He occupies various posts of trust and responsibility both in the district and outside it He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the District Board of Ganjam and the Ganjam Landholders' Association and he has rendered distinct services to the District. He represented the Madras Presidency and gave valuable evidence at the Indian Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force Committees in 1924. He was Lieutenant in the Indian Territorial Force for about 4 years. The young Raja holds advanced and broad views on social, religious and political matters and while at the College rendered immense service during the famine in 1919. He is a keen huntsman and a good Shikari.

The Raja Saheb gave very effective and sound evidence before the O'Donnell Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of having a separate province for the Oriyas He was invited for the 3rd Round Table Conference and also to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The Title of Raja (personal) was conferred in June 1929, and in appreciation of the Raja Saheb's public work this title was made hereditary by the Governor-General in 1934 which he rightly deserved.



RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHA-RAJA BAHADUR, YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR, G.C.I.E., HEREDITARY PESH-KAR, Prime Minister from 1901 to 1912, and President of the Executive Council of Hyderabad State from 25th November 1926.

Born: 28th January, 1864, direct descendant of Maharaja Chandoolal, the first Hyderabad Statesman to have realised the importance of alliance between his sovereign, the Nizam, and the British Power and who laid down the tradition for charity and

philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu. Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a descendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged to the School of Akbar. According to the tradition of the House and the custom of intermarriages inaugurated by Akbar, Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad has married both Hindu and Mohammadan ladies.

 $\it Heiv$: Raja Bahadur Khaja Pershad also called Raja Bahadur Arjun Kumar.

Born: 17th May 1914.

Area of the Jagur: 490 square miles.

Population: 1,23,691.

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has the Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil.

Revenue: Rs. 10,16,003.

MR. GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Session Judge.

RISHNAMACHARIAR,
RAJA BAHADUR G, BA.,
BL., Dewan Bahadur
(1918); Raja Bahadur (1925);
Retired President of H. E. H
the Nizam's Judicial Committee,
Landholder and Advocate,
Madras and Hyderabad High
Courts, and Member, Legislative Assembly.

Educated: Trichinopoly and Madras.

Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, March 1890; practised as Vakil in Hyderabad and Secunderabad till 1913 Was appointed Government pleader and Public Prosecutor at the Residency in



1904. Was nominated non-official member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council for three successive terms (6 years), appointed Advocate-General, then Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Legal Adviser to H. E H the Nizam's Government and President, Judicial Committee in 1913. Was the joint author along with the late Hormusjee and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working Represented Hyderabad in the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes 1918 Was appointed President of the Hyderabad Factory Commission Retired in 1924 Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and anti-social Bills. He was the leader of the Centre Party in the Legislative Assembly and was invited by His Majesty's Government to join the Committees on Reserve Bank and the Statutory Railway Authority but could not for reasons of health and religion go to England. He took keen interest on agricultural and Land Revenue questions and was unanimously elected President of the Rural group in the Assembly which he formed in 1934. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India.

Address: Hyderabad House, Srirangam; Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan.



UMAR GOPIKA ROMON ROY of DEWAN MANIK-CHAND ESTATE is the only son of the late Raja Girish Chandra Roy Bahadur of Sylhet—8th successor of the late Rayan Rajaram, first Governor of the Province of Sylhot after the Moghul annexation of Bengal under Akbar the Great. The predecessors of Rai Rayan Dewan Rajaram came to Bengal with Raja Man Singha, the Commander-in-Chief of Emperor Akbar as military officers After the annexation of Bengal they stayed at Raj Mohal with the Moghul Army. The ancestral home of Rai Rayan Rajaram was originally at Jodhpur in Raiputana From Raj Mohal the services of the father of Rai

Rayan Rajaram was requisitioned by the Subedar of Bengal. After the annexation of the Province of Sylhot (now Sylhet) from Raja Gour Govinda, Rajaram was first sent from Murshidabad as Dewan (the Governor) with the title of Rai Rayan He was succeeded by his son Rai Rayan Mukut Malla who was Dewan of the Province till his death. During the regime of Rai Rayan Dewan Manikchand of the most illustrious fame and the 4th in descent, the whole of the Province of Sylhot was handed over to Capt. R. Lindsay, the then Political Agent of the East India Company on the 12th January 1778 and his son Dewan Murarichand acted as Dewan under the Company. Dewan Murarichand was succeeded by his daughter and then by her son Raja Girish Chandra Roy Bahadur who was the pioneer of Education and Tea Plantation in this part of the country He founded first the Girish Middle English School in 1876 and the Murarichand Collegiate School in 1886. The School was named afterwards Raj Girish Chandra High School. He was the founder of Gour Charan Mazumdar and Brojosundari Choudhurani Memorial Wards in memory of his illustrious parents in the Government Charitable Dispensary, Sylhet Raja Girish Chandra Roy died in April 1907 and was succeeded by his only son Kumar Gopika Romon Roy.

Born in August 1890.

Educated: Murarichand Collegiate School, Sylhet, which was founded by his father.

Married first Kumranı Sucharu Bala Roy Choudhuranı in 1911 and secondly on the 6th June 1920 to the illustrious Kumrani Shuruchi Bala Roy Choudhuranı.

Life Member, Governing Body of the Murarichand College, Sylhet. President, Governing Body, Raja Girish Chandra High School, Sylhet President, Governing Body, Public High School, Karimganj, etc Member, Calcutta Literary Society. Author of "Jugabatar Sree Krishna." "My Experiences in the Indian Politics" and several other Dramas. Chairman, Sylhet Municipality, 1923. He was awarded a gold medal and a certificate for his histrionic talents in the Sylhet Exhibition in 1923 from Government; also received numerous gold medals from the Calcutta and Sylhet public as a dramatist Elected uncontested to the Assam Legislative Council, 1929 Ex.-Officio President, Surma Valley Landholders' Association, from 1930 Member, Bengal Landholders' Association. Only delegate from Assam Landholders to All-India Landholders' Deputation to the Viceroy, New Delhi, 1930 Presided over Sylhet Local Bodies Conference, 1930. Elected uncontested to the Legislative Assembly, 1931-34. He carried the Assam-Bengal Railway non-official Resolution unanimously which was unique of its kind in the History of the Assembly.

Donor and contributor of Rs. 25,000 to King Edward Memorial Fund; during the Great War 1914-1918 he contributed Rs.

1,000 to the War Relief Fund and Rs. 1,000 to the Our Day Fund. and Rs. 25,000 to the Sylhet Cachar Flood Rehef Fund. A Ward has been established in the ıllustrious name of his mother Rani Prosann a m a y ee Roy Choudurani in Mitford Hospital, Dacca. He built a flight of stairs in memory of his mother for convenience of the pilgrims in the ın surmountable Chandrnath Hills ın Sıtakunda, Chittagong Division. He maintained the Muran-

chand College till it was provincialised and Raja Girish Chandra High School till it was taken up by the Government as Aided School.

Kumrani Shuruchi Bala Roy Choudhurani, wife of Kumar Gopika Romon Roy, daughter of late Mr Rajendra Narayan Choud-

Mr Rajendra Narayan Choudhury, Bar-at-Law, Zemindar, Mechpara, Assam and Ex Ml. C, Assam and late Pramila Sundari Choudhurani of Bigiibari, Assam.

Born in 1901
Educated in
Diocesan College,
Calcutta. Passed
the Intermediate
Examination in
Arts at the Calcutta University
in the year 1920

She is the only authoress in Assam and has written in Bengah several novels and short stories which were published in Calcutta Donor of Rs

which were published in Calcutta Donor of Rs 10,000 for founding a Maternity Home in Karimgan Sub-Division Organisations in the District.



Kumranı Shuruchı Bala Roy Choudhuranı.

Only son and heir: Kumar Gourish Chandra Roy. Address:—Rajbati, Sylhet.



TUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT-COL., HAJI OOL HASSAN, M.A., LL B., Magbool Hassan, Minister for Law and lustice. Bahawalpur Government Minister-in-Waiting to H. H. The Nawab Ruler Bahadur, Bahawalpur State, belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia Though hailing originally from the Meerut District his ancestors had long settled in the State before he was born at Bahawalpurin 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his MA, LLB in 1925. From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future career.

His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aid de-Camp. But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in 1927 he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone, as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of the Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting

In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated again in 1935. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage.

Recently, his services to the State have been recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is a member of the Court of Muslim University, Aligarh and His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University

During the 6 years of his incumbency he has introduced many useful administrative reforms in the departments under his control, particularly the Municipalities, which he has completely reorganised. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.

I AQAT HYAT KHAN:
A IT M A D-UD-D O U L A,
VIQAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB,
SIR, Kt., O.B.E., K.B., Prime
Minister, Patiala, is the eldest
surviving son of the late Hon'ble
Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan,
C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock
District of the Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E., as also a grant of land from Government



In 1923 his services were lent to His Highness the Maharaja Dhiraj of Patiala as Home Secretary, but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the administration of some of the most important Departments in the State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised by Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation, to appoint the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the following honours and rewards:—

(I) Title of Aitmad-ud-doula, Viqar-ul-mulk, "Nawab" and Tazim (Hereditary)

(2) Jagir and Biswedari yielding an annual income of Rs. 51,000 (Hereditary).

(3) Cash reward of Rs. 1,01,000

(4) First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gadi (Masnad-i-Shahi), (Hereditary).

(5) Khillat of Rs. 1,700 on all Khillat occasions for him and his heirs.

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. In January, 1933, His Majesty the King-Emperor conferred upon

him the honour of Knighthood.

In October, 1934, His Highness conferred upon him the Honorary

rank of General in recognition of meritorious services.

During the last ten years the Nawab Sahib has introduced many important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.



OHIUDDIN FAROQUI, NAWAB, SIR, the only son Kazi RAYAZUDDIN MUHAMMAD FAROQUI, was born in the year 1891 and belongs to one of the few historic families of He is the eleventh in Bengal descent from Kazı Omar Shah Faroqui, a linea descendant of Hazrat Omar Faroqui, the second Khalif of Arabia, who migrated to India and settled at Delhi He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshiar and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaghir (rent-free-land) of two parganas in the district of Tippera in Bengal and the original Sanad conferring the Jaghir by

Emperor Furrokhshiar is still in the possession of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin.

Kazi Aftabuddın Faroqui, the grandfather of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin, rendered great help to the Empire at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny His only son, Kazi Rayazuddın Muhammad Faroqui, the father of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin Faroqui, was recognised as the most influential Muhammadan leader and was highly respected by all communities, particularly for his extensive charities

Nawab Sir Mohiuddin was educated at the Dacca College under the guardianship of Mr. Archibald, the Principal of the College. Even from a comparatively early age he developed a spirit of public service and a love for public life.

He was the first non-official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, a Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the Assam Bengal Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of politics. As the Chairman of the District Board, he took a very active interest in the matter of communications and the results of his endeavours in this direction may now be seen in the improved roads and well-built bridges widely spread over the district The Comilla Water Works and the Electric Supply, which have done inestimable benefit to the town, came into existence largely, if not absolutely, owing to the untiring efforts of the Nawab Sahib A service of immense value that he did, while in the District Board was the provision of rural water supply by boring tube-wells He encouraged the spread of education, higher and primary, in his district and it was he who was instrumental in raising the Comilla Victoria College from the second-grade to the first-grade institution that it is to-day.

He has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the

introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and was the nonofficial Chief Whip of the Council till he was appointed in 1929 Minister to
the Government of Bengal in charge of Agriculture, Industries, Cooperation, Veterinary Department and Public Works. It is a matter
of no little honour and distinction that he was elected by the Bengal
Legislative Council to represent the Province in the Provincial Simon
Committee where his services were acknowledged with great appreciation by the Rt Hon'ble Sir John Simon. Nawab Sir Mohiuddin is the
Leader of the House in the Council and this is perhaps the only and
the first instance in the history of Provincial Councils that a Minister
(who was returned as an elected member) has been made the Leader.
The services that he has given as the Leader of the House, to the
country and the Government are worthy of his trained sagacity,
mature experience and wide knowledge of men and matters.

As a Minister to the Government Nawab Sır Mohiuddın has given effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the conditions of agriculture and industry of the Province He introduced and successfully piloted the State Aid to Industries Act, a measure of great promise and usefulness, inasmuch as it affords an opportunity to small and nascent industries to grow up with aid, as far as possible, from the Government His scheme for the relief of unemployment amongst educated middle-class young men is of great significance and is the first of its kind since the inauguration of the Reforms, intended to open up new avenues of employment through industrial development of the Province. The United Provinces Unemployment Committee, presided over by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, PC, K.C.S.I, LL.D., has in its report many words of praise for the scheme. He took steps to establish Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks for the relief of agricultural indebtedness and his scheme for restriction in the cultivation of jute with a view to fetch a better income to the cultivators has been a measure of immense bene-He made serious endeavours to improve the animal husbandry of the Province and significant results are already available of the various agricultural researches taken up at his instance. The scheme for the training of detenus (persons detained for political reasons) in industrial and agricultural pursuits in order to afford them an opportunity to prove themselves useful citizens, is now having a trial and its results are awaited with interest all over India The Water Hyacinth Bill, introduced in the last winter session of the Legislative Council, is likely to be another measure of great importance, adding to the already numerous achievements of Nawab Sir Mohiuddin.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the Province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1924, with that of "Nawab" in 1932. On the New Year's day, 1936, His Majesty late the King-Emperor conferred on him a Knighthood, a distinction which he richly deserved.

He married Quatrina Sultana Zobeida, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdelkerim Ghuznavi, Kt, of Dilduar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal.



AHMUDABAD ESTATE: RAJA MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, RAJA MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, highest ecclesiastical, military, and administrative positions and power, since his ancestor Oazi Nasrullah, Qazi-ul-quzat (i.e. Grand Qazi) of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct from the first Caliph (Abu Baker).

Mahmudabad is the premier Muslim Estate in Oudh.

Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form the heirloom.

Estate: The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kherl and Lucknow districts.

Born: On the 5th November 1914.

Married: In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad; has two daughters.

Brother: MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN, the younger brother of the Raja Saheb, who is living with him.

Succeeded: His father the Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., on May 23rd 1931; was formally installed on the Gadi of his illustrious ancestors by H.E. Sir Harry Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Governor of U. P. on the 4th January 1936.

Educated: In La Martinier College, Lucknow and under

European and capable private Tutors at Home.

The present Raja is highly cultured and very broad minded He has extensively travelled in Europe and the Near East. He knows English and Persian well, and is a very promising "Marsia" poet of Urdu. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and Politics. Reading, Natural History, painting and photography are his chief hobbies.

Recreation: Riding.

Address: Butler Palace, Lucknow, Qaisarbagh, Lucknow, Galloway House, Naini Tal and Mahmudabad (Oudh).

TAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN. NAWAB MOIN-UD-Dowla, Bahadur, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moinud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1.821 square miles and has a population of 276,533. while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-



tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started five years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.



NAWAB SALAR JUNG
BAHADUR (MIR
YUSUF ALI KHAN),
one of the premier noblemen
of Hyderabad, Deccan, and
the sole representative of
the illustrious family of
Sir Salar Jung the Great of
the Mutiny fame.

Born: 13th June 1889 at

Poona.

Educated: At Nizam

College.

Was Prime Minister between 1912-15; has travelled all over Europe, Iraq, Persia, Syria, Palestine, etc.; keeps a

Polo Team; has got a fine library; takes interest in the Industrial Development of the country and is Director of seven Companies.

Area of Estate: 1,480 square miles.

Population: 202,739.

Revenue: Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History: About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows:—

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I., (8) Sir Salar Jung II., (9) the present Salar Jung.

Address: Hyderabad (Deccan).

AWAB KAMAL YAR JUNG BAHADUR, a nobleman of Hyderabad, is a son of the late Nawab Khan-i-Khanan He owns an estate covering an area of about 312 sq. miles, having a population of 80,000 souls and yielding a revenue of about Rs 6 lakhs annually The estate is divided into four Talukas which comprise 90 villages

Few families, that came out to India from Persia, have such a brilliant record of service to their Credit as the one represented by Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur. His ancestors were Governors and Generals under Moghul Emperors and Shah Nawaz Khan was Prime Minister of the Deccan after the death of Asaf Jah I Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur's father, who was Military Minister, was a brother-in-law of the late Sir Salar Jung, the famous Prime Minister of Hyderabad, and had accompanied the latter on a



political mission to England where he was presented to the Queen-Empress and had the honour of duning with Her late Majesty

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Bahadur, received his education partly in Aligarh and partly at the Nizam College. He married a daughter of his uncle—the late Nawab Fakhrul-Mulk II. In order to gain administrative experience, the Nawab worked as Assistant Home Secretary, Joint Registrar of the High Court and Inspector-General of the Registration Department. His age is 42. The Nawab's favourite subjects of study are history, politics and rural economics. He is a good writer and a convincing debator.

The administration of the estate is conducted on modern and progressive lines. Survey and Settlement Operations have been completed in the entire estate on lines obtaining in the Bombay Presidency. The estate possesses 24 schools, 8 dispensaries, 30 tanks, 117 ponds, 22 canals and 18,000 houses. It maintains a force, 160 strong, costing Rs. 25,000 annually. The Civil establishment consists of about 700 hands, including village officials, and costs about a lakh annually. On pensions, scholarships, and gratuities, the Nawab spends Rs. 20,000 every year. All appeals against the Estate's Chief Executive Officer's decisions as regards assessment and Inam enquiries are heard by the Nawab Sahib himself and adjudicated in strict accordance with the principles of law and equity. The Nawab makes extensive tours of his villages, hears all complaints in person and keeps himself well-posted with the conditions obtaining there.

The Nawab's loyalty to the Nizam is proverbial. The relation of his house with the Residency has always remained Cordial. His father and uncle were recipients of a Guard of Honour on the occasions of their visits to the Honourable the Resident.

Purtyal, a village in the Nawab's estate, contains diamond mines—The world famous Koh-s-Noor diamond originally came from the Purtyal mines—a reference to which fact is also to be found in Murray's "Handbook for Travellers in India, Burmah and Ceylon"

Deom, a taluka in his estate, is a well-known market for bullocks. The fort of Raingir, a relic of the ancient Andhra Kingdoms, is also one of his proud possessions, and the Nawah is taking all possible steps to preserve it in its pristing glory.

The Nawab is fond of riding, rowing and leading His Shameerpet Lake, about 18 miles from Secunderabad, is an attraction for excursionists.



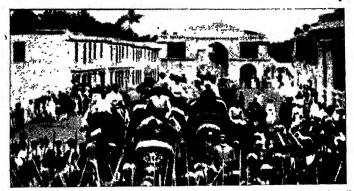
AWAB DAWOOD ALI Khan, Dawood Jung Bahadur, son of the Nawab Sabit late Ali Bahadur, Khan comes of an old and respectable muslim family in Hyderabad, Deccan. He traces his descent from Nawab Abdul Hassan Khan Mujahid Jung, Shah Nawazud-Dowla Bahadur, who came to Hyderabad from Delhi with great Nizam-ul-Mulk Asaf Jah, the first Nizam. Shah Nawaz-ud-Dowla Bahadur was a staunch adherent of Nizam-ul-Mulk and stood by him through thick and thin, and his ser-

vices were always highly appreciated by that great statesman and Ruler. Many members of his family held high and responsible offices in the State and one of them, Nawab Talibud Doula Bahadur was for many years Kotwal (Commissioner of City Police). He was the first Kotwal of the City and in this capacity he faithfully served Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur and Nawab Secunder Jah Bahadur, the second and third Nizams respectively. The Nawab's Services as Commissioner of Police in those turbulent days were highly appreciated by the then Rulers who conferred on him Jagirs and Mansabs as a mark of their royal favour.

Nawab Dawood Jung Bahadur's grandfather, Nawab Mirza Shamsuddin Khan Bahadur, popularly known as "Abban Sahib", unlike his predecessors was keenly interested in business and engaged himself mainly in commercial activities. His knowledge of business, study of the markets and transparent honesty in all his dealings soon earned for him a great reputation.

Maharaja Chandu Lal Bahadur, the then Prime Minister of Hyderabad, elevated Nawab Shamsuddin to the position of a Taluqdar. Subsequently when he was delegated to administer the districts of Aurangabad, Berar and Balaghat, he brought the administration to a high pitch of efficiency and increased the prosperity of the districts by his good management and business ability. He was a very philanthropic nobleman and spent quite a considerable amount of money on works of public utility He manifested his loyalty to the ruler in a practical manner by

building an Abdar-Khana in the midst of an extensive garden in Koh-e-Moula in the eastern suburbs of the city where the ruler stayed during the time of his visit to the Moula Ah Uroos. Among his philanthropic works, a canal and a ghat stand out prominent. The former, in Khuldabad, was constructed anew out of the traces of a dilapidated canal of very ancient times. The ghat was almost impassable for travellers, but as it could provide an excellent exit to Burhanpore, Berar, Balaghat and Northern India, he incurred heavy expenditure in levelling and rendering it easily passable. The ghat is now known as Nizam Ghat. In addition to these, he built many Abdar-Khanas and Serais which serve as memorials to his name. Nawab Mitza Sabit Ah Khan succeeded Nawab Shamsuddin and added further lustre to the name of this family.



H. H. The late Nizam serenading in a procession from the Nawab's Garden at Moula Ali Hill

Nawab Dawood Jung Bahadur, is one of the most popular members of this aristocratic family of Hyderabad. Inheriting the business ability of his father and grandfather, he manages his Jagirs with wisdom and efficiency. He is himself very generous and liberal minded. He is social and easily accessible to his tenants. The Nawab Saheb takes keen interest in educational matters. His charity is not of the ostentatious type but springs from a heart which feels for humanity. He is generous not because his religion commands him to be so, but because his soul is allude to the finer issues of life and responds to their call, without effort and calculation.

He was awarded the title of Nawab Dawood Jung Bahadur on the occasion of the Birthday of His Exalted Highness in 1935. The present Nizam, His Exalted Highness Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur has honoured the Nawab Saheb on several occasions by personal visits to his residence.



ANPARA ESTATE: RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of. Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Sved Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate. district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well known for her efficient management of the Estate. and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College and the Prince of Wales'

Zoological Gardens at Lucknow.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother, to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Alı Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Alı Khan is a sportsman in the real sense o' the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of several clubs in Paris, London and India. He is also a member of the U. P Legislative Council, Vice-President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh, President of the U. P. Provincial Moslem

League and a patron of the U. P. Aero Club.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Alı Khan also succeeded to the Nanpara Estate in the year 1911—thus bringing both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi under his sway. Hence he is generally known as the Raja of Nanpara—a premier estate in the province of Oudh The estate of Nanpara has a special reference to its history in the Gazetteer of the Bahraich district Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, K C.S.I., maternal grandfather of Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Alı Khan, can well be styled a personality of power and great influence The title of Raja to the House was conferred in 1763 by Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, King of Oudh, and recognised by the Government as hereditary. Both the Estates of Nanpara and Mohamdi are very old and reputed for their loyal traditions and royal history.

Revenue: 3 Lakhs.

AHASU ESTATE: NAWAB MUMTAZ-UD-DOULAH MOHAMMAD MUKARRAM ALI KHAN, of Pahasu. Born in 1895. He is the eldest son of Kunwar Ikram Ali Khan on whose premature death in 1914 he became the lawful successor to the estate. Succeeded in 1922 on the death of his illustrious grandfather, Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Doulah Sır Mohd Faiyaz Ali Khan, C.S.I., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C B.E., Prime Minister, Jaipur State, Rajputana.

Educated at home and at the Maharajas College, Jaipur before being sent to the MAO Coll., Aligarh where he soon came into prominence as an intelligent scholar an unright with



intelligent scholar, an upright youth, and a keen sportsman.

Married his first cousin in 1912 and later married again Mumtaz Begum, his second cousin in 1924.

The Nawab has travelled extensively both in India and abroad He always made a keen study and minute observation of the economic development as well as the social and administrative side of the various countries and peoples he visited in England, France, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, &c.

As a member of the great Lalkhani clan, he traces his origin to the great solar kings of Ajodhya. A scion of this clan, Raja Lal Singh received the title of Khan from Akbar the Great which originated the title of Lalkhani. The house of Pahasu is noted for its steadfast loyalty to the suzerain power and deep devotion and unflinching attachment to the rulers of Jaipur, where his great grandfather, the first Nawab Mumtaz-ud-Doula Sir Mohd Faiz Ali Khan, KCS.I, and his grandfather the second Mumtaz-ud-Doulah, Nawab Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan, held the high offices of Prime Minister for a number of years and in recognition of their meritorious services received the Jagir of Raipur, yielding an annual income of Rs. 40,000 besides several palatial buildings and Tazim in perpetuity

The estate of Pahasu which is one of the premier estates in the district of Bulandshahr consists of seventeen villages

The Nawab was appointed an ordinary member of the Executive Council of Jaipur but owing to ill-health was forced to resign

He is fond of motoring and loves poetry, music, fine art, &c

Publications: Sada-i-Watan, Tanqeed Nadir . Swarajya Home Rule

Address: Mumtaz Bagh, Jaipur (Rajputana) Pahasu House, Aligarh: Fort, Pahasu, Dist Bulandshahr



ADRAUNA: RAJA BAHADUR BRAJ NARA-YAN SINGH, RAJA OF PADRAUNA RAJ, in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.), was born in 1875 and succeeded his father, Raja Udit Naravan Singh, in 1900. This family of Gaharwar Kshatrivas came into prominence in the first half of the 17th century. In 1686 then head of the family, Rai Nath Rai, received a "Nankar" grant of 33 villages and 5 Arms from Aurangzeb. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred on the present Raja as a personal distinction in 1919 in recognition of

his meritorious services during the Great War, the title of Raja being hereditary. The Raja Bahadur is a second class Honv. Magistrate for life and was a member of the Provincial Legislative Council during 1924-26, where he proved himself to be a man of great tact and resourcefulness. He is liked both by Government and the public for his numerous services to them. His efficient management of the estate has often been considered a model in the Province. Among his great public benefactions in the estate may be mentioned Victoria Memorial dispensary, Peace Memorial Park, an agricultural bank, an Anathalaya, buildings for the local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls. the latest being the Udit Narayan Kshatriya High School which has been endowed with property bringing an annual income of 8,000 and the foundation stone of which was laid by His Excellency the Governor of the United Provinces in November 1935 To commemorate the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King George V he has founded a Club and Library for the use of the public. He is a sincere religious man who makes the old family temple of Radha-Krishna a live centre of various activities throughout the year.

The estate comprises 460 villages in the district of Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur, Azamgarh and Champaran, and owns two sugar factories. The town of Padrauna can be said to possess most of the amenities of modern life including electricity.

PADRAUNA: RAI
BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAYAN SINGH, the
younger brother of the
Raja Bahadur of Padrauna,
is his right hand and no
account of him or of the
estate can be considered
complete without a mention of the prominent part
he has taken in its
amelioration. He was



born in 1885, and made a Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services. He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His tour of Europe, where he came in contact with many important personages has left a great impression on him. He is a born engineer and businessman. He introduced motor cars The machines into the estate some years back. inauguration of the first sugar factory of the estate was the result of his enterprise, of which he is the managing director. It was followed by the establishment of one of the largest sugarcane farms in the province, which is worked by an expert under his supervision. The creation of all the public institutions mentioned under the Raja Bahadur must be considered to be the joint work of both the brothers.



PANCHAKOTE. Raja Sri Sri Jyoti Prasad Singha Deo Bahadur of Panchakote Raj (Manbhum). Born: 1881.

Succeeded to the Raj 1901.

Married. the sister of the late
Maharaja Sriram Chandra
Bhanja Deo Bahadur of
Mayurbhanj.

The Estate of Panchakote, also known as Raj Chakla Panchakote or Pachete, is a very ancient and impartible zemindary extending over 2779 sq. miles and situated in the districts of Manbhum, Bankura, Burdwan and Ranchi

The Rai is one of the oldest in Eastern India and was founded as far back as 81 AD by a lineal descendant of Bikramaditya, Maharaja Damodar Sekhar who came from Dhar in C. I Raja Iyoti Prasad Singha Deo Bahadur the present Raja, is the 68th in descent from the founder. The family maintained its independence during the Mohammedan period sometimes paying a nominal Peshkush to the Murshidabad Treasury and was regarded by the Company as semi-independent even a few years before the time of Permanent Settlement The present Estates of Ihalda, Begunkodar, Jaypur, Jaynagar, Jharia, Katras, Nowagarh, etc., were under the suzerainty of this family and had to perform military service whenever required At the time of the permanent settlement these estates were assessed separately with the consent of the then Raia of Panchakote The ancestors of the Raj had regular forts and forces under them and one of them, Maharaja Bir Narayan was placed in command of 300 horses by Emperor Shah Jehan In rank and dignity this ancient house of Panchakote has all along been recognised as superior to the other zemindars of the district The earliest residence fort of the former Maharajas was on the Pachete or Panchakote Hill, an offshoot from the Vindhyas, which still abounds in remains of old buildings, temples, and palaces. The present seat of the family is at Kashipur, Garh Raghunathgunge, in Manbhum

The proprietors of the Estate were men of advanced views and were the earliest to realise the advantages of education They encouraged men of letters to settle in the Raj. Over 200 villages were

given to learned people to settle in the Estate and spread education through the system of Tols and Muktabs with a view to raising the status of the tenants.

Raja Jyoti Prasad Singha Deo Bahadur has strictly maintained the traditions of his family and has proved himself to be a worthy successor of his predecessors by confirming the previous grants and making fresh provisions for various religious, charitable, educational and industrial institutions He has also dedicated valuable properties yielding an income of about two lacs of rupees to his family and other Public donations made so far

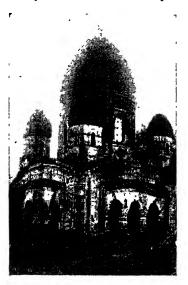
derties consecrated by him He is a veteran orthodox Hindu of the old school and strictly adheres

to the vedic tenets and precepts in all matters, religious, social political a n d He manages his Estate tactfully and efficiently and takes personal interest in its administration. The economic condition of the tenants has been considerablv improved and his keen devotion toduty has won for him their love and affection. The family is well

known

devotion

for its traditional and loyalty to the British Government.



Ragoo Nath Jew Temple in the old Fort of the Ray on the Pachete Hill.

Lacs of Rupees. He contributed Rs. 7,500 connection with theSilver Jubilee ce le bration funds of His Majesty the late King Emperor, and is recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee Medal. The Estate is rich ın mınerals There are some valuable verv coal mines in Perganas Shergarh Burdwan, Chowrashı, Marrha, Mohal and Dumurkonda in Manbhum and Mahisara

which are being Bankura developed by a number of leading English firms.

by the Raja Bahadur exceed Two

Heur-apparent: Sri Sri Kalyani Prasad Singh Deo.

Nearest Rly. Station: Adra, B. N. Ry.

Address: P. O. Panchakote Raj, (Manbhum).



ARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJA-PATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Maharaja of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in the Madras Presidency. The Maharaja Saheb is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles; and of Gouduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarasingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate, Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang Estate in Orissa.

Born: 26th April 1892.

Educated: At Maharaja's College, Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras.

The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and Honourable Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a railway line of 57 miles. He maintains a big Rice Mill, a progressive carpentry School, a large Second grade College, a Sanskrit College, two large Girls' Schools for Oriyas and Telegus and an Agricultural Demonstration Farm.

He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 for higher studies in Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He has held Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918 In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Estate and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-36, made Honorary 2nd-Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of this Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London.

PIRPUR: RAJA SYED MOHA-MED MEHDI, B.A., M.L.C., Taluqdar of Pirpur Dist. Fyzabad (Oudh) and Hon. Secretary of the British Indian Association of Oudh, Lucknow.

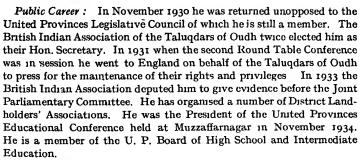
Born: December 27th 1896.

Educated: In Arabic and Persian; joined the Colvin Taluqdars' School, Lucknow, and subsequently the Canning College, Lucknow. Graduated in 1920.

Succeeded his father, the late Raja Sir Syed Abujafar, K.C.I.E., in February 1927.

Proprietor of Pirpur Estate in Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Jaun-

pore, Azamgarh and Ghazipur Districts. Pays a land revenue of more than Rs. 1,10,000.



The Raja Sahib owns a rich library of old and valuable manuscripts. He has travelled widely in the continent of Europe and the Near East. Besides English, Persian, Arabic and Urdu he has a fair knowledge of French and German In recognition of his services the British Government conferred on him the title of RAJA as a personal distinction in January 1932. He received the Silver Jubilee Medal in March last. His public donations amount to more than half a lac of rupees, the latest being his contribution of Rs. 5,000 towards the Silver Jubilee Fund. His estate is one of the best administered Taluqa Estates in Oudh.





R AM SARN DAS: Lala, Honourable Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Kaiser-I-Hin d Gold Medal, (1914); Chairman Council of State; Leader of Opposition in the Council.

Born: Lahore, November 1876; son of Rai Bahadur Lala Mela Ram.

The Family is a very ancient one and its members were in power for several generations before Maharaja Ranjitsingh's reign in the Punjab. His grandfather during the period of the Bhangi Kingdom was the General of the Army and also held the command of the famous Gun "Zamzama."

Educated: Government College, Lahore.

He is one of the leading Zemindars and Industrialists of the Punjab. He has subscribed over eight lakhs of rupees in charities and takes keen interest in public activities.

He is a Member of Lahore District Board; was Municipal Commis* sioner; Lahore, for over 15 years; Member, Punjab Legislative Council, (1912-1920); Government Delegate to Reserve Bank Committee to London; Chairman, Advisory Committee of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., (Punjab Branches); Chairman, Indian Institute of Bankers, (Punjab Branch); Director, British India Corporation, Ltd., Cawnpore; Member, U.P. Industrial Banking Enquiry Committee; Government Director, Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.; Governor, Victoria Diamond Hindu Technical Institute, Lahore; Director, Adarsh Chitra, Ltd.; ex-Chairman, Northern India Chamber of Commerce; Northern India Chamber of Commerce Delegate to the Associated Chambers of British Empire Federation Session, 1933, in London; Chairman, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha; Member, All-India Landholders' Association; Vice-Chairman, Gwalior State Economic Board of Development; Director, Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Proprietor, Mela Ram Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Lahore; Member, Punjab Government Development Board; Director, Punjab Matches, Ltd.; Director, Sutlej Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.; Chairman, Sunlight of India Insurance Co., Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Punjab Hindu Sabha; President, Punjab Sanatan Dharam Pratinidhi Sabha; President, Sanatan Dharam College Managing Committee, Lahore, Member, Managing Committee Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Delhi and Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Lahore; Member, United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore; Director, O.K. Electric Works, Lahore. Address: 1, Egerton Road, Lahore.

ANKA RAJ: RAJA
BAHADUR GIRIVAR
PRASAD NARAYAN SINGH
OF RANKA RAJ, District
Palamau (Bihar and Orissa);
area 416 square miles.

Born: 1885. Succeeded his father late Raja Govind Prasad Singh in 1911.

Educated: At the Queen's College, Benares. The Raja Saheb is renowned for his devout character and charitable disposition. He takes keen interest in education—Sanskrit education in particular. He maintains a charitable dispensary and Govind Sanskrit Vidyalaya at Ranka and has recently



constructed the Govind High English School at Garhwa, named after his illustrious father, and opened by Sir Hugh Stephenson, late Governor of Bihar and Orissa. Every important public institution in the district has benefited by his munificence, the chief among which are: The Prince of Wales Medical College, Fatna; Lady Dufferin Hospital, Daltonganj; Science College Library, Patna; Leprosy Fund, Gaya; Silver Jubilee Fund; Grivar High School, Daltonganj. His public donations so far amount to nearly a lakh of rupees. During the Great War he recruited and helped the British Government with soldiers. He was a member of the Bihar Legislative Council from 1912 to 1923.

The Raja Bahadur belongs to the famous Gor clan of Ajmer Rajputs and ranks first among the leading Zennindars of Palamau. Throughout its history his family has been fervently loyal to the British Government and rendered remarkable services during the Indian Mutiny and on several other occasions. First rate assistance was rendered to the Government by the well-known Raja Shiva Prasad Singh, one of the ancestors of Ranka family, during the conquest of Palamau and for the maintenance of order there, for which the whole of Pargana Palamau was settled with him for some time. In recognition of the loyal services and public activities the title of Raja was conferred in 1922 and of Raja Bahadur in the year 1931. Raja Bahadur's eldest son and heir-apparent, Yuvaraj Girindra Narayan Singh, is being educated at the Govind High School.

It was at Ranka that H. E. Lord Minto, a former Viceroy of India, shot his first tiger in India in 1906, and since then it has been honoured by the visits of the Governors of Bihar and Orissa on several occasions.



SADIQ ALI KHAN:
NAWAB MIRZA
MOHOMED (SHISH MAHAL),
TALUQDAR OF KUNWA
KHERA, district Sitapur.

Born: In 1876.

Succeeded: January, 17, 1921, on the death of his father Nawab Mirza Mohomed Baqar Ali Khan.

Residence: Lucknow, Sadiq Manzil, Golanganj.

Heir: NAWABZADA

HAIDAR ALI KHAN, alias SIKANDER NAWAB.

Estate: Old name of the Taluqa: Kunwa Khera, present name Makanpur-Rahimabad with its Head Office at Arro, P. O. Selumau, Dt. Sitapur R. K. R. Station Jharekapur.

Education: Graduated in 1898 and called to the Bar on 1st May, 1901.

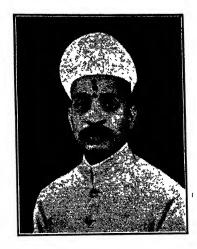
Title: "Nawab" recognised Hereditary.

The Nawab represents the eldest or the main branch of the "Shish Mahal" family. His great-grandfather Nawab Munawar-ud-Daula was Prime Minister to two Kings of Oudh, without taking any salary. Before him Nawab Munawar-ud-Daula's uncle Nawab Muntazim-ud-Daula was also Prime Minister to two successive Kings of Oudh. On mother's side, he descends from Nawab Burhan-ul-Mulk, the first Nawab of Oudh. One of his ancestresses descended from Shah Abbas Safwi, Shah of Persia.

The Nawab has a seat in "Durbars" amongst the ex-royal family.

SHAMRAJ RAJWANT
BAHADUR, RAJA, Member
of H. E. H. The Nizam's
Executive Council, in charge
of the Public Works Department, belongs to one of the
most illustrious and historical
Hindu Noble families of
Hyderabad (Deccan).

Family History: Some of his ancestors served the Nizams as Ministers, and one of them, who bore the same name as the present Minister for P.W.D was once the Chief Minister to the Nizam. The story of how Raja Rai Rayan family rose to eminent position first at



the court of the Moghul Emperors and then at the court of the Nizams of Hyderabad forms one of the most romantic episodes in the history of those times. The family supplied a line of treasurers and ministers of the exchequers to the Emperor Shah Jehan. Nizamul-Mulk, the founder of the present Asaf Jahi dynasty was a great friend and patron of the family at the Moghul Court, and it was through this friendship that a branch of the family came to the Deccan and settled in Hyderabad.

Born: 15th of August 1898.

Educated: At Nizam College.

Raja Shamraj Rajwant is a lover of Art and Literature and his museum contains a valuable collection of Old Indian Paintings. He has lavished much care and money in installing a first rate Library in his palace, which he has generously opened to the reading public.

Area: 400 square miles.

No. of Villages: 122.

Population: 66,000.

Revenue: Rs. 3,75,000.

Appointed Member of the P.W.D. on 1st June 1935.

Address: Shah Alı Bunda, Hyderabad (Deccan).





SIDDIKY: MOULVI CHOW-DHURY KAZEMUDDIN AHMED, KHAN BAHADUR, of Baliadi, Dacca.

Born 1876. The Baliadi family is one of the most ancient and notable aristocratic families in East Bengal with which were closely associated some of the important events of the History of Bengal. Even at an early age Khan Bahadur Moulvi Chowdhury K. A. Siddiky earned a place for himself among the notabilities of his province.

His estate lies in the districts of Dacca and Mymensingh, the area being 200 square miles. He looks after his tenants with the greatest possible solicitude even at the sacrifice of his personal comfort and leisure.

He has indentified himself with the welfare and happiness of his subjects. He is ever watchful about their hardships and misery. In times of extreme difficulty and dearth of crops, the Khan Bahadur Saheb makes generous remissions of rent to his tenants. Where they suffer from scarcity of water for drinking and agricultural purposes, he has sunk new wells, and tanks and reclaimed old ones.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Chowdhury K. A. Siddiky is a man of great literary taste, well versed in Oriental languages, a good poet in Bengalı, Urdu and Persian. A public spirited and generous minded zemındar as he ıs, the Khan Bahadur is always ready to do his best for the public. For the convenience of communication he has on various occasions made free gifts of land for construction of reads. He has also contributed much for the establishment of dispensaries in his Estate.

Loyalty to the British Crown is a tradition of the family of the Khan Bahadur. On all occasions he and his family have joined hands with the Government.

He has played a very prominent part in the public life of Bengal. He was the first President of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Provincial Branch of the All-India Muslim League at Dacca and in this capacity he rendered very valuable service to the community. He was Municipal Commissioner, a member of the District Board, Dacca University Court, Kazı Advisory Committee and various other Institutions.

His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee was celebrated in Baliadi with great pomp and eclat. He is a recipient of the King's Jubilee Medal.

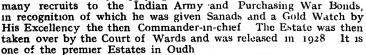
His noble patronage for the cause of Education and Learning, unstinted charity and disinterested solicitations for the welfare of his tenantry, traditional and unshaken loyalty to the Crown, suavity of manners, unostentatious mode of life, exemplary pious habits and ideal character have won for him the love and respect of his countrymen.

Address: Baliadi, Dacca.

SINGHA CHANDA AND RAMNAGAR RAJ: BHAIYA JAGDISH DATT RAM PANDEY of Singha Chanda & Ramnagar Raj: Taluqdar and special Magistrate, Gonda (Oudh) U. P. He is the scion of a very noble family distinguished for their piety, Military service and administrative genius. His ancestor, Raja Birbal, was well-rencwned as Prime Minister and one of the nine gems of Moghal Emperor Akbar, The Great.

Born in 1907.

Succeeded in 1921 on the demise of his father Bhaiya Ambika Datt Ram Pandey, a Taluqdar of great repute, who helped the British Government in the Great War by supplying many recruits to the Indian



Educated in Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow He took the degree of B. Com. in 1926.

Bhaiya Jugdish Datt Ram Pandey is a member of the Executive Committee of British Indian Association, District Court of Wards Committee, District Soldiers' Board, Aman Sabha Library, District Board and Indian Red Cross Society and he takes notable interest in activities designed for the good of the public

He is also President of the Boy Scout Association and Local Kavi Sammelan Society and is prominently associated with many other Public Institutions.

He was a member of His Late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Provincial Committee and greatly contributed to its fund. He made a liberal remission of rent to his tenants in commemoration of the Jubilee, in recognition of which he has been awarded His Majesty's Sanad and the Silver Jubilee Medal.

His public charities have been numerous and liberal. His public spirit is on par with his loyalty to the Crown. Any movement aiming at public good can count upon his active support and encouragement.

Heir apparent: Bhaiya Bhupendra Datt Ram Pandey. He is a bright and promising boy of 12 summers and 18 receiving education in Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow.





RAJ: AMKOHI Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, the present Raja Saheb of Tamkohi, Tamkohi Raj in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.) dates its prominence long before the Mohammedan Rule in India though recognition of titles and Mansabs were obtained during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi by Raja Kalyan Mal and Raja Hamir Sahi, and from the British Government in the time of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi,

The present Raja Saheb at the age of 5 years succeeded his father, Raja Shatrujit Pratap Bahadur Sahi after his death in the year 1898. Since then many improvements have been made to the Estate in almost all directions—Political, Industrial, Social and Educational. The Raja Saheb has been a member of the Legislative Council since the time of the Reforms of 1920 though at present has discontinued his connection temporarily owing to some important Estate affairs requiring his personal attendance. He is still on the roll of many Government and Public Institutions and has contributed a lot to the well-being of his ryots and for the progress of the Estate during the short period he has had charge of the Raj. He is popular among all sections of the Public of Gorakhpur acting at present as the Chairman of the District Board. He is a good shot and is fond of manly games.

The Raja Saheb is closely related to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in U. P. and of Bettiah and Tekari in the Bihar Province.

The Estate is comprised of 462 villages in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in U.P. and Chhapra, Gaya, Muzafferpur and Darbhanga in Bihar Province.

MMAIDNAGAR ESTATE:
RAO BAHADUR THAKUR
JAI SINGHJI SAHIB of
U m m a i d n a g a r, Marwar,
Rajputana.

Born: 16th January 1868. Succeeded to the Gadi on the death of his father, Thakur Bhabhut Singhji He is the 8th successor to this Thikana.

Educated: Privately.

Married: The daughter of Thakur Sahib of Sambhariya,

Marwar, in 1891

The Thakur Sahib takes very great interest in the administration of his Jagir which is conducted efficiently and on modern lines. He has introduced several reforms and carried out works of public utility such as construction of a school, boring of new wells for agricul-



tural purposes, etc. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants has won for him their love and affection. He began serving Jodhpur State when he was only 13 years of age and held different positions. For some time he was Assistant Guardian to the late Maharaja Sardar Singhji. He later joined the Sardar Rissala and retired as Captain of a unit. Only recently he relinquished his duties as guardian to the Bada Maharajkumar Sahib of Jodhpur. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him in 1934. He enjoys first class State Izzat, viz, Hath-Ka-Kurab, Double Tazim and Gold

The Thakurs of Ummaidnagar are Bhati Rajputs and descendants of the ruling house of Jaisalmer. One of the ancestors, Maharajkumar Shri Bijey Singhji fought for the Jodhpur State and in recognition of his gallant military services the then Maharaja Saheb granted him an Izzat and also the district of Phalodi for his faithful devotion to the gadi. Phalodi was later retroceded to Marwar in exchange for the present Jagir Ossian. This house played a further notable part through Devi Singhji, grandfather of the present Thakur Saheb Jai Singhji, for he arranged a treaty of freindship between Jaipur and Jodhpur which States had been at war for a long time. Thakur Bhabhut Singhji, father of Thakur Jai Singhji was guardian to the late ruler of Jodhpur. The Thakur Saheb has four sons and two daughters. One of his daughters is married to the Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur.

Heir apparent: Lieut. Kunwar Bhom Singhji. He is attached to Jodhpur State forces and is at present guardian to the 3rd

Maharajkumar of Jodhpur.

Other Sons: Capt. Kunwar Kalyan Singhji, ADC to H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Jodhpur Kunwars Mohan Singhji and Chottu Singhji. Jagir: Shri Ummaidnagar consisting of three villages, Shri Ummaidnagar, Cheharai and Mathania

Address: Raikabagh Palace, Jodhpur or Ummaidnagar (Marwar).



The Calendars.

dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The Journal Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 358. The Calendar time to the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar; it is Luui-solar. The Bengali year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being dates from the Creation, which is fixed as

The Samuat era dates from 57 B.c., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two The Mohammedan, or era of the Hejira, fortnights—sudi, or bright, and badi, or dark. dates from the day after Mahomet's flight Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish from Mecca, which occurred on the night of the dates of the civil days given in our July 15, 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1936.

Parsee (Shehens	hahi).		Hindu.
Jamshedi Navroz	. March	21	Makar-Sankranti Jan. 14
A	. April	13	Maha Shivratri Feb. 21
44 1	May	12	Holi (Ond don)
	. June	13	Pomnovami
Gatha Gahambars (2 days)	. Sept.	3 & 4	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	. ,,	6	Cocoanut Day Aug. 8
Khordad Sal	. ,,	11	Ganesh Chathurthi and Samyatsari
Donana (Vada	-41		Danner
Parsee (Kadı	11).		Dassera Oct. 25
Avan Jashan	. March	14	Divali Nov 13 & 14
	. ,,	21	Jewish.
	. April	12	Pesach (1st day) April 7
	. Aug.	4 & 5	
	• ,,	6 & 7	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Khordad Sal	• ,,	12	1
Mahamadan (Gr			Rosh Hoshana (2 days) Sept. 17 & 18
Mahomedan (Su	шиі).		Kippur (2 days) , 25 & 26
Bakri-id (id-ulazah)		5	Sukkoth (2 days) Oct. 1 & 9
	. April	2	Jain.
Id-e-Milad		3	Chaitra Sud 15 April 6
	. Nov.	1	Bhadarva Vad Sept. 13
	. Dec.	16	1st Bhadarva Vad 14 and 30 , 14 to 18
Mahim Fair (Bombay Cit	,	29	and 2nd Bhadarva Sud. 1, 2 & 3.
ошу)	• ,,		Pajushan, Bhadarya Sud 5th , 20
. Mahomedan (S	hia).		Kartik Sud 15 Nov. 28
Bakri-Id	. March	5	Christian.
Muharram	April	2	New Year's Day Jan. 1
Shahadat-e-Imam Hasan .	Мау	20	Good Friday April 10
Id-e-Milad	June	8	Easter ,, 11 & 13
Shahadat-e-Hazarat Ali .	. Dec.	6	Christmas Dec. 25
Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr.) .	,,,	17	New Year's Eve, 81

Note .- If any of the Mahomedan holidays shown above do not fall on the day notified. the Mahomedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified;



THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

	Mal	omedan			1	1936.	•	1993.	
1	936.		1354.		November		Kartick	8	1
January	1	Shuwal			November		Kartick	В	
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April May	23 23		ul-Awwa	l		=Sude	e, B=Bu	de e .)	
June July			-us-Sanec -ul-Awall		1	936.		1857.	
August			-ul-Sane				D		
September	18	Rajab	••	1	January		. Pushyam . Pushyam	8 B	
October	18	Saban	• •]	Tannan	~ ·	. Pushyam . Magham	B	
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December	0.1	Shuwa		16			. Phalguna		
	0.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • •	1	March	9 .	. Phalguna	m B	
	Be	ngalee.			March	23 .	. Chaitram	s	
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February	14	Phalgu	na.	1	May	7 :			
March	14	Chaittr	а	1	May	21 .			
18	936.		1343.		June	6.	. Jyeshthan	іВ	
April	14	. Vanshal	-b-	1	June	20 .	. Ashadham	<u>s</u>	
May	33	. Jyaisth		. 1		5 . 19 .			
June	15	. Ashada		1	August	19 . 4 .			
July		. Shrava		1	August	18 .		adrapadam S	
August		. Bhadra		1	September			drapadam B	
September October		. Asyına . Kartıka		1 1	September		. Nija Bha	drapadam S	
October November		. Kartika . Marga		1	October		. Nija Bhac	lrapadam B	
December	4.0	. Pous		i		16 . 81 .		s	
					November		. Ashwijam . Karthikar		
	Sa	ımvat			November		. Karthikar	п В	
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April	7	Chaitra		B 1	March	14 .			1
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August	19	Shravan Shravan			August	16 .	. Avani-Chi	ngam	1
August	18	Bhadary	а	81	September	16 .	 Pooratasi- 	Kanni	1
September	2	Bhadary	ъ.	B 1	October	17 .	. Aippasi-Tl		1
September October	16	Bhadary	а	8 1	November	16 .	. Martikai-		
	1 16	Bhadary Ás o		B 1	December	15 .	kam . Margali-D		1
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